

LIST OF 700 COMMON SHORTHAND OUTLINES

ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER

THESE OUTLINES REPRESENT APPROXIMATELY 68 PER CENT OF THE
WORDS CONTAINED IN ORDINARY ENGLISH MATTER*

ROOT WORDS

A } AN }		AMOUNT	BAD
ABLE		AN (See A)	BALANCE
ABOUT		AND	BANK
ABOVE		ANIMAL	BASE
ACCORDING		ANNOUNCE	BE
ACCOUNT		ANOTHER	BEAUTIFUL
ACROSS		ANSWER	BECAUSE
ACT		ANY } IN }	BECOME
ADD		APPEAR	BED
ADVANTAGE		APRIL	BEFORE
ADVERTISE	}	ARE	BEGIN
ADVERTISED		ARM	BEHIND
ADVERTISE- MENT		ART	BELIEF } BELIEVE } BELIEVED }
AFTER		AS } HAS }	BEST
AFTERNOON		ASK	BETTER
AGAIN		AT	BETWEEN
AGE		ATTEMPT	BEYOND
AGO		ATTENTION	BIG
AGREE		AUGUST	BLACK
AIR } HEIR }		AUTHORITY	BLUE
ALL		AWAY	BOARD
ALONG		AWE	BODY
ALSO		(See OUGHT)	BOOK
ALTOGETHER		AY (See I)	BOTH
AM		BABY	BOUGHT
AMONG		BACK	BOY } BUOY }

* See note regarding frequency with derivative outlines, page 8.

BRAKE (See BREAK)	CLEAN	DELIVER
BREAD	CLEAR	DELIVERED
BREAK } BRAKE }	COAL	DELIVERY } }
BRING	COARSE (See COURSE)	DEMAND
BROTHER	COLD	DEPEND
BROUGHT	COLOUR	DESIRE
BUILD } BUILDING }	COME	DETAIL
BUILT	COMFORT	DEVELOP
BUOY (See BOY)	COMMIT	DIE } DYE }
BURN	COMMON	DIFFER
BUSINESS	COMPANY	DIFFERENCE } DIFFERENT }
BUT	COMPETITION	DIFFICULT
BUY } BY }	COMPLETE	DIFFICULTY
BYE }	CONDITION	DIRECT
CALL	CONNECT	DISCOVER
CAME	CONSIDER	DISTANCE
CAN	CONTINUE	DISTRIBUTE
CAPITAL	CONTROL	DIVISION
CAR	COPY	DO
CARE	COST	DOOR
CARRY	COULD	DOUBT
CASE	COUNTRY	DOWN
CAUSE	COURSE } COARSE }	DRESS
CELL (See SELL)	COVER	DRINK
CERTAIN	CREDIT	DRIVE
CHANGE	CRY	DURING
CHARACTER	CUSTOM	DYE (See DIE)
CHARGE	CUT	EACH
CHEAP	DANGER	EARLY
CHECK } CHEQUE }	DATE	EARTH
CHIEF	DAY	EASE
CHILD	DEAR	EAST
CHILDREN	DECEMBER	EDUCATION
CITY	DEEP	EFFECT
	DEGREE	EITHER
		ELECTRIC
		ELECTRICITY

EMPLOY	FIRE	HAD
END	FIRST	HALF
ENGINE	FISH	HAND
ENGINEER	FLY	HAPPEN
ENGLISH	FOLLOW	HAPPY
ENOUGH	FOOD	HARD
EQUAL } EQUALLY }	FOOT	HAS (See AS)
EVEN	FOR	HAVE
EVENT	FORCE	HE
EVER	FORM	HEAD
EVERY	FORWARD	HEALTH
EXAMPLE	FREE	HEAR } HERE }
EXCEPT	FREQUENT	HEART
EXCHANGE } EXCHANGED }	FRIDAY	HEAT
EXIST	FRIEND	HEAVY
EXPECT } EXPECTED }	FROM	HEIR (See AIR)
EXPERIENCE	FRONT	HELP
EXPERT	FULL	HER
EXPRESS	FULLY	HERE (See HEAR)
EYE (See I)	FURTHER	HIGH
FACE	FUTURE	HIM
FACT	GAVE	HIMSELF
FALL	GENERAL } GENERALLY }	HIS (See IS)
FAMILY	GENTLEMEN	HISTORY
FAR	GET	HOLD
FARM	GIRL	HOLE (See WHOLE)
FATHER	GIVE } GIVEN }	HOME
FEAR	GO	HOPE
FEBRUARY	GOLD	HORSE
FEEL	GOOD	HOUR (See OUR)
FEW	GOVERN } GOVERNED }	HOUSE
FIELD	GOVERNMENT	HOW
FIGURE	GREAT	HOWEVER
FINAL	GROUND	HUNDRED
FIND	GROW	I } EYE } AY }

IDEA	y	LABOUR	u	MANY	u
IF	l	LAND	u	MARCH	u
IMMEDIATE	u	LANGUAGE	u	MARK	u
IMPORTANT	u	OWING	u	MARKET	u
IMPORTANCE	u	LARGE	u	MARRY	u
IMPOSSIBLE	u	LAST	u	MASS	u
IMPROVE	u	LATE	u	MASTER	u
IMPROVED	u	LAW	u	MATTER	u
IMPROVEMENT	u	LEAD	u	MAY	u
IN (See ANY)	u	LEARN	u	ME	u
INCREASE	u	LEAST	u	MEAL	u
INDEED	u	LEAVE	u	MEAN	u
INDUSTRY	u	LEFT	u	MEASURE	u
INFLUENCE	u	LESS	u	MEAT	u
INFORM	u	LET	u	MEET	u
INFORMED	u	LETTER	u	MEMBER (See REMEMBER)	u
INFORMATION	u	LIFE	u	MEMORY	u
INSTRUCTION	u	LIGHT	u	MERE	u
INSURANCE	u	LIKE	u	MR.	u
INTEREST	u	LIMIT	u	METHOD	u
IRON	u	LINE	u	MIGHT	u
IS	u	LIST	u	MILE	u
HIS	u	LITTLE	u	MILK	u
ISSUE	u	LIVE	u	MILLION	u
IT	u	LONG	u	MIND	u
ITSELF	u	LONGER	u	MINE	u
JANUARY	u	LOOK	u	MINUTE	u
JUDGE	u	LOSS	u	MISS	u
JULY	u	LOVE	u	MODERN	u
JUNE	u	LOW	u	MOMENT	u
JUST	u	MACHINE	u	MONDAY	u
KEEP	u	MADE	u	MONEY	u
KIND	u	MAID	u	MONTH	u
KING	u	MAKE	u	MORE	u
KNEW	u	MAN	u	REMARK	u
(See NEW)	u	MANUFACTURE	u	REMARKED	u
KNOW	u	MANUFACTURED	u	MORNING	u
(See NO)	u			MOST	u
KNOWLEDGE	u				

MOTHER	u	OFFER	u	PASS	u
MOTOR	u	OFFICE	u	PAY	u
MOVE	u	OFFICIAL	u	PEACE	u
MR. (See MERE)	u	OFTEN	u	PIECE	u
MUCH	u	OH!	u	PENNY	u
MUST	u	OWE	u	PEOPLE	u
MY	u	OIL	u	PERFECT	u
MYSELF	u	OLD	u	PERHAPS	u
NAME	u	ON	u	PERSON	u
NATION	u	ONCE	u	PERSONAL	u
NATURE	u	ONE	u	PICTURE	u
NEAR	u	ONLY	u	PIECE	u
NECESSARY	u	OPEN	u	(See PEACE)	u
NEED	u	OPERATE	u	PLACE	u
NEITHER	u	OPINION	u	PLAIN	u
NEVER	u	OPPORTUNITY	u	PLANE	u
NOVEMBER	u	OR	u	PLANE	u
NEW	u	ORDER	u	(See PLAIN)	u
KNEW	u	ORGANIZE	u	PLANT	u
NEWS	u	ORGANIZED	u	PLAY	u
NEXT	u	ORGANIZATION	u	PLEASE	u
NIGHT	u	OTHER	u	PLEASURE	u
NO	u	OUGHT	u	POINT	u
KNOW	u	AWE	u	POLITICAL	u
NOR	u	OUR	u	POOR	u
NORTH	u	HOUR	u	POSITION	u
NOT	u	OURSELVES	u	POSSIBLE	u
NOTE	u	OUT	u	POUND	u
NOTHING	u	OVER	u	POWER	u
NOVEMBER	u	OWE (See OH!)	u	PRESENT	u
(See NEVER)	u	OWING (See LANGUAGE)	u	PRICE	u
NOW	u	OWN	u	PRINCIPAL	u
NUMBER	u	PAGE	u	PRINCIPALLY	u
NUMBERED	u	PAINT	u	PRINCIPLE	u
OBJECT	u	PAPER	u	PROBABLE	u
OBJECTED	u	PART	u	PROBABLY	u
OBSERVATION	u	PARTICULAR	u	PROBABILITY	u
OCTOBER	u	PARTY	u	PRODUCT	u
OF	u				
OFF	u				

PROFIT		REPRESENT		SEEN		
PROPERTY		REPRESENTED		SCENE		
PROVIDE		REQUIRE		SELF		
PUBLIC		RESPECT		SELL		
PUBLISH		RESPECTED		CELL		
PUBLISHED		RESPONSIBLE		SEND		
PULL		RESPONSIBILITY		SENSE		
PURPOSE		REST		SENT		
PUT		WREST		SEPTEMBER		
QUALITY		RESULT		SERIOUS		
QUARTER		RETURN		SERVE		
QUESTION		RIGHT		SERVICE		
QUICK		WRITE		SET		
QUITE		RIVER		SEVERAL		
RADIO		ROAD		SEW (See SO)		
RAIL		ROOM		SHALL		
RATE		ROUND		SHE		
RATHER		RULE		SHILLING		
WRITER		RUN		SHIP		
REACH		SAFE		SHORT		
READ		SAID		SHOULD		
READY		SAIL		SHOW		
REAL		SALE		SIDE		
REALLY		SAME		SIGN		
REASON		SATISFACTORY		SIMPLE		
RECEIVE		SATURDAY		SINCE		
RECENT		SAVE		SIR		
RECORD		SAY		SIT		
RED		SCENE		SITUATION		
REGARD		(See SEEN)		SIX		
REGRET		SCHOOL		SIZE		
REGULAR		SCIENCE		SMALL		
RELATE		SEA		SO		
REMARK		(See SEE)		SOME		
REMARKED		SECOND		SUM		
(See MORE)	SEE		SOMETIMES			
REMEMBER		SEA		SOON		
REMEMBERED		SEEM				
MEMBER						
REPORT						

SORT		SYSTEM		TOMORROW	
SOUND		TABLE		TOO	
SOUTH		TAKE		TWO	
SOW (See SO)		TALK		TOUCH	
SPEAK		TAX		TOWARD	
SPECIAL		TEACH		TRADE	
SPECIALLY		TELL		TOWN	
SPEND		TEST		TRADE	
SPENT		THAN		(See TOWARD)	
STAND		THANK		TRAIN	
START		THANKED		TRIED	
STATE		THAT		TROUBLE	
STATION		THE		TRUE	
STEEL		THEIR		TRUST	
STEAL		THERE		TRUTH	
STEP		THEM		TRY	
STILL		THEMSELVES		TUESDAY	
STONE		THEN		TURN	
STOP		THERE		TWO (See TOO)	
STORE		(See THEIR)		UNDER	
STORY		THEREFORE		UNTIL	
STRAIGHT		THESE		UP	
STRANGE		THEY		UPON	
STREET		THING		US	
STRONG		THINK		USE	
SUBJECT		THIRD		USUAL	
SUBJECTED		THOSE		USUALLY	
SUCCESS		THOUGH		VALUE	
SUCH		THOUGHT		VERY	
SUGGEST		THOUSAND		VIEW	
SUM (See SOME)		THROUGH		VOICE	
SUMMER		THURSDAY		WAIST	
SUNDAY		TILL		(See WASTE)	
SUPPLY		TIME		WALK	
SUPPORT		TO		WANT	
SURE		TOGETHER		WAR	
SURPRISE		TOLD		WARM	
SWEET				WAS	
				WASTE	
				WAIST	

WATCH		WHILE		WORD	
WATER		WHITE		WORK	
WAY		WHO		WORLD	
(See WEIGH)		WHOLE		WORTH	
WE		HOLE		WOULD	
WEAK		WHOM		WREST	
(See WEEK)		WHOSE		(See REST)	
WEATHER		WHY		WRITE	
WEDNESDAY		WIDE		(See RIGHT)	
WEEK		WILL		WRITER	
WEAK		WINDOW		(See RATHER)	
WEIGH		WINTER		WRITING	
WAY		WIRE		WRITTEN	
WELL		WISE		WRONG	
WENT		WISH		YARD	
WERE		WITH		YEAR	
WEST		WITHIN		YES	
WHAT		WITHOUT		YESTERDAY	
WHATEVER		WOMAN		YET	
WHEN		WOMEN		YOU	
WHENEVER		WONDERFUL		YOUNG	
WHERE		WONDER- FULLY		YOUR	

DERIVATIVE OUTLINES

THESE DERIVATIVES, TOGETHER WITH THE ROOT WORDS, REPRESENT APPROXIMATELY 80 PER CENT OF THE WORDS CONTAINED IN ORDINARY ENGLISH MATTER

ably		added		advertising	
accounts		adding		afterwards	
accounting		addition		afternoons	
acts		additions		against	
acting		additional		ages	
action		advantages		aged	
actions		advertises		ageing	
adds		advertise- ments			

agrees		anywhere		balancing	
agreed		appears		bases	
agreeing		appeared		based	
agreeable		appearing		basing	
agreeably		arms		basic	
agreement		armed		basis	
agreements		arming		beautifully	
airplane		army		became	
airplanes		armies		becomes	
airs		arts		beds	
heirs		asks		been	
airy		asked		begins	
almost		asking		beginning	
already		attempts		began	
although		attempting		begun	
always		authorities		believes	
amongst		authoritative		beliefs	
amounts		babies		believing	
amounting		babyish		bigger	
animals		backs		biggest	
announces		backed		blackness	
announced		backing		boards	
announcing		backward		boarding	
announcement		backwards		bodies	
announcements		background		bodily	
announcer		badly		books	
announcers		banks		booked	
answers		banked		booking	
answered		banking		boys	
answering		balances		buoys	
anybody		balanced		boyhood	
anyone				boyish	
anything					

brakes } breaks }		carefully		chiefs	
braking } breaking }		carefulness		cities	
broke		careless		citizen	
broken		carelessly		citizens	
brings		carelessness		cleans	
bringing		carries		cleaned	
brothers		carried		cleaning	
builds } buildings }		carrying		clears	
buoys (See boys)		cars		cleared	
burns		cases		clearing	
burned } burnt }		causes		clearly	
burning		causing		clearer	
businesses		cells (See sells)		coals	
buys		celled		coal-field	
buying		certainly		coal-fields	
buyer		certainty		coal-mine	
buyers		changes		coal-mines	
calls		changed		coldly	
called		changing		coldness	
calling		changeless		colours	
cannot (See Section 12, p. 37)		characters		colouring	
capitals		charges		colourless	
capitalist		charged		colourful	
capitalists		charging		comes	
cares		cheaper		coming	
cared		cheapest		comforts	
caring		cheaply		comforting	
careful		cheapness		comfortable	
		checks } cheques }		comfortably	
		checked		commits	
		checking		committed	
				committing	
				commitment	

commitments		copying		deeply	
committee		costs		degrees	
committees		costing		delivers } deliveries }	
commons		countries		delivering	
companies		countryside		demands	
competitions		courses		demanding	
completes		covers		depends	
completing		covered		depending	
completion		covering		dependant } dependent }	
conditions		coverings		dependents	
conditional		credits		dependence	
connects		crediting		desires	
connecting		cries		desired	
connection		cried		desiring	
connections		crying		details	
considers		customs		develops	
considered		customer		developed	
considering		customers		developing	
consideration		cuts		development	
considerations		cutting		developments	
considerable		dangers		dies } dyes }	
considerably		dangerous		died } dyed }	
continues		dates		dying } dyeing }	
continued		dating		differences	
continuing		days		differs	
continuance		daily		differed	
continual		daylight		differing	
continually		dearer		difficulties	
continuous		dearest		directs	
controls		dearly		directing	
controlling		deeper			
copies		deepest			
copied					

directly
 director
 directors
 direction
 directions
 discovers
 discovered
 discovering
 distances
 distant
 distributes
 distributing
 distribution
 distributions
 divisions
 divisional
 doing
 does
 done
 did
 doors
 doubting
 doubtful
 doubtfully
 downs
 dresses
 dressing
 dressed
 dressmaker
 dressmakers
 dressmaking
 drinks

drinking
 drank
 drunk
 drives
 driving
 drove
 driven
 dyes (See dies)
 dyed (See died)
 dyeing
 (See dying)
 earlier
 earliest
 easy
 easily
 eastern
 educational
 effects
 effected
 effecting
 effective
 electrical
 electrically
 employs
 employed
 employing
 employment
 employee
 employees
 employer
 employers
 ends
 ending

engines
 engineers
 engineering
 Englishman
 Englishmen
 equals
 equalled
 equality
 evening
 evenings
 events
 eventful
 everybody
 everyone
 everything
 everywhere
 examples
 exception
 exceptions
 exceptional
 exceptionally
 exchanges
 exchanging
 exists
 existed
 existing
 existence
 expects
 expecting
 experiences
 experienced
 experiencing

experts
 expresses
 expressed
 expressing
 expression
 expressions
 expressly
 eyes
 faces
 faced
 facing
 facts
 falls
 falling
 fell
 fallen
 families
 farms
 farming
 fathers
 fears
 feared
 fearing
 fearful
 fearfully
 fearfulness
 fearless
 fearlessly
 fearlessness
 feels
 feeling
 feelings

fewer
 fewest
 fields
 figures
 figured
 figuring
 finally
 finds
 finding
 found
 fires
 fired
 firing
 fireplace
 fireplaces
 fireside
 fishes
 fishing
 flies
 flying
 flew
 follows
 followed
 following
 feet
 forces
 forced
 forcing
 forms
 formed
 forming
 forwards

forwarding
 freely
 frequently
 friends
 friendly
 fronts
 fuller
 fullness
 furtherance
 furthermore
 gets
 getting
 got
 girls
 girlish
 gives
 giving
 goes
 going
 gone
 golden
 goods
 goodness
 good-nature
 good-night
 governs
 governing
 governments
 greatly
 greatness

grounds		heavier		homely	
grows		heaviest		hopes	
growing		heavily		hoped	
grown		heaviness		hoping	
growth		heirs (See airs)		hopeful	
grew		helps		hopefully	
hands		helping		hopefulness	
handing		helped		hopeless	
happens		helpful		hopelessly	
happened		helpfully		hopelessness	
happening		helpfulness		horses	
happier		helpless		hours (See ours)	
happiest		helplessly		hourly	
happily		helplessness		houses	
happiness		herself		housed	
hardest		higher		housing	
hardly		highest		hundreds	
hardness		highly		hundredth	
heads		highland		ideas	
headed		highlands		immediately	
heading		highroad		improves improvements	
headline		highroads			
headline		highway		improving	
headlines		highways		income	
headway		histories		incomes	
healthy		historic		inside	
healthiest		historical		into	
hears		historically		increases	
hearing		holds		increased	
heard		holding		increasing	
hearts		held		increasingly	
heats		holes			
heating		homes			

industries		kindness		learner	
industrial		kindest		learners	
industrialist		kinder		leaves	
industrialists		kings		leaving	
industrious		kingly		lessen	
influences		knows		lessening	
influenced		knowing		lessened	
influencing		knowingly		lets	
informs		known		letting	
informing		labours		letters	
instructions		laboured		lifeless	
insurances		laboured		lifetime	
interests		labouring		lives	
interested		lands		lights	
interesting		landing		lighting	
irons		languages		lightly	
ironed		largest		lighter	
ironing		lasts		likes	
issues		lasting		liked	
issued		lately		liking	
issuing		later		likely	
its		laws		likeliness	
judges		lawful		limits	
judged		lawless		limiting	
judging		leads		limitless	
judgment		leading		lines	
judgments		leader		lined	
keeps		leaders		lining	
keeping		led		lists	
kept		learns		lives	
kinds		learned		lived	
kindly		learnt		living	
		learning			

longs		markets		merely	
longed		marketing		methods	
longing		marketable		miles	
longhand		marries		mileage	
looks		married		milkman	
looked		marrying		milkmen	
looking		masses		millions	
losses		massed		minds	
lost		massing		mindng	
loves		masters		mines	
loved		mastering		mining	
loving		masterpiece		minutes	
lovingly		masterpieces		misses	
lovely		matters		missed	
lower		material		missing	
lowest		materials		moments	
lowly		materially		momentary	
machines		meals		momentarily	
maids		means		months	
makes		meaning		monthly	
making		meant		moreover	
maker		measures		mornings	
makers		measured		mothers	
mankind		measuring		motherly	
men		meats } meets }		motors	
manufactures		meeting		motoring	
manufacturing		meetings		moves	
manufacturer		met		moved	
manufacturers		members		moving	
marks		(See remembers)		movement	
marked		memories			
marking					

movements		objections		ours } hours }	
names		observations		outline	
namely		offers		outlines	
named		offered		outlook	
nameless		offering		outlooks	
nations		offices		outset	
national		officer		outside	
nationally		officers		outstanding	
natural		officially		outward	
naturally		officials		oversea	
nearer		oils		overseas	
nearest		opens		overtake	
nearly		opened		overtook	
needs		opening		overtime	
needing		openings		owns	
newer		operates		owning	
newly		operating		owner	
newspaper		operation		owners	
newspapers		operations		pages	
nights		operator		paints	
nightly		operators		painting	
no-one		opinions		painter	
nowhere		opportunities		painters	
north-west		orders		papers	
notes		ordering		papered	
noting		orderly		papering	
numbers		organizing		parts	
numbering		organizations		parting	
objects		otherwise		partly	
objecting				particularly	
objection				parties	
































































































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







































































quickenings		regrets		resting } wresting }	
radios		regretted		restfulness	
railway		regretting		restlessness	
railways		regrettable		results	
rates		regrettably		resulting	
rated		regularly		returns	
rating		relates		returned	
rateable		relating		returning	
reaches		relation		rights } writes }	
reached		relations		rightly	
reaching		remarks		rivers	
reads		remarkable } remarkably }		roads	
reading		remembers } members }		roadman	
reader		remembering		roadmen	
readers		reports		rooms	
read		reporting		rounds	
readily		represents		rounding	
ready-made		representing		roundly	
reasoned		representation		rules	
reasons		representative		ruled	
reasonable		representatives		ruling	
reasonably		requires		runs	
reasoning		required		running	
receives		requiring		ran	
received		requirement		safely	
receiving		requirements		safest	
recently		respects		safety	
records		respecting		sails } sales }	
recording		respectful		sailing	
regards		respectfully		sailed	
regarding		rests } wrests }			
regardless					

sailor		selves		shown	
sailors		sends		showroom	
satisfactorily		sending		showrooms	
saves		sensed		sides	
saved		senses		siding	
saving		senseless		signs	
saying		sensing		signed	
says		seriously		signing	
scenes		seriousness		simpler	
schools		serves		simplest	
schooling		served		simply	
school-ed		serving		simplicity	
school-book		services		sirs	
school-books		sets		sits	
school-days		setting		sitting	
sciences		sews } sows }		sat	
seas (See sees)		situations		sixty	
seconds		shillings		sized	
seconding		ships		sizes	
secondly		shipped		sizing	
secondary		shipping		smaller	
sees }		shipment		smallest	
seas }		shipments		somehow	
seeing		shipbuilding		something	
saw		shipyard		somewhere	
seems		shipyards		sorts	
seemed		shortest		sorting	
seemly		shortly		sounds	
sells }		shorthand		sounding	
cells }		shows		south-west	
selling		showed			
seller		showing			
sell-ers					

ROWS (See sews)

speaks		stories		tables	
speaking		straightfor- ward		takes	
spends		strangest		taking	
spending		strangely		taken	
stands		streets		took	
standing		strongly		talks	
starts		subjects		talking	
starting		successes		talked	
stated		successful		taxes	
stating		successfully		taxed	
states		suggests		taxing	
statesman		suggesting		taxation	
statesmen		suggestion		teaches	
statement		sums		teaching	
statements		summed		teacher	
stations		summing		teachers	
steeling }		summers		tells	
stealing }		supplies		telling	
steels }		supplying		tests	
steals }		supporting		testing	
steps		surely		thanks	
stepped		surprises		thankful	
stepping		surprised		thankfulness	
stones		surprising		thankless	
stony		sweetly		thanklessness	
stops		sweetest		things	
stopped		systems		thinks	
stopping				thinking	
stores				thirds	
stored				thoughts	
storing				thoughtful	

thoughtfully		turns		voices	
thoughtfulness		turned		voiced	
thoughtlessness		turning		voicing	
thousands		underground		waists	
thousandth		understand		(See <i>wastes</i>)	
throughout		understands		wait	
times		understanding		(See <i>weight</i>)	
today		undertake		waits	
touches		undertaken		(See <i>weights</i>)	
touched		undertakes		waiting	
touching		undertaking		walks	
towards		undertakings		walking	
(See <i>trades</i>)		undertook		walked	
towns		upward		walker	
trading		upwards		walkers	
trades		upper		wants	
towards }		uses		wanting	
tradesman		used		wars	
tradesmen		using		warlike	
trains		useful		warmest	
training		usefully		warmly	
trained		usefulness		warmth	
troubles		useless		wastes }	
troubled		uselessly		waists }	
troubling		uselessness		wasting	
troublesome		values		watches	
truly		valued		watched	
trusts		valuing		watching	
trusting		valuable		watchful	
tries		valuable		watchfulness	
trying		valueless		waters	
		views		watered	
		viewed		watering	
		viewing		watery	

ways		wholly		working	
(See <i>weighs</i>)		widest		worker	
wayside		wider		workers	
weakly		widely		workman	
(See <i>weekly</i>)		widen		workmen	
weakness		widened		worlds	
week-end		widens		worthless	
week-ends		widening		worthlessness	
weeks		willing		wrests	
weekly }		willingly		(See <i>rests</i>)	
weakly }		willingness		wresting	
weighed		windows		(See <i>resting</i>)	
weighing		winters		writers	
weighs }		wintering		wrongs	
ways }		wires		wronged	
weight }		wiring		wronging	
wait }		wired		wrongly	
weights }		wireless		wrong-doing	
waits }		wisely		wrote	
well-being		wishes		yards	
well-known		wished		years	
wells		wishing		yearly	
whereas		words		yourself	
wherein		works		yourselves	
whereupon		worked			
whilst					
whiteness					
wholesale					

PHRASES

The phrases used in the shorthand pages of this book have been formed in accordance with the following rules—

A. Phrases may be formed by the joining together of two or more of the outlines appearing in the list of the 700 most frequently used shorthand outlines, or derivatives of these outlines, as: *b* it is, *b* it is not, *u* if you, *u* if you can, *o* to our, *o* to turn, etc.

B. Special phrases are used to represent very common word groups, and sixteen points for the formation of such phrases are listed below—

1. **THE:** represented by a small tick, written either upwards or downwards at a sharp angle:
u in the, *e* with the, *u* for the, *u* and the, *v* on the, *o* pay the, *l* take the, etc.
2. **I:** represented by writing the first part of the sign only: *u* I can, *u* I am, *u* I believe, *u* I want, *u* I went, *u* I agree.
3. **HE:** represented medially or finally by a short downstroke: *u* that he may, *u* for he, *u* if he, *u* when he.
4. **MUCH:** represented by strokes *m* and *ch*: *u* how much, *u* too much, *u* so much, *u* very much.
5. **WILL:** represented by upward *l*: *u* I will, *u* you will, *u* they will, *u* it will, *u* he will.
6. **US:** represented by circle *s*: *u* to us, *u* for us, *u* to give us.

7. **S-W, S-S:** represented by large circle: *o* as well as, *o* as we have, etc.; *o* this is, *o* as is, *o* is as, *o* as soon as.
8. **WERE:** represented by strokes *w* and ray: *u* we were, *u* they were; *ar*: *u* you were.
9. **ARE:** represented by initial hook *r*: *u* they are.
10. **BEEN, THAN, OWN:** represented by final hook *n*: *u* have been, *u* had been, *u* better than, *u* more than, *u* rather than, *u* our own, *u* their own.
11. **HAVE, OF:** represented by final hook *f/v*: *u* which have, *u* who have, *u* out of, *u* number of, *u* rate of.
12. **NOT, TO:** represented by halving and by hook *n*: *u* I am not, *u* I will not, *u* I cannot, *u* I do not, *u* I did not, *u* had not, *u* we will not, *u* we cannot, *u* we do not, *u* we did not, *u* you will not, *u* you cannot, *u* were not; *u* may not be; *u* able to.
13. **MUST:** represented by stroke *m* and circle *s*: *u* must be, *u* must not be.
14. **CON:** represented by writing the outline close to the preceding outline: *u* in connection, *u* in control, *u* in consideration, *u* we consider, *u* we continue, *u* this company, *u* this committee, *u* I will comfort, *u* it is common, *u* in condition, etc.

15. *THEIR, THERE*, represented by doubling the stroke preceding
OTHER: these words: in their, I
 am sure there is, some other.

16. *HUNDRED*, represented by strokes *n*, *th*, and *m* respectively:
THOUSAND, 1. one hundred, 2. two hundred; 1. one
MILLION: thousand, 2. two thousand, 2. two hundred
 thousand; 1. one million, 2. two million.

C. Phrases shown under *B* may be joined, where convenient, to
 other outlines: I agree, I agree that the; it will, it
 will be; have been, we have been; I do not, I do
 not think; must be, it must be.

These rules cover most phrases ordinarily required by the short-
 hand writer in general work. Further phrases are taught in the
 textbooks and in *The New Phonographic Phrase Book*. In addition,
 lists of phrases for use in the reporting of specialized matter are
 available should students require them at a later stage of their study.

READING EXERCISES

No. 1

[Handwritten shorthand exercises on ruled lines, including various phrases and symbols.]

Handwritten musical notation on page 28, consisting of approximately 18 staves of music with various notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on page 29, consisting of approximately 12 staves of music with various notes and rests.

No. 2

Handwritten musical notation on page 29, starting with the title "No. 2" and consisting of approximately 10 staves of music with various notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on page 30, consisting of approximately 18 staves of music written in a cursive style on a five-line staff.

Handwritten musical notation on page 31, consisting of approximately 18 staves of music written in a cursive style on a five-line staff.

No. 3

Handwritten musical notation on page 32, consisting of approximately 18 staves of music. The notation includes various notes, rests, and clefs. A small label "B.B.Cx" is visible on the fifth staff. The page number "32" is located at the bottom center.

Handwritten musical notation on page 33, consisting of approximately 18 staves of music. The notation includes various notes, rests, and clefs. The page number "33" is located at the bottom center.

Handwritten musical notation on page 34, consisting of approximately 15 staves of music with various notes, rests, and clefs.

No. 4

Handwritten musical notation on page 34, starting below the section header, consisting of approximately 10 staves of music.

Handwritten musical notation on page 35, consisting of approximately 10 staves of music.

Handwritten musical notation on page 35, continuing from the previous staves, consisting of approximately 10 staves of music.

Handwritten musical notation on page 36, consisting of approximately 15 staves of music with various notes, rests, and clefs.

No. 5

Handwritten musical notation for exercise No. 5, consisting of approximately 5 staves of music.

Handwritten musical notation on page 37, consisting of approximately 15 staves of music with various notes, rests, and clefs.

Handwritten musical notation on page 38, consisting of approximately 15 staves of music with various notes and rests.

No. 6

Handwritten musical notation on page 39, consisting of approximately 15 staves of music with various notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on page 40, consisting of approximately 15 lines of notes and rests on a five-line staff.

Handwritten musical notation on page 41, consisting of approximately 10 lines of notes and rests on a five-line staff.

No. 7

Handwritten musical notation on page 41, labeled "No. 7", consisting of approximately 12 lines of notes and rests on a five-line staff.

Handwritten musical notation on page 42, featuring various notes, rests, and bar lines on a five-line staff.

Handwritten musical notation on page 43, featuring various notes, rests, and bar lines on a five-line staff.

No. 8

Handwritten musical notation on page 44, consisting of approximately 18 staves of music. The notation includes various notes, rests, and clefs, typical of a musical score.

* Richard Jefferies

Handwritten musical notation on page 45, continuing from the previous page. It consists of approximately 18 staves of music, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and melodic lines.

Handwritten musical notation on page 46, consisting of approximately 10 staves of music with various notes and rests.

No. 9

Handwritten musical notation on page 46, starting with the section header 'No. 9' and continuing with several staves of music.

Handwritten musical notation on page 47, consisting of approximately 15 staves of music with various notes and rests.

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Handwritten musical notation on page 50, featuring various notes, rests, and clefs on a five-line staff.

Handwritten musical notation on page 50, continuing the piece with various notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on page 51, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#).

Handwritten musical notation on page 51, continuing the piece with various notes and rests.

No. 11

Handwritten musical notation for No. 11 on page 51, featuring various notes, rests, and clefs.

Handwritten musical notation on page 52, consisting of approximately 15 staves of music written in a cursive style.

Handwritten musical notation on page 53, consisting of approximately 15 staves of music. The notation includes various notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

No. 12

Handwritten musical notation on page 53, consisting of approximately 15 staves of music, continuing the piece or exercise.

Handwritten musical notation on page 54, consisting of approximately 18 staves of music written in a cursive style.

Handwritten musical notation on page 55, consisting of approximately 10 staves of music written in a cursive style.

No. 13

Handwritten musical notation on page 55, consisting of approximately 7 staves of music written in a cursive style.

Handwritten musical notation on page 56, consisting of approximately 15 staves of music with various notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on page 57, consisting of approximately 15 staves of music. The notation includes notes, rests, and some markings that appear to be figured bass or performance instructions.

No. 14

Handwritten musical notation on page 57, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes notes, rests, and some markings that appear to be figured bass or performance instructions.

Handwritten musical notation on page 58, consisting of several lines of notes and rests on a five-line staff.

Handwritten musical notation on page 58, continuing from the previous section with various rhythmic values and notes.

Handwritten musical notation on page 59, featuring complex rhythmic patterns and notes.

Handwritten musical notation on page 59, continuing the musical piece with various note values.

No. 15

Handwritten musical notation on page 59, labeled as No. 15, showing a sequence of notes and rests.

Handwritten text in Arabic script on page 60. The text is written in a cursive style and includes several lines of prose. Some words are written in a larger, bolder script, possibly indicating emphasis or specific terms. The text is organized into several paragraphs, with some lines starting with a large initial letter. The handwriting is consistent throughout the page.

Handwritten text in Arabic script on page 61. The text is written in a cursive style and includes several lines of prose. Some words are written in a larger, bolder script, possibly indicating emphasis or specific terms. The text is organized into several paragraphs, with some lines starting with a large initial letter. The handwriting is consistent throughout the page.

Handwritten text at the bottom of page 61, possibly a signature or a reference mark.

Handwritten musical notation on page 64, consisting of several lines of notes and rests on a five-line staff.

No. 17

Handwritten musical notation for exercise No. 17 on page 64, including various rhythmic values and notes.

Handwritten musical notation on page 65, including various rhythmic values and notes, with some numbers like 50, 24, and 48 appearing in the text.

Handwritten musical notation on page 66, including a treble clef and various notes and rests. The notation is written on a five-line staff with a dotted line below. At the bottom of the page, there are some numbers and text: "1-27 23" and "25".

No. 18

Handwritten musical notation on page 66, continuing from the previous section. It features a treble clef and various musical symbols. At the bottom of the page, there are some numbers and text: "8" and "1".

Handwritten musical notation on page 67, including a treble clef and various notes and rests. The notation is written on a five-line staff with a dotted line below. At the bottom of the page, there are some numbers and text: "2" and "6".

Handwritten musical notation on page 68, featuring various notes, rests, and clefs. The notation is written in a cursive style on a five-line staff. The text includes several lines of music, with some lines starting with a clef and others with a key signature or time signature. The notation is dense and covers most of the page.

No. 19

Handwritten musical notation on page 69, featuring various notes, rests, and clefs. The notation is written in a cursive style on a five-line staff. The text includes several lines of music, with some lines starting with a clef and others with a key signature or time signature. The notation is dense and covers most of the page.

Handwritten musical notation on page 70, featuring various notes, rests, and bar lines.

Handwritten musical notation on page 70, continuing the piece with more complex rhythmic patterns and notes.

Handwritten musical notation on page 71, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat.

No. 20

Handwritten musical notation on page 71, including a section with a 3/4 time signature and a section with a 15-measure rest.

Handwritten musical notation on page 72, consisting of approximately 15 staves of music written in a cursive style.

Handwritten musical notation on page 73, consisting of approximately 15 staves of music written in a cursive style.

No. 21

Handwritten musical notation on page 73, starting below the section header, consisting of approximately 15 staves of music written in a cursive style.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a form of Urdu or Persian, with various symbols and characters. The text is arranged in approximately 15 horizontal lines across the page.

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a form of Urdu or Persian, with various symbols and characters. The text is arranged in approximately 15 horizontal lines across the page.

No. 22

Handwritten text in a cursive script, likely a form of Urdu or Persian, with various symbols and characters. The text is arranged in approximately 10 horizontal lines across the page.

Handwritten musical notation on page 76, consisting of approximately 15 staves of music with various notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on page 77, consisting of approximately 15 staves of music with various notes and rests.

No. 23

Handwritten musical notation on page 77, located below the section header, consisting of approximately 2 staves of music.

Handwritten text in Arabic script on page 78, consisting of approximately 15 lines of cursive writing.

Handwritten text in Arabic script on page 79, consisting of approximately 15 lines of cursive writing.

No. 24

Handwritten musical notation on page 80, consisting of approximately 18 staves of music written in a cursive style with various notes, rests, and clefs.

Handwritten musical notation on page 81, consisting of approximately 18 staves of music. The notation includes various notes, rests, and clefs, with some staves containing numerical markings such as '20, 30, 40'.

Handwritten musical notation on page 82, consisting of several staves of notes and rests.

No. 25

Handwritten musical notation for exercise No. 25 on page 82, including a large bracket on the left side.

Handwritten musical notation on page 83, continuing the exercise from the previous page.

Handwritten musical notation on page 84, consisting of approximately 15 staves of music written in a cursive style.

No. 26

Handwritten musical notation on page 85, consisting of approximately 15 staves of music written in a cursive style.

Handwritten musical notation on page 86, consisting of approximately 15 staves of music with various notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on page 87, consisting of approximately 10 staves of music. The first staff includes the number "12.30" written above the notes.

No. 27

Handwritten musical notation on page 87, continuing from the previous page, consisting of approximately 10 staves of music.

Handwritten musical notation on page 88, featuring various notes, rests, and clefs on a five-line staff.

Handwritten musical notation on page 89, including notes, rests, and clefs, with some annotations in Arabic script.

No. 28

Handwritten musical notation on page 89, continuing the piece, with notes and rests on a five-line staff.

Handwritten musical notation on page 90, featuring various notes, rests, and clefs on a five-line staff.

Handwritten musical notation on page 90, including notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on page 90, including notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on page 90, including notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on page 90, including notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on page 91, featuring various notes, rests, and clefs on a five-line staff.

Handwritten musical notation on page 91, including notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on page 91, including notes and rests.

No. 29

Handwritten musical notation on page 92, consisting of approximately 15 staves of music written in a cursive style with various notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on page 93, continuing from the previous page, consisting of approximately 15 staves of music written in a cursive style with various notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on page 96, consisting of approximately 10 staves of music with various notes and rests.

No. 31

Handwritten musical notation on page 96, starting with the number 31, consisting of approximately 10 staves of music.

Handwritten musical notation on page 97, consisting of approximately 10 staves of music with various notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on page 98, consisting of approximately 12 staves of music with various notes and rests.

No. 32

Handwritten musical notation on page 98, starting with the title "No. 32" and continuing with approximately 10 staves of music.

Handwritten musical notation on page 99, starting with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat. The notation includes notes, rests, and dynamic markings.

Handwritten musical notation on page 99, continuing the piece with various musical symbols and notes.

Handwritten musical notation on page 99, concluding the piece with final notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on page 100, featuring various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as accents (>) and slurs. The notation is written on a five-line staff.

No. 33

Handwritten musical notation for exercise No. 33 on page 100, consisting of several lines of notes and rests on a five-line staff.

Handwritten musical notation on page 101, featuring various notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as accents (>) and slurs. The notation is written on a five-line staff.

Handwritten musical notation on page 102, consisting of several staves of notes and rests.

No. 34

Handwritten musical notation on page 102, starting with the number 34 and continuing with several staves of notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on page 103, consisting of several staves of notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on page 104, consisting of approximately 12 staves of music with various notes and rests.

No. 35

Handwritten musical notation on page 104, starting with the number '35' and continuing with several staves of music.

Handwritten musical notation on page 105, consisting of approximately 15 staves of music with various notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on page 106, consisting of several staves of notes and rests.

No. 36

Handwritten musical notation on page 106, continuing from the previous section.

Handwritten musical notation on page 107, consisting of several staves of notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff, featuring various rhythmic values and melodic lines.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff, including notes, rests, and some text annotations.

No. 37

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff, with notes, rests, and some text annotations.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff, including notes, rests, and some text annotations.

Handwritten musical notation on a five-line staff, including notes, rests, and some text annotations.

Handwritten musical notation on page 110, consisting of approximately 15 staves of music with various notes, rests, and clefs.

No. 38

Handwritten musical notation at the bottom of page 110, consisting of a single staff.

Handwritten musical notation on page 111, consisting of approximately 15 staves of music with various notes, rests, and clefs.

Handwritten musical notation on page 112, consisting of approximately 15 staves of music with various notes and rests.

Handwritten musical notation at the top of page 113, including a treble clef and notes.

No. 39

Handwritten musical notation on page 113, including a treble clef and notes. The notation includes some specific markings such as "38x" and "18".

Handwritten musical notation on page 114, consisting of approximately 15 staves of music with various notes, rests, and clefs.

Handwritten musical notation on page 115, consisting of approximately 10 staves of music with various notes, rests, and clefs.

No. 40

Handwritten musical notation on page 115, starting with the title 'No. 40' and consisting of approximately 10 staves of music with various notes, rests, and clefs.

Handwritten musical notation on page 116, featuring various notes, rests, and bar lines. The notation includes some numerical annotations such as "30", "35", "70x", and "70".

Handwritten musical notation on page 117, featuring various notes, rests, and bar lines. The notation includes some numerical annotations such as "70x", "25", and "70".

KEY TO READING EXERCISES

No. 1

The young man and the young woman looked even younger¹⁰ than their years as they left the offices of Country²⁰ Properties, Limited, with a few "Orders to View" in their ³⁰ hands. They were indeed two young people, very much in⁴⁰ love and recently married, and they were looking for a⁵⁰ house. They had been married for just six months, and ⁶⁰ when they got married on that cold December day they⁷⁰ had believed that they would soon find a place to⁸⁰ let, and it did not seem necessary to wait for⁹⁰ that happy day before setting up home together. So they¹⁰⁰ had gone to live with his mother, having only one¹¹⁰ room of their own—and they had been very, very¹²⁰ happy. It was an old house, however, with no modern¹³⁰ changes. It was in a street lined on both sides¹⁴⁰ with old houses just like it, and when April had¹⁵⁰ come and the days grew longer the young married people¹⁶⁰ all at once began to long for a little house¹⁷⁰ of their own, with their own things in the rooms,¹⁸⁰ and with a little land at the back and in¹⁹⁰ the front where they could plant things and watch them²⁰⁰ grow. It did not seem very much to ask, yet²¹⁰ it was something that was being asked by thousands of²²⁰ other young people. There seemed little enough hope of their²³⁰ being able to get such a place because all the²⁴⁰ small houses were for sale and not to let, and²⁵⁰ they had no capital.

Will, the young man, was an²⁶⁰ engineer, and May, a beautiful young person with eyes so²⁷⁰ clear and true, had been a maid in a big²⁸⁰ boarding-house at the seaside before her marriage. Neither of²⁹⁰ them had had any opportunity to save money, and to³⁰⁰ buy even the smallest house it was necessary to have³¹⁰ some capital to put down for the first payment. There³²⁰ had been times during that month of April when May³³⁰ thought that Will had lost interest in her. He sat³⁴⁰ so often deep in thought and without speaking. When she³⁵⁰ asked him what he was thinking about he would answer³⁶⁰ shortly: "Work." And then one day he told her the³⁷⁰ truth. The big engineering works where he spent his days³⁸⁰ had set a competition for their workers. The company desired³⁹⁰ to cut its operating costs and, being a forward-thinking⁴⁰⁰ undertaking, it believed that the workers themselves, who had to⁴¹⁰ do the work, might probably be able to think of⁴²⁰ ways and means of improving methods. The first prize was⁴³⁰ to be £500 if the best suggestion

put⁴⁴⁰ forward seemed worth that sum. So Will had thought and⁴⁵⁰ thought, and had put in his own ideas for the⁴⁶⁰ improvement of methods. The following day, he told May, the⁴⁷⁰ employees were to learn who had won the prizes. May⁴⁸⁰ put her hands in his, for she saw that he⁴⁹⁰ cared very much, that he had high hopes, but she⁵⁰⁰ could not help feeling that the £500 would⁵¹⁰ never be theirs. She was wrong. Will won the prize,⁵²⁰ and his suggestions were considered to be so outstanding that⁵³⁰ the directors of the company had marked him down as⁵⁴⁰ a man worth watching.

So on that lovely day in⁵⁵⁰ June Will and May had some houses to look over,⁵⁶⁰ houses in the country with rooms with a view. The⁵⁷⁰ first of the houses turned out to be much too⁵⁸⁰ large. The house was cheap but it was old and⁵⁹⁰ would need much money spent on it before it would⁶⁰⁰ be any good at all. The second house, on the⁶¹⁰ other hand, was too small. It was a pleasing little⁶²⁰ place, very clean and well-planned, but far too small.⁶³⁰

May was beginning to have a heavy heart. Perhaps even⁶⁴⁰ with the money in the bank it would still be⁶⁵⁰ impossible for them to get a house to meet their⁶⁶⁰ requirements—and their requirements, she believed, were so simple.

They⁶⁷⁰ walked to the third house. It was a little way⁶⁸⁰ out of the small market town, off the principal street,⁶⁹⁰ and the road leading to it had not been made⁷⁰⁰ up. They had to walk carefully in order not to⁷¹⁰ fall into the many holes that were in the road.⁷²⁰ "Oh, dear, this is no good!" thought May—and then⁷³⁰ they saw the house. Set well back from the road⁷⁴⁰ it was placed by itself in a wide piece of⁷⁵⁰ land. It was white, and the windows and doors were⁷⁶⁰ covered with clean blue paint. The windows were low and⁷⁷⁰ long, and the rooms inside were clean and light. The⁷⁸⁰ grounds had been well cared for.

"Oh, what a wonderful⁷⁹⁰ place!" May cried, and she knew that she must live⁸⁰⁰ her married life in that house and in no other.⁸¹⁰ And the hearts of those two young people were light⁸²⁰ and they seemed to walk on air as they returned⁸³⁰ to the property office to put down some money and⁸⁴⁰ sign some papers. (843)

No. 2

"Words, words, words," said a character in a well-known¹⁰ play. So much was said, so little done. In a²⁰ way, our life is made up of words. It is³⁰ through words that we give expression to our ideas

and⁴⁰ through words that we can keep in touch with other⁵⁰ people. We may write the words for others to read⁶⁰ or we may speak the words for others to hear,⁷⁰ but in either case it is through words that we⁸⁰ have been able to pass on to others the thoughts⁹⁰ that are in our minds.

Are words quite necessary to¹⁰⁰ a highly developed state of thought? Are they necessary for¹¹⁰ the development of man to a state of increased knowledge¹²⁰ and comfort? Can we, indeed, think without words? Much has¹³⁰ been said and written on this last point, and some¹⁴⁰ writers are quick to point out that we can think¹⁵⁰ in pictures without the use of words. Others believe that¹⁶⁰ our thoughts are dependent upon words, that we do not¹⁷⁰ think of the thing itself but of the words representing¹⁸⁰ the thing. Certainly, if we stop at any moment and¹⁹⁰ ask: "What was I thinking of then?" we find that²⁰⁰ we have been using words in our thoughts.

The use²¹⁰ of words is one great difference that sets man apart²²⁰ from other animals. It is true that most living things²³⁰ seem to use sounds of some sort in their life²⁴⁰ with one another but they do not use language as²⁵⁰ man does. So far as we can judge from historical²⁶⁰ records, man continued in a very early state of development²⁷⁰ until he began to speak. With the use of words²⁸⁰ he developed more quickly, and when he learned to write²⁹⁰ down the words his development increased at a very great³⁰⁰ rate. The written word seems necessary for the wide development³¹⁰ of a people. With the written words ideas can be³²⁰ passed on quickly and knowledge, won by experience and hard³³⁰ work, can be passed on to others who can then³⁴⁰ use the knowledge for their own purposes. At first, the³⁵⁰ written word could be used only by a few as³⁶⁰ it was carefully and beautifully written by hand, and one³⁷⁰ copy only existed of each piece of writing. Now, however,³⁸⁰ thousands of copies of a book can be turned out³⁹⁰ in a very short time, and the thoughts and ideas⁴⁰⁰ of one man can be read by millions. This has⁴¹⁰ its dangers, of course, as well as its advantages for⁴²⁰ it may happen—and we have seen it happen—that⁴³⁰ a person with a powerful use of words can influence⁴⁴⁰ millions of people in the direction he desires. For words⁴⁵⁰ are powerful things: people are moved to action by words,⁴⁶⁰ they are moved to action by the ideas expressed in⁴⁷⁰ words. We know that in political life the man who⁴⁸⁰ is most successful is generally the man with the power⁴⁹⁰ to speak well, to use words in a way that⁵⁰⁰ influences people to believe what he says. We know that⁵¹⁰ in business the best salesman is the one who can⁵²⁰ overcome his customers with words, who can make them believe⁵³⁰ that what he has to sell is better than what⁵⁴⁰ other

people have to sell. The successful writer is not⁵⁵⁰ always the one who tells the best story but the⁵⁶⁰ one who can best use words to express his ideas⁵⁷⁰ and the feelings of his characters.

Nor are shorthand writers⁵⁸⁰ any less dependent upon words. Shorthand writers depend upon words⁵⁹⁰ for their very existence as shorthand writers, for without words⁶⁰⁰ there is no shorthand in the sense in which we⁶¹⁰ understand it. Even the old picture writing was a form⁶²⁰ of shorthand, for one picture had to express quite a⁶³⁰ long story. The modern shorthand writer is like the successful⁶⁴⁰ story writer, the successful salesman, the successful man in political⁶⁵⁰ life: he depends for his success upon his knowledge of⁶⁶⁰ words, and the use he makes of his knowledge. The⁶⁷⁰ successful shorthand writer must understand and be able to use⁶⁸⁰ a very great number of words, and he must know⁶⁹⁰ the words used in a very wide field of subjects.⁷⁰⁰

For the shorthand writer life is indeed a matter of⁷¹⁰ "Words, words, words!"
(713)

No. 3

The woman sat by herself in the small room at¹⁰ the back of the house. She could hear the voices²⁰ of the people sitting together in the large front room³⁰ and at times a few notes from a well-known⁴⁰ air would reach her from the radio set which was⁵⁰ always kept near the door. Generally she liked to sit⁶⁰ with the others in the evening, hearing them talk about⁷⁰ the events of the day and expressing opinions on the⁸⁰ news given out by the B.B.C. The people⁹⁰ were employed in such different ways and they held such¹⁰⁰ widely differing opinions that she, who knew little about the¹¹⁰ arts in any form, believed that to sit in that¹²⁰ room was as good as going to watch a play.¹³⁰ That night, however, she continued to sit by herself in¹⁴⁰ the small and rather plain back room that had been¹⁵⁰ used as an office for the past thirty years. She¹⁶⁰ looked down at her hands and saw on them signs¹⁷⁰ of years of hard work. Not for her were the¹⁸⁰ white hands of her boarders, few if any of whom¹⁹⁰ had ever done any really hard work in their lives.²⁰⁰ Her hands were red and covered with little black lines.²¹⁰ For as long as she could remember she had had²²⁰ to work for her living, helping her mother and afterwards²³⁰ working in the boarding house.

That day her boarding house²⁴⁰ had been bought. She herself had signed the papers that²⁵⁰ meant that the house would pass into other

hands next²⁶⁰ month. Another woman would own the boarding house and would²⁷⁰ plan the meals for the boarders and would, or so²⁸⁰ she hoped, look after their comfort and well-being. Nor²⁹⁰ had she any right to be upset about this because³⁰⁰ she herself had put the house up for sale with³¹⁰ the announcement: "A business for sale in good running order.³²⁰ The owner is willing to consider the sale at a³³⁰ reasonable price of the boarding house known as *High View*.³⁴⁰ It faces the sea and has room for 25³⁵⁰ boarders. An interesting and profitable business for anyone willing to³⁶⁰ work."

There were, it seemed, many people willing to work,³⁷⁰ for letters had been received from interested parties all over³⁸⁰ the country, and she had been successful in selling the³⁹⁰ boarding house to a young woman who would, she thought,⁴⁰⁰ run it on the same lines as she herself had⁴¹⁰ done.

Again she looked down at her red and hard-⁴²⁰ worked hands. For her the days of hard work were⁴³⁰ over, for the sale had brought her a good round⁴⁴⁰ sum of money on which she could live peacefully for⁴⁵⁰ the rest of her days on earth without doing any⁴⁶⁰ work at all. A strange end to a strange life,⁴⁷⁰ she thought. She was 13 years old when her mother⁴⁸⁰ had died, and she had gone to live with a⁴⁹⁰ relation who worked as a housekeeper in a small boarding-⁵⁰⁰house at the seaside. She had become a "maid of⁵¹⁰ all work," running about for everyone and getting little for⁵²⁰ her trouble. After two years the owner of the boarding⁵³⁰ house, who was very old, had died, but the two⁵⁴⁰ of them—she and her relation—just kept on working⁵⁵⁰ in the same way. It appeared that no one was⁵⁶⁰ particularly interested in the old woman who had died, and⁵⁷⁰ they had found it possible to buy the house for⁵⁸⁰ such a small sum that, with the money paid by⁵⁹⁰ the boarders, they were easily able to make the necessary⁶⁰⁰ monthly payments. They had, as it were, "fallen heir" to⁶¹⁰ the property. They kept the place very, very clean, and⁶²⁰ they gave the boarders good food and enough of it,⁶³⁰ and as the years passed they were able to buy⁶⁴⁰ the house next door and the house next door to⁶⁵⁰ that, until in the end *High View* became quite an⁶⁶⁰ important building. The property had become her own 15 years⁶⁷⁰ ago. She had never married like other women because the⁶⁸⁰ boarding house had been her life. Now, she was growing⁶⁹⁰ old and there was no one to whom she could⁷⁰⁰ leave the place. It was better sold to a young⁷¹⁰ woman who would love it as she had done and⁷²⁰ would take good care of the boarders. The voice of⁷³⁰ the B.B.C. announcer reached her. "And that," he⁷⁴⁰ said, "is the end of the news."
(747)

No. 4

I did not know the Blacks very well as a¹⁰ family, but I had run up against them in the²⁰ street from time to time. They lived in a large³⁰ old house just off the High Street. The house was⁴⁰ too large for their requirements, and it was difficult to⁵⁰ keep warm in winter. The bedrooms were too big, and⁶⁰ when the weather was cold people trying to find comfort⁷⁰ in the sitting room might just as well have been⁸⁰ in the street outside for all the warmth they received⁹⁰ from the coals burning in the little fireplace.

But the¹⁰⁰ Blacks did not move into a smaller and newer house.¹¹⁰ It did not come into their heads to do so.¹²⁰ The old house had always been their home. Father and¹³⁰ mother had lived there from the first day of their¹⁴⁰ married life, and the two children had spent all their¹⁵⁰ days there. There they were, and there they were likely¹⁶⁰ to be in the years to come. Modern and new¹⁷⁰ houses were short in the days that followed the war,¹⁸⁰ and Black himself found the situation of the old place¹⁹⁰ very satisfactory because he ran an office in the High²⁰⁰ Street, and he could walk to or from his work²¹⁰ in a matter of five minutes. This saved him time,²²⁰ money, and trouble, and he thought himself a very happy²³⁰ man in this respect.

I doubt whether I ever would²⁴⁰ have gone into that house had I not offered to²⁵⁰ try to get some money for a "good cause" in²⁶⁰ which I was at that time interested. I went from²⁷⁰ house to house asking for money. I may add that²⁸⁰ I did not like asking other people to give up²⁹⁰ their hard-won money, but, on the other hand, I³⁰⁰ very much desired money for my cause, and so I³¹⁰ was able to steel myself to go my rounds. Most³²⁰ people gave willingly, a little perhaps, but a large enough³³⁰ number of small amounts can make a large sum, and³⁴⁰ I was always thankful for anything down to the last³⁵⁰ penny. The door of the Blacks' house was opened by³⁶⁰ a little maid who showed me into the sitting-room.³⁷⁰ It was a cold afternoon, and the mother and the³⁸⁰ girl were sitting near to the fire reading. My surprise³⁹⁰ must have shown itself on my face. I looked from⁴⁰⁰ one to the other. The mother must have married quite⁴¹⁰ young, for she was clearly under 40 while the girl⁴²⁰ was about 17. What surprised me was that the two⁴³⁰ faces looked just the same. Not a line showed on⁴⁴⁰ the mother's face, and her eyes, so clear and blue,⁴⁵⁰ were no less beautiful than those of the girl. The⁴⁶⁰ faces were small and perfect in form. Never had I⁴⁷⁰ before

seen such a remarkable likeness between two people of⁴⁸⁰ such different age. Yet there was a difference, and what⁴⁹⁰ a difference it was! Done high up on the girl's⁵⁰⁰ head, above those blue eyes, was a wonderful mass of⁵¹⁰ red-gold. Where were the modern painters, I asked myself,⁵²⁰ waiting to paint this red-gold loveliness for future people⁵³⁰ to look at? Such a wonderful thing should be seen⁵⁴⁰ by all the world. It was not enough for it⁵⁵⁰ to be kept here, not known, not loved, except by⁵⁶⁰ her own family. How long, I asked myself, could such⁵⁷⁰ colour last? It seemed to burn, and I had the⁵⁸⁰ feeling that it would burn itself out.

I turned my⁵⁹⁰ eyes back to the mother, with her perfect face. Done⁶⁰⁰ high up on her head in the same way was⁶¹⁰ a mass of white. I looked, and not one touch⁶²⁰ of colour could I see. My face must have expressed⁶³⁰ only too clearly my thoughts, for the mother turned to⁶⁴⁰ me and said: "Yes, it is very beautiful. I was⁶⁵⁰ just like that once, and look at me now! All⁶⁶⁰ the women in our family are white before they are⁶⁷⁰ 30." (671)

No. 5

It seems to me that there are three principal ways¹⁰ in which we can learn to do things or to²⁰ understand things—looking, reading, or hearing. We can watch things³⁰ done by other people, and copy their movements and actions.⁴⁰ This is the way in which we learn when we⁵⁰ are very young. Babies, and all young animals, of course,⁶⁰ are very quick to copy the acts of their mothers,⁷⁰ and in this way they learn a very great amount⁸⁰ in a remarkably short time. We continue throughout our lives⁹⁰ to learn in this way, for we are always seeing¹⁰⁰ others do certain things in certain ways and then making¹¹⁰ some attempt to carry out like acts ourselves. When we¹²⁰ grow up, however, we are able to make observations within¹³⁰ much wider limits, and we are free to learn great¹⁴⁰ numbers of things simply by watching. Not only can we¹⁵⁰ see the life going on round about us, but we¹⁶⁰ have also brought right into the home the moving picture¹⁷⁰ and the TV set. There is, perhaps, no more¹⁸⁰ interesting and successful method of learning about other countries than¹⁹⁰ to watch moving pictures that have been taken in those²⁰⁰ places. Most of us find it much easier to remember²¹⁰ what we have seen than to remember what we have²²⁰ read in a book or have

been told. Even a²³⁰ very good writer, telling us of scenes and doings in²⁴⁰ far-off lands, cannot bring to our minds so clear²⁵⁰ a picture of those countries as can a quite short²⁶⁰ moving picture. That is why many schools use both TV²⁷⁰ and the moving picture in the course of instruction²⁸⁰ in subjects as different from one another as history and²⁹⁰ science. In such subjects mere reading is not enough to³⁰⁰ give a complete picture of the material under consideration.

We³¹⁰ can, then, use our eyes when we want to learn,³²⁰ using our powers of seeing and of observation. We must³³⁰ also, however, use our powers of hearing. To most of³⁴⁰ us this is a difficult way of learning, and we³⁵⁰ have often to work quite hard to master the art³⁶⁰ of learning through hearing. An exception is, of course, the³⁷⁰ subject of languages, for clearly there is no better way³⁸⁰ to learn a language than to hear other people speaking³⁹⁰ it. Mere book knowledge of a language is a poor⁴⁰⁰ thing, for a language does not really live until it⁴¹⁰ is used. When, however, we are dealing with ideas learning⁴²⁰ through hearing becomes more difficult. We have to learn first⁴³⁰ to pay attention. How often does a teacher say: "Pay⁴⁴⁰ attention, please!" And how necessary are the words. If no⁴⁵⁰ notes are being taken the words once said have gone⁴⁶⁰ for ever. If they live at all it must be⁴⁷⁰ in the memories of those who have heard the words.⁴⁸⁰ When we first go to school we think we are⁴⁹⁰ learning to write and to read and to do little⁵⁰⁰ sums, but in fact we are also learning something of⁵¹⁰ even more importance: we are learning to pay attention, to⁵²⁰ hear what the teacher says, and to hold it in⁵³⁰ our memories. The person who is able to pay attention⁵⁴⁰ is a much better learner than the person whose mind⁵⁵⁰ is always going off into other fields of thought, even⁵⁶⁰ though the two people may have equally good minds in⁵⁷⁰ other respects. Many people who attend public meetings find that⁵⁸⁰ their attention is not always given to the person speaking,⁵⁹⁰ and it is indeed a good man or woman who⁶⁰⁰ can hold our complete attention for half an hour or⁶¹⁰ more.

It is probably true that most people learn most⁶²⁰ things most easily through reading. They can read the material⁶³⁰ they wish to learn, and can read it again many,⁶⁴⁰ many times if they so desire. They can memorize the⁶⁵⁰ written word with a reasonable degree of ease, and can⁶⁶⁰ usually master a far larger amount of material in this⁶⁷⁰ way in a given time than would be possible by⁶⁸⁰ any other method.

Seeing, reading, and hearing all play their⁶⁹⁰ part in our complete development as we grow into men⁷⁰⁰ and women. (702)

No. 6

May walked with long and quick steps as she went¹⁰ down the short road that led to the sea. Ever²⁰ since she had spent a week with some relations who³⁰ lived by the sea in the lovely summer month of⁴⁰ June she had lived for the day when she could⁵⁰ return. How she had loved the little fishing town and⁶⁰ the beautiful blue sea during that week in June! How⁷⁰ peaceful it had seemed to her after the cares of⁸⁰ city life! The sea to the limits of the eye⁹⁰ had been deep blue, and the water met the land¹⁰⁰ with such a peaceful touch that one hardly heard its¹¹⁰ sound. The ships at rest a little way out seemed¹²⁰ not to move, and the white sails of the little¹³⁰ ones nearer to the land were still. And that was¹⁴⁰ her memory of it all. Stillness and peace, blue and¹⁵⁰ white.

May remembered also the houses of the people who¹⁶⁰ lived there. They were little houses so near together that¹⁷⁰ they seemed in places almost to touch one another. Surely,¹⁸⁰ a hand held out from one of those small upper¹⁹⁰ windows could meet the hand held out from the window²⁰⁰ on the other side of that little road. Although it²¹⁰ was not really a road, she thought. A road should²²⁰ be reasonably wide, and the houses should be set well²³⁰ back, and there should be room for motor-cars to²⁴⁰ pass along it. There should be room for people to²⁵⁰ pass each other without moving to one side or the²⁶⁰ other. No, she could not really call it a road,²⁷⁰ but it was certainly a place where people lived. Some²⁸⁰ of them, like her relations, had lived there all their²⁹⁰ lives. Never had they heard the call of the cities³⁰⁰ of their own country, and still less had the voice³¹⁰ of other countries overseas called to them. No, for them³²⁰ life had to end where it had begun, and throughout³³⁰ the years they lived in those little, very little houses,³⁴⁰ lived as people were no longer thought to live in³⁵⁰ this wonderful land of ours, with its wide streets and³⁶⁰ modern houses and health services and picture-houses.

May had³⁷⁰ seen the little fishing town and had loved it. "The³⁸⁰ call of the sea must be in my heart," she³⁹⁰ thought as she walked once again on the hard city⁴⁰⁰ streets where she worked. Of course, she told her friend⁴¹⁰ all about it. Her friend worked in the same office⁴²⁰ and until then they had generally seen eye-to-eye⁴³⁰ about the details of life. That had been before May⁴⁴⁰ went to her relations at the sea for a week.⁴⁵⁰ She had returned quite changed. From then on her one⁴⁶⁰ thought had been to save enough money to take

another⁴⁷⁰ week with them in the little house in the little⁴⁸⁰ fishing town by the sea. Of course, the place was⁴⁹⁰ about as far away as it could be from where⁵⁰⁰ she lived, and it meant going without quite a few⁵¹⁰ other things if May was to get the money together.⁵²⁰ But she had done it, and now in the depth⁵³⁰ of winter she walked down the road that led to⁵⁴⁰ the sea. She found that the blue sea of summer⁵⁵⁰ had changed, and the water was now almost without colour.⁵⁶⁰ No ships were at rest out there, and that was⁵⁷⁰ just as well for the sea no longer touched the⁵⁸⁰ land without sound. It threw itself with fearful force upon⁵⁹⁰ the stones and headlands, and the sound of its breaking⁶⁰⁰ would have over-powered any other sound had there been⁶¹⁰ any. But there were no other sounds, for the town⁶²⁰ itself was resting. Men could not fish in such weather⁶³⁰ as this, when the water threw itself up into the⁶⁴⁰ air as if trying to overcome the little town that⁶⁵⁰ made so much use of it, a town indeed that⁶⁶⁰ lived wholly upon what it took from those great waters.⁶⁷⁰

"Oh!" May cried, as she held her body hard against⁶⁸⁰ the forces of Nature. "Oh, how wonderful! How truly wonderful!"⁶⁹⁰ Gone was the water-colour painting of the peaceful blue⁷⁰⁰ sea and the sweet little town, and in its place⁷¹⁰ was this great oil painting, this masterpiece of the forces⁷²⁰ of water and land. She was watching the everlasting war⁷³⁰ between earth and water, that everlasting attempt of one to⁷⁴⁰ be the master of the other, an attempt that she⁷⁵⁰ hoped would never meet with success.

And she loved the⁷⁶⁰ sea and the land and the little town more than⁷⁷⁰ ever, and she would willingly have spent the rest of⁷⁸⁰ her life there, by the fearful and the peaceful sea. (790)

No. 7

It was not often that Mr. Wells left his house¹⁰ for very many hours with no one in it. During²⁰ the day Miss Black was there for most of the³⁰ time. Miss Black could not be called his housekeeper, as⁴⁰ he himself kept watch on the stores and on the⁵⁰ money spent. In fact, he bought most of the food,⁶⁰ cleaning materials, and so on, on his way home from⁷⁰ the office, and merely passed them to Miss Black to⁸⁰ put away. No, Miss Black could not be given the⁹⁰ high-sounding name of housekeeper, but neither could she be¹⁰⁰ called the woman who "did" for him. She fell somewhere¹¹⁰ between these two high and low points. She was a¹²⁰ daily help of

the most valuable kind, and she looked¹³⁰ after the house of Mr. Wells with as much care¹⁴⁰ as she would have looked after her own, had she¹⁵⁰ had one of her own. But she had no house¹⁶⁰ of her own, and in the evening she went off,¹⁷⁰ and even Mr. Wells did not know where she went¹⁸⁰ or what she did. During the day, therefore, his house¹⁹⁰ was in good hands.

In the evening there was himself²⁰⁰ and there was his brother. Generally they were both at²¹⁰ home, for neither of them was much given to going²²⁰ out. They did not like parties and they did not²³⁰ like the pictures. They did not care to pay high²⁴⁰ prices to see plays which, in their opinion, were generally²⁵⁰ not worth the money that had to be spent in²⁶⁰ getting up to town and paying for a reasonable place.²⁷⁰ Neither of the men had married, and neither had a²⁸⁰ regular girl friend. Their evenings were, therefore, generally spent in²⁹⁰ the house, and it was the house that they both³⁰⁰ loved more than any other thing in the world. It³¹⁰ was certainly a lovely little house, far enough away from³²⁰ the City to be almost in the country. It was³³⁰ peaceful, and there were good views from the windows. From³⁴⁰ the outside it looked in most ways much like the³⁵⁰ home of anyone with a reasonably well-paid position in³⁶⁰ the City. Few people ever stepped inside but those who³⁷⁰ did were greatly surprised, for certainly the inside of the³⁸⁰ house was not in any way like the common run³⁹⁰ of houses. It was full of the most valuable things,⁴⁰⁰ all carefully placed and marked. What had been two living⁴¹⁰ rooms had been made into one very large room in⁴²⁰ the form of the letter L. The room was white⁴³⁰ and as clean as if it had been in the⁴⁴⁰ hands of the painter that very day. Everything in the⁴⁵⁰ room was clearly a show-piece, something bought at a⁴⁶⁰ sale and for which a high price had had to⁴⁷⁰ be paid. The pictures were Old Masters and the books⁴⁸⁰ were beautifully covered. The table and all other pieces had⁴⁹⁰ been carefully bought one by one, as opportunity and money⁵⁰⁰ made such buying possible. It was such a room as⁵¹⁰ one might expect to find in one of the great⁵²⁰ houses built in a past age, but no one could⁵³⁰ possibly expect to see anything of the kind in such⁵⁴⁰ a place. The room was priceless, for many of the⁵⁵⁰ objects could not be found for a second time. And⁵⁶⁰ so the brothers spent their evenings and week-ends among⁵⁷⁰ their much-loved objects of art, and tried to make⁵⁸⁰ still more perfect that which was already perfection.

It was⁵⁹⁰ not often, as we have said, that Mr. Wells left⁶⁰⁰ his house with neither his brother nor Miss Black in⁶¹⁰ it. But on that night he had done so. Work⁶²⁰ had kept him late in the City, and his brother⁶³⁰ had not been well and had gone away to have⁶⁴⁰ a small

but necessary operation. Miss Black had left at⁶⁵⁰ 5.30 as usual. Mr. Wells read his paper while⁶⁶⁰ waiting for the 8.45 train home, but the⁶⁷⁰ train was late in starting as there was some mist⁶⁸⁰ in places along the line, and it stopped several times⁶⁹⁰ before reaching his station. He got out and walked towards⁷⁰⁰ his home. The mist in the air seemed to have⁷¹⁰ a red touch, he thought, as he walked on. Then⁷²⁰ he had a feeling of fear, of cold fear, for⁷³⁰ without doubt something was on fire, something was burning. He⁷⁴⁰ broke into a run, and then he stopped. After all,⁷⁵⁰ it was not his house that was on fire, his⁷⁶⁰ own most beautiful and loved house. It was the house⁷⁷⁰ immediately behind his. But at the moment of his fear⁷⁸⁰ he saw his life clearly for the first time. He⁷⁹⁰ saw that he had spent his years loving cold and⁸⁰⁰ lifeless objects. He saw that he loved no living being⁸¹⁰ and that no living being loved him or cared that⁸²⁰ he was late home that night, that he was cold⁸³⁰ and had known fear. (834)

No. 8

After the coldness of the winter months the lovely days¹⁰ of April, May, and June call to us and ask²⁰ us to go out and see the beautiful countryside. During³⁰ the long winter the countryside has been resting and waiting⁴⁰ for the warmth of summer to make it colourful once⁵⁰ more. Some people feel that the countryside is more beautiful⁶⁰ in the cold days of winter than it is in⁷⁰ the heat of summer. When the leaves have fallen the⁸⁰ view is wider, details show up more clearly, and the⁹⁰ rivers are full. These are plain facts, of course, but¹⁰⁰ the truth is that most of us like the countryside¹¹⁰ of the summer more than that of the winter. We¹²⁰ like the warmth more than the cold, and we like¹³⁰ to see the fields full of the colour that summer¹⁴⁰ brings.

And so we go out. We leave behind our¹⁵⁰ TV and our books, and off we go. We¹⁶⁰ are light of heart and happy, and the open country¹⁷⁰ is before us. Is it possible in these days, however,¹⁸⁰ to get right into the heart of the country—not¹⁹⁰ only to see it but to hear it and to²⁰⁰ understand it in the way that the writer of *The*²¹⁰ *Story of My Heart*, *Life of the Fields*, and *The*²²⁰ *Open Air** did? It does not seem very likely that²³⁰ it is possible, because there are so many people in²⁴⁰ so many motor-cars all trying to find the happiness²⁵⁰ of the countryside at the same time. It is plain²⁶⁰ enough that if masses of people all go to the²⁷⁰ same place at the

* Richard Jefferies.

same time to find the peaceful²⁸⁰ life of the country they will not find it. The²⁹⁰ ease with which it is now possible to reach the country³⁰⁰ places has made them less worth reaching. There is,³¹⁰ I think, nothing that we can do about it. Motor-³²⁰cars are with us and are likely to be, and³³⁰ while we have them we shall without doubt use them.³⁴⁰

There are, however, still places which are away from the³⁵⁰ wide roads and great motorways. There are lovely little places³⁶⁰ in the byways of the countryside which, because of the³⁷⁰ quality of the roads, are seen by few. The best³⁸⁰ way to see such a place is to walk. Feet³⁹⁰ are certainly not used as much as they used to⁴⁰⁰ be: we like to move more quickly than our feet⁴¹⁰ will take us. Our feet are still, however, quite the⁴²⁰ best means of seeing the countryside in the lovely months⁴³⁰ of early summer.

When I was a child my father⁴⁴⁰ had a number of little books which set out walks⁴⁵⁰ of many kinds. There were short walks and long walks,⁴⁶⁰ walks for the hour or for the day. These walks⁴⁷⁰ set out almost every step of the way, and they⁴⁸⁰ kept the walker away from the roads as far as⁴⁹⁰ possible. The landmarks were country buildings and farms and fields.⁵⁰⁰ A motor-car cannot go across farmland, stopping while those⁵¹⁰ in it watch the animals or look at the growing⁵²⁰ plants: but the walker can, provided he keeps to certain⁵³⁰ parts and is careful. It is still possible to walk⁵⁴⁰ in the countryside for a whole day without going on⁵⁵⁰ to a wide motoring road. The motor car is a⁵⁶⁰ remarkably good way to get from one part of the⁵⁷⁰ country to another but it is not the best way⁵⁸⁰ to see the details of the countryside: for the details⁵⁹⁰ we must walk. The motor-car offers us the general⁶⁰⁰ view, and walking offers us the little things. In the⁶¹⁰ motor-car, too, we cannot hear the sounds of the⁶²⁰ countryside but the walker hears and knows them all.

Of⁶³⁰ course, not everyone likes the peace of the countryside. I⁶⁴⁰ knew a young woman who had lived all her young⁶⁵⁰ life right in the heart of the country's capital. She⁶⁶⁰ had never been away, and knew nothing whatever about either⁶⁷⁰ the seaside or the countryside. After a year or two⁶⁸⁰ in an office, however, she found that she had some⁶⁹⁰ money in hand and she heard the other office workers⁷⁰⁰ talking about where they were going for their leave in⁷¹⁰ the summer. This caused her to make up her mind⁷²⁰ to go away somewhere, and she went with a friend⁷³⁰ to a little seaside place well-known for its peacefulness⁷⁴⁰ and the beautiful countryside round about it. She had booked⁷⁵⁰ a room for two weeks, but after half a week⁷⁶⁰ she was back in town.

"I thought you were away⁷⁷⁰ at the seaside," I said, when I met her in⁷⁸⁰ the street.

"Oh, I could not stand it for another⁷⁹⁰ day!" she said. "There was just *nothing* to do!" (799)

No. 9

It was a lovely river. It was wide and full¹⁰ of water in both summer and winter. In summer the²⁰ water was usually blue, and its never-ending movement towards³⁰ the sea was so peaceful that it could not be⁴⁰ seen except by the most careful observation. In winter the⁵⁰ water often ran more quickly and the colour became blacker,⁶⁰ but even so it continued to be a good river.⁷⁰ It kept well within its high banks, it was clean,⁸⁰ and it did not have places that were dangerous for⁹⁰ the little sailing ships that used it as a playground.¹⁰⁰

Not all rivers are so kind to those who live¹¹⁰ near them. People used to live near or right on¹²⁰ the banks of rivers because they required clean water for¹³⁰ the many purposes of life. Today water can be brought¹⁴⁰ to people over considerable distances, and it is not necessary¹⁵⁰ to live near a river to exist. In these days¹⁶⁰ people like to live near rivers because they like to¹⁷⁰ look at them or to sail on them. There are¹⁸⁰ very few of us who do not find happiness in¹⁹⁰ sitting and watching a large body of water. Houses that²⁰⁰ have good views of a river or of the sea²¹⁰ or of any other mass of water can usually be²²⁰ sold at a high price. There is always a demand²³⁰ for houses in such pleasing situations.

High Point was such²⁴⁰ a house. It was one of a small number of²⁵⁰ large houses built on a piece of land some 200²⁶⁰ or 300 feet above the river and the²⁷⁰ little town through which it passed. A young woman sat²⁸⁰ at a wide window of *High Point*, reading a book.²⁹⁰ The evening light played on her golden colouring, and she³⁰⁰ was beautiful. She put down the book and looked out³¹⁰ over the well-kept grounds of the house and down³²⁰ to the river.

"How lovely and peaceful it is here,³³⁰ she thought. "There is still enough light for me to³⁴⁰ have an hour on the river in *Flying Sails* before³⁵⁰ the day quite dies. We have so few of these³⁶⁰ lovely days that we may as well make the best³⁷⁰ of them when we have the opportunity."

Perhaps she did³⁸⁰ not use just those words but her thoughts were along³⁹⁰ those lines as she got up and moved away from⁴⁰⁰ the window and towards the open door.

"Penny!" she cried.⁴¹⁰ "Penny!"

"Yes?" came a distant answer.

"What about an hour's⁴²⁰ sail on the river before we go to bed? It⁴³⁰ is such a waste to go early to bed on⁴⁴⁰ a night like this!"

As she was speaking she had⁴⁵⁰ run up to her friend's bedroom. Usually Penny would have⁴⁶⁰ come running out of her room very quickly at the⁴⁷⁰ thought of going on the river, for she dearly loved⁴⁸⁰ sailing, particularly in the evening or early morning when the⁴⁹⁰ lights on the water gave her wonderful ideas for her⁵⁰⁰ water-colour paintings. Young as she was, she was quite⁵¹⁰ an expert in this art. She loved to spend a⁵²⁰ week or two at *High Point*, not only because she⁵³⁰ liked the company of her golden friend, whom she thought⁵⁴⁰ was the most beautiful girl she had ever seen, but⁵⁵⁰ also because there were wonderful views from the house on⁵⁶⁰ all sides. To the south there were the grounds falling⁵⁷⁰ away to the river, from the north were miles and⁵⁸⁰ miles of English countryside at its best. To east and⁵⁹⁰ west were large houses in beautiful grounds which, with little⁶⁰⁰ changes here and there, made good subjects for her pictures.⁶¹⁰ Yes, she liked spending time at *High Point* with the⁶²⁰ Weeks family. That evening, however, Penny did not come running⁶³⁰ from her room. She sat at the table looking with⁶⁴⁰ no pleasure at all at one of her paintings.

"What⁶⁵⁰ is the matter, Penny? Have you got the colours all⁶⁶⁰ wrong?"

"Oh no, the painting is good enough. It will⁶⁷⁰ do."

This remark greatly surprised her friend because with Penny⁶⁸⁰ paintings did not just "do." They had to be good,⁶⁹⁰ very good.

"No," she said again, "the painting will do.⁷⁰⁰ But I am not coming out."

She looked so different⁷¹⁰ from her usual happy self that her friend went across⁷²⁰ the room to her. "What is it?" she asked.

Penny⁷³⁰ put her head down and cried. "It is your brother,"⁷⁴⁰ she said. "He is so wonderful, so much like you⁷⁵⁰—and he did not even speak to me or look⁷⁶⁰ at me before he went away this morning." And she⁷⁷⁰ cried again. (772)

No. 10

It is regrettable that we so often hear it said¹⁰ that young people get themselves into situations of trouble and²⁰ difficulty simply because they do not know how to spend³⁰ their time usefully and

happily. This is a very poor⁴⁰ state of things when we consider for a moment how⁵⁰ many useful and pleasurable things there are for us to⁶⁰ do today. There are many happy ways of passing the⁷⁰ time, both at home and out of doors: there are⁸⁰ things we can do to help ourselves and, equally important⁹⁰ or even more important, there are many things we can¹⁰⁰ do to help others.

When I was growing up there¹¹⁰ was no TV but we had a radio set¹²⁰ and, of course, we had records. These were the old¹³⁰ kind of record now known as 78, and one¹⁴⁰ side of a record played for about two and a¹⁵⁰ half minutes. My mother liked all of the family to¹⁶⁰ be at home on Sunday evenings; she did not like¹⁷⁰ us to go out but we were free to ask¹⁸⁰ to the house any of our friends. The number of¹⁹⁰ young people who sat down at table for the evening²⁰⁰ meal was sometimes 20 and was always more than 12,²¹⁰ so we were a large and happy party. It became²²⁰ our custom, when the meal was at an end, to²³⁰ continue to sit round the table for an hour or²⁴⁰ two while records were played. The machine was not of²⁵⁰ the electric save-you-trouble kind that we now use²⁶⁰ but had a motor that required attention at the end²⁷⁰ of each side of a record, and, of course, it²⁸⁰ played only one record at a time. This meant that²⁹⁰ one of our number had to take on the responsibility³⁰⁰ of keeping the machine going and putting on the records.³¹⁰ My father used to bring home a new record most³²⁰ weekends, so that we had a good many. People used³³⁰ to call out for a record they desired to hear,³⁴⁰ and no one seemed to want to talk while the³⁵⁰ record was playing as is done so often now. Therefore,³⁶⁰ we were able to hear the records in peace, and³⁷⁰ we got to know every detail of them.

We all³⁸⁰ loved this hour or two of record-playing very much,³⁹⁰ and I know that it lives in the memories of⁴⁰⁰ all who were present on those evenings. We had a⁴¹⁰ very good time at very little cost, and no one⁴²⁰ had the smallest desire to go out and make life⁴³⁰ difficult for some other person. On the Saturday evenings we⁴⁴⁰ generally had a party also, but they were much more⁴⁵⁰ free and easy, and were certainly not planned with the⁴⁶⁰ idea of having a peaceful time. We always asked "the⁴⁷⁰ people next door" to come to the parties so that⁴⁸⁰ they would not be upset by the sounds that without⁴⁹⁰ doubt issued from our house. What a good time we⁵⁰⁰ used to have! And it was a good time in⁵¹⁰ which the whole family and any of their friends who⁵²⁰ wished to play a part. I expect my mother had⁵³⁰ to work hard on Fridays, but we all did something⁵⁴⁰ to help, and there is no doubt that everyone seemed⁵⁵⁰ to like those weekends.

Then came Monday morning, and I⁵⁶⁰ am sure that no one got out of bed a⁵⁷⁰ moment sooner than was really necessary—particularly when it was⁵⁸⁰ cold! A week of hard work was before us. Day⁵⁹⁰ school and home work, office and evening school, took up⁶⁰⁰ our time, and there was almost no time at all⁶¹⁰ for play. Life was serious, and we really worked hard.⁶²⁰ Our life at that time was made up of working⁶³⁰ hard throughout the week and playing hard at the weekend.⁶⁴⁰ And it was a good enough way of growing up.⁶⁵⁰ Never for one moment did any of us ask ourselves⁶⁶⁰ what on earth we could do next. There was always⁶⁷⁰ something waiting to be done, even if it was only⁶⁸⁰ ironing a dress or making a new one.

I grew⁶⁹⁰ up with the radio but no TV, the motor-car⁷⁰⁰ but few planes. My mother grew up without TV,⁷¹⁰ the radio, the moving picture, or the motor-car.⁷²⁰ People walked long distances in her days, but those who⁷³⁰ had enough money could keep horses. People had to make⁷⁴⁰ their own pleasures because very few ready-made pleasures existed.⁷⁵⁰

What we can be quite sure of is that in⁷⁶⁰ my mother's day young people did not take up wrong-doing⁷⁷⁰ as a way of passing the time because they⁷⁸⁰ could not think of anything good worth doing. Wrong-doing⁷⁹⁰ was at that time thought of in connexion with people⁸⁰⁰ living in very poor or bad conditions and without much⁸¹⁰ hope in life. Living conditions are better today, and endless⁸²⁰ opportunities for a happy and successful life present themselves to⁸³⁰ young people who are willing to be good and to⁸⁴⁰ work hard. I hope that my readers are not numbered⁸⁵⁰ among those who can think of nothing worth while to⁸⁶⁰ do in their free time. (865)

No. II

From the lives of great men we learn many things,¹⁰ much that is of value to us in our own²⁰ lives. Not the least important thing, perhaps, which the life³⁰ of almost any great man teaches us is that we⁴⁰ have time to do those things which we most want⁵⁰ to do. As young people we talk lightly of what⁶⁰ we would do if only we had the time; as⁷⁰ old people we look back upon lost opportunities and wish⁸⁰ that we had had the time to follow this course⁹⁰ of action, that line of training. But again and again,¹⁰⁰ as we read the stories of the lives of those¹¹⁰ who have done great things, of those whose names will¹²⁰ be for ever remembered, the knowledge is forced upon us¹³⁰ that our trouble is not that we have too little¹⁴⁰ time but

that we have too little desire. Our desire¹⁵⁰ to move in a certain direction is not strong enough¹⁶⁰ to influence us to take the necessary steps, to use¹⁷⁰ for that purpose the hours which are being spent in¹⁸⁰ other and possibly less profitable ways. If the desire to¹⁹⁰ act and the will to work are there, then we²⁰⁰ shall find both the time and the opportunity.

These thoughts²¹⁰ come to the mind upon reading a recently published book²²⁰ in which the writer tells in outline the story of²³⁰ the lives of 15 great men. From the many remarkable²⁴⁰ men who have lived during the past 500 years²⁵⁰ the writer has taken those men who, by their thought²⁶⁰ and by their labour, were able to discover a great²⁷⁰ principle, some deep truth about the laws of nature which²⁸⁰ had not before been known—men who in this way²⁹⁰ added greatly to the knowledge and learning of the world³⁰⁰ and so took all men one big step forward in³¹⁰ the long march towards a better understanding of the forces³²⁰ which govern our world. It is not possible to read³³⁰ this book—or indeed any book of this nature—without³⁴⁰ feeling an increased respect for the power of man's mind,³⁵⁰ an increased respect for his learning, for his continued attempts³⁶⁰ to find the truth even when faced with great difficulties.³⁷⁰

The life of each of these men, it need hardly³⁸⁰ be said, differs in detail. Some of them showed themselves³⁹⁰ even as children to have reasoning powers beyond what we⁴⁰⁰ regard as usual; others were just simple children showing no⁴¹⁰ special powers of any kind during their early years. Some⁴²⁰ were "one idea" men, working only in their special field;⁴³⁰ others developed remarkable minds and became better than most men⁴⁴⁰ in most fields of learning. But common to them all⁴⁵⁰ was the power to work for very long hours, hours⁴⁶⁰ spent in deep thought, in careful planning, in the perfecting⁴⁷⁰ of ideas, and the putting of results together piece by⁴⁸⁰ piece to make the whole—a whole which was to⁴⁹⁰ surprise the world. Most of them lived to an old⁵⁰⁰ age, few dying before reaching 70 years of age and⁵¹⁰ several living to be over 80. Naturally, the thought must⁵²⁰ come: "Was there any connection between these two facts? Did⁵³⁰ these men work beyond the powers of common people because⁵⁴⁰ they were strong in body beyond the common person? Or⁵⁵⁰ did they owe their long lives to the fact that⁵⁶⁰ they lived principally for their ideas, paying little attention to⁵⁷⁰ the many pleasures which interest the masses, caring little for⁵⁸⁰ food and drink or for the company of other men⁵⁹⁰ and women?"

It is difficult to attempt an answer. We⁶⁰⁰ cannot be certain. But long as was the life of⁶¹⁰ the man himself, it was short when

measured by the⁶²⁰ life of his work. That work has influenced the thoughts⁶³⁰ and the labours of many men for many years. It⁶⁴⁰ will continue to influence man's thought and man's action as⁶⁵⁰ long as man is a thinking being, using the knowledge⁶⁶⁰ of the past to increase in the present his control⁶⁷⁰ over natural forces. (673)

(Continued in No. 12)

No. 12

(Continued from No. 11)

The life story of the great man must end on¹⁰ the same note as the life story of the least²⁰ important of men. We must come in our reading to³⁰ the point where the great man gives up his work,⁴⁰ leaving it to others to carry on what he has⁵⁰ begun. His life with all its wonderful interest is past,⁶⁰ and we who read are left with the memory of⁷⁰ his life and with the results of his work. We⁸⁰ know that this must be so, but we do not⁹⁰ always like a thing better because we know that it¹⁰⁰ is certainly waiting for us, and it is not surprising¹¹⁰ to find that there are people who can take no¹²⁰ pleasure in this form of reading because they know from¹³⁰ the outset what the end must be.

It is, however,¹⁴⁰ no more profitable to run away, to turn our face¹⁵⁰ from facts in reading than it is in life itself,¹⁶⁰ and it is better to take the wider view and¹⁷⁰ to read for the pleasure and the profit to be¹⁸⁰ found in the consideration of the whole life, with its¹⁹⁰ many difficulties and its many successes. In this way we²⁰⁰ can find both comfort and help for ourselves, whose lives²¹⁰ may seem without set purpose, to have little value. We²²⁰ discover perhaps that some person whose name has been to²³⁰ us like a great white light, far away, beyond our²⁴⁰ touch—that that person met in his early days with²⁵⁰ many of the same difficulties which we are facing now,²⁶⁰ that he, like us, had no special advantages, no clearly²⁷⁰ marked course to follow; like us he had to make²⁸⁰ his own way, step by step, learning as he went.²⁹⁰ We find, for example, that one man who became world-known³⁰⁰ began his working life as a teacher, helping his³¹⁰ brother in a small country school. Another worked on a³²⁰ farm, and a third made his first special observation while³³⁰ holding a small and not important position on a ship³⁴⁰ which was making its way to the South Seas.

But³⁵⁰ these men did not wait for opportunity to come to³⁶⁰ them;

they took immediate advantage of their conditions to make³⁷⁰ their own opportunity. In the book which we have specially³⁸⁰ in mind we find that in most cases the man's³⁹⁰ work was valued during his lifetime. But the world is⁴⁰⁰ not always ready to take new ideas warmly to its⁴¹⁰ heart. In every age there are those who feel certain⁴²⁰ that there is nothing left for man to discover; there⁴³⁰ are others who see in the new idea a danger⁴⁴⁰ to their own special interests. It is not always easy⁴⁵⁰ to look at something new with clear eyes, to judge⁴⁶⁰ truly the value either of our own work or the⁴⁷⁰ work of others. We find ourselves thinking that because a⁴⁸⁰ thing has always been done in such and such a⁴⁹⁰ way in the past then that must be the best⁵⁰⁰ possible way for it to be done, or because a⁵¹⁰ certain thing has not been done before then it should⁵²⁰ not be done now. We have to keep a careful⁵³⁰ watch upon ourselves in this respect, and try to keep⁵⁴⁰ an open mind. If we try new methods in our⁵⁵⁰ own work we shall sometimes be wrong, possibly we shall⁵⁶⁰ often be wrong, but sometimes we shall meet with success⁵⁷⁰ which makes worth while all our earlier labours.

Probably no⁵⁸⁰ more than one or two men out of all the⁵⁹⁰ millions living today can hope to do something so⁶⁰⁰ important that it will influence world thought and world action⁶¹⁰ throughout the ages to come, but the methods which have⁶²⁰ served the great men of any age and helped them⁶³⁰ in their great work have value for us today⁶⁴⁰ in our less important work. By marking the course taken⁶⁵⁰ by those who have been successful in their special fields⁶⁶⁰ we can learn better how to deal with our own⁶⁷⁰ situation, our own difficulties, in the field of thought and⁶⁸⁰ of action in which we are ourselves most interested.

(689)

No. 13

Time plays an important part in every action of every¹⁰ person throughout the day, yet Time is something about which²⁰ we know very little and about which we understand even³⁰ less. If, in our desire to understand a little better⁴⁰ the real meaning of Time, we read a modern book⁵⁰ on the subject, it is probably the experience of many⁶⁰ of us that we understand it even less at the⁷⁰ end of our reading than at the beginning—that we⁸⁰ know, indeed, very little about the world in which we⁹⁰ live. We read, for example, that everything that has been¹⁰⁰ still is, that everything which is to come in the¹¹⁰ future already exists. We read that the events which

make¹²⁰ up life are like the stations along the railway line.¹³⁰ A train is running along that line towards one of¹⁴⁰ these stations. It reaches the station, it perhaps waits there¹⁵⁰ for a very little while, and then it passes on,¹⁶⁰ leaving the station behind it. But the station existed before¹⁷⁰ the train reached it and it continues to exist after¹⁸⁰ the train has left it. In the same way, it¹⁹⁰ is said, the things which happen in life are there²⁰⁰ all the time, waiting for us to reach them. We²¹⁰ reach them and experience them and pass on, leaving them²²⁰ behind us. According to the writers of these modern books,²³⁰ these events existed before we knew of them and will²⁴⁰ continue to exist when we ourselves are no more. They²⁵⁰ will exist, in fact, for as long as anything as²⁶⁰ we understand it exists.

We read these statements and think²⁷⁰ carefully about them, and at first it seems that the²⁸⁰ statements cannot be true, that we cannot seriously be expected²⁹⁰ to believe them. Then, perhaps, we remember some of the³⁰⁰ things we were told as children and which we have³¹⁰ always believed to be true. As children we learned that³²⁰ many of the little points of light which appeared above³³⁰ us at night are really great bodies which are millions³⁴⁰ of miles away from the earth. Light, we were told,³⁵⁰ moves at the rate of about 186,000³⁶⁰ miles a second, but so far distant are³⁷⁰ these bodies from us that the light which we see³⁸⁰ coming from them is the light which left them thousands,³⁹⁰ and in some cases millions, of years ago. Because of⁴⁰⁰ this fact, we learned, if we could discover some method⁴¹⁰ by which our eyes could see what was happening on⁴²⁰ one of these distant bodies, we should see not what⁴³⁰ is happening today but what was happening ages and⁴⁴⁰ ages ago. If people something like ourselves lived on those⁴⁵⁰ little points of light and if they could see what⁴⁶⁰ was happening on our earth they, looking at us today,⁴⁷⁰ would see not what is happening now but what⁴⁸⁰ happened thousands or millions of years ago, according to the⁴⁹⁰ distance they are away. But even when we remember these⁵⁰⁰ facts it is for most of us difficult to get⁵¹⁰ more than the smallest suggestion of an idea of what⁵²⁰ is meant when we are told that everything that has⁵³⁰ been still is and always will be. It is difficult⁵⁴⁰ to believe that there will always be somewhere the picture⁵⁵⁰ of you as you sit reading these words.

If we⁵⁶⁰ think of sound it helps us to understand this point⁵⁷⁰ a little better. We see a movement very much more⁵⁸⁰ quickly than we hear the sound resulting from that movement,⁵⁹⁰ for sound comes to us at only 1,100⁶⁰⁰ feet a second as against the 186,000⁶¹⁰ miles a second of light. Let us⁶²⁰ say that I live half a mile from a

big⁶³⁰ manufacturing plant, so that the sounds which come to me⁶⁴⁰ from the plant reach me about two and a half⁶⁵⁰ seconds after the sounds were in fact made. Let us⁶⁶⁰ say also that you live another half a mile down⁶⁷⁰ the road, away from the plant. You would hear the⁶⁸⁰ same sounds two and a half seconds after I heard⁶⁹⁰ them, that is five seconds after they were made. (699)

(Continued in No. 14)

No. 14

(Continued from No. 13)

You would therefore make the statement that a certain sound¹⁰ took place at, say, five seconds past the hour, I²⁰ would say that it happened at about two or three³⁰ seconds past the hour, while the people at the works⁴⁰ would say that it took place just at the hour.⁵⁰ So that when we say that a certain thing happened⁶⁰ at a certain time we really mean that it happened⁷⁰ at that time in relation to our own position at that⁸⁰ moment.

The relation of time to distance and the⁹⁰ relation of immediate time to time as a whole are¹⁰⁰ subjects in which people grow more and more interested. Two¹¹⁰ interesting plays have been written round the idea that everything¹²⁰ that has happened in the past is still in existence,¹³⁰ the point made by the plays being that a person¹⁴⁰ who has a certain special sense highly developed can go¹⁵⁰ back into the past and experience old and past events.¹⁶⁰

But interesting as these ideas may be, there is another¹⁷⁰ and much more usual point of view from which to¹⁸⁰ consider time. For all the general purposes of everyday life¹⁹⁰ we all understand time quite well. We know that each²⁰⁰ day is made up of 24 hours, that there²¹⁰ are never 23 hours to the day and never²²⁰ 25. We know that the little hands marking the²³⁰ passing of the minutes and hours move on and on²⁴⁰ at their even rate, and that although they work in²⁵⁰ our service they work without any regard to our personal²⁶⁰ and special interests. They will work no more quickly when²⁷⁰ life is taking us towards some specially pleasing event, and²⁸⁰ they will not lessen their rate when we are moving²⁹⁰ towards something less pleasing.

We know that time influences us³⁰⁰ in the doing of every piece of work, for all³¹⁰ work, to have its highest value, has to be "done³²⁰ to time." The Chief who calls the members of the³³⁰ Board together

for a certain time must be ready when³⁴⁰ the Board meets with the facts, figures, or questions which³⁵⁰ he wishes to put to the members. He depends not³⁶⁰ only upon his own work in this connection but upon³⁷⁰ the work of all directly working with him, from the³⁸⁰ most experienced man in his employ to the most recent³⁹⁰ of the office-boys. The motor manufacturer must so organize⁴⁰⁰ the year's work of all his men that he not⁴¹⁰ only supplies the day to day demand of the public⁴²⁰ for his product but also has his new goods quite⁴³⁰ ready for the market at the expected time. The manufacturer,⁴⁴⁰ whatever his product may be, must supply present demand and⁴⁵⁰ at the same time organize future work. Goods made for⁴⁶⁰ shipment overseas must be ready for shipment by the date⁴⁷⁰ on which the ship is leaving the country. The kind⁴⁸⁰ of market in which we are interested makes little difference⁴⁹⁰—goods must be put on the market when the market⁵⁰⁰ is ready to receive them. But the principal difficulty of⁵¹⁰ all planning comes from the fact that we cannot see⁵²⁰ time. We have perhaps five months in which to do⁵³⁰ a piece of work; there seems to be no need⁵⁴⁰ for an immediate start and the papers in connection with⁵⁵⁰ it are put on one side. When the papers again⁵⁶⁰ see the light of day we find, possibly, that we⁵⁷⁰ need information from another person. But to the second man⁵⁸⁰ this piece of work is something just received, and he⁵⁹⁰ in his turn "sits on it" for a little while,⁶⁰⁰ only to find when he looks seriously at the work⁶¹⁰ that it requires the attention of a third party.

And⁶²⁰ valuable days pass until we find that the work is⁶³⁰ either put through to time as a result of much⁶⁴⁰ work and running about on the part of everyone interested⁶⁵⁰ or it is not put through with resulting loss of⁶⁶⁰ money and goodwill. Even when man has done his⁶⁷⁰ best Nature sometimes lets us down, and weather conditions hold⁶⁸⁰ up trains, planes and ships, and the "perfect" piece of⁶⁹⁰ planning works out less perfectly than we had hoped and⁷⁰⁰ expected.

(701)

No. 15

We often hear it said of a man that he¹⁰ had had a long life or that his life had²⁰ been "cut short." What do we really mean when we³⁰ use the expressions "long life" and "short life?" In relation⁴⁰ to *what* is the life of a particular man long⁵⁰ or short? We are, of course, measuring the life of⁶⁰ the man in relation to the number of years which⁷⁰ men in the mass can reasonably expect to live. When⁸⁰ we speak of the life of one man in relation⁹⁰ to the life of most men

we can with some¹⁰⁰ degree of truth say that it was a long life.¹¹⁰ But can we use such an expression if we think¹²⁰ of the life of one man in relation to the¹³⁰ time during which man has lived on earth, and, further,¹⁴⁰ can we use such an expression regarding the life of¹⁵⁰ man on earth if we think of it in relation¹⁶⁰ to the time during which the earth itself has been¹⁷⁰ in existence and in relation to the time during which¹⁸⁰ the earth is likely to continue in existence? The life¹⁹⁰ of one man and the life of man as a²⁰⁰ whole are short beyond statement when considered in this way.²¹⁰

Experts tell us that the different kinds of material found²²⁰ upon earth show beyond question that the earth has existed²³⁰ in a form more or less like its present form²⁴⁰ for at least two or three thousand million years. When²⁵⁰ we consider that we place events in history by using²⁶⁰ a measurement of time which finds expression in dates such²⁷⁰ as 1000 A.D. and 1500 A.D.²⁸⁰ and that our present date is less than²⁹⁰ 2000 A.D., we get some idea of how very³⁰⁰ short our own history is when considered in relation to³¹⁰ the history of the earth upon which we live. The³²⁰ mind of man is small, and it is impossible for³³⁰ him to picture the passing of two or three thousand³⁴⁰ million years. When we ask, How long has man lived³⁵⁰ on earth? the experts give us widely differing answers. Their³⁶⁰ answers, in fact, differ from the statement that man has³⁷⁰ lived possibly for a million years to the statement that³⁸⁰ he has lived for three hundred thousand years. It is³⁹⁰ always difficult not to feel some doubt when faced with⁴⁰⁰ such figures, but it seems that we must at any⁴¹⁰ rate believe that man—certainly a very different man from⁴²⁰ present man but at all events the beginning of man⁴³⁰ as he now is—has lived on earth for three⁴⁴⁰ hundred thousand years. Taking this figure, man is quite a⁴⁵⁰ recent development, something strange on the face of the good⁴⁶⁰ old Earth.

But we cannot stop our questioning at this⁴⁷⁰ interesting point. We go further and ask, For how long⁴⁸⁰ is the earth likely to continue in its present state?⁴⁹⁰ From the answer given to us it is clear that⁵⁰⁰ we need not fear the immediate end of the world.⁵¹⁰ There is every reason to believe that life will be⁵²⁰ possible on earth, in very much the same forms as⁵³⁰ at present, for *millions of millions* of years to come.⁵⁴⁰ Man is but a baby, just starting out in life.⁵⁵⁰ It is said that if we take the possible life⁵⁶⁰ of the earth as just one million million years—a⁵⁷⁰ low figure—then man has at least a million times⁵⁸⁰ as long to live as he has already lived. He⁵⁹⁰ is like a baby who came into the world a⁶⁰⁰ little over half an hour ago and who has before⁶¹⁰ him a life of 75 years.

It is a⁶²⁰ wonderful thing to think that man has perhaps several

million⁶³⁰ million years in front of him in which to develop.⁶⁴⁰ He has already shown that he can do wonderful things,⁶⁵⁰ and we cannot picture the wonderful future which may be⁶⁶⁰ before him. Life day by day is wonderful, the developments⁶⁷⁰ of the future may be yet more wonderful—they almost⁶⁸⁰ certainly will be more wonderful—and we feel that our⁶⁹⁰ own lives are too short, and we wish that it⁷⁰⁰ were possible for us to see more than just a⁷¹⁰ very little of that development before we too become part⁷²⁰ of the past—a past, however, which perhaps lives on. (730)

(Continued in No. 16)

No. 16

(Continued from No. 15)

We can see, therefore, that the common expressions “a long¹⁰ life” and “a short life” have real meaning only when²⁰ thought of in relation to the life of the man³⁰ in the street, the number of years on which insurance⁴⁰ companies base their figures. But we seem at present ready⁵⁰ to ask questions and willing to hear the answers, so⁶⁰ let us ask one or two further questions. What do⁷⁰ the words “long” and “short” mean when used in regard⁸⁰ to distances? What do we mean when we say a⁹⁰ place is near or far, when we say a thing¹⁰⁰ is of light weight or is heavy, when we say¹¹⁰ that we are moving more or less quickly? What do¹²⁰ we mean when we say that an object is great¹³⁰ or is small? We find that all these expressions have¹⁴⁰ real meaning only when one object is considered in relation¹⁵⁰ to some other object. Nothing can be long or short,¹⁶⁰ big or small, light or heavy, of itself. It can¹⁷⁰ be these things only when considered in relation to some¹⁸⁰ other object.

The life of a man is short almost¹⁹⁰ beyond measure when considered side by side with the life²⁰⁰ of man upon earth, past and future. So, too, is²¹⁰ any distance we have upon earth short beyond measure when²²⁰ considered side by side with the distances which are beyond²³⁰ the earth. If we move round the earth in a²⁴⁰ straight line the biggest distance we can cover is about²⁵⁰ 25 thousand miles. But if we look far far²⁶⁰ out beyond the earth we are faced with distances in²⁷⁰ relation to which 25 thousand miles are as nothing.²⁸⁰ The most distant object of which observations can at present²⁹⁰ be made is thought to be 140³⁰⁰ million light-years away from the earth. Light, as we³¹⁰ know, moves at 186,000 miles³²⁰ a second

which, it is agreed, is a considerable rate.³³⁰ One light-year is the distance which light covers moving³⁴⁰ throughout the year at a rate of 186,000³⁵⁰ miles a second. When, therefore, it is³⁶⁰ stated that something is at a distance from us of³⁷⁰ 140 million light-years, a distance is³⁸⁰ represented which it is beyond our powers to picture. Our³⁹⁰ earth is large if measured by other objects upon the⁴⁰⁰ earth, but it is a small thing of no importance⁴¹⁰ whatever when measured by objects outside the earth, when measured⁴²⁰ by the size of some of the great masses of⁴³⁰ burning matter which we see as points of light above⁴⁴⁰ us at night.

We tell our friends, perhaps, that our⁴⁵⁰ weight is this or is that, but here again we⁴⁶⁰ meet with difficulties. Our weight is different in different parts⁴⁷⁰ of the world, while if we found ourselves on a⁴⁸⁰ body smaller than the earth we should be so light⁴⁹⁰ that we could move about with an ease impossible here.⁵⁰⁰ On the other hand, if we found ourselves on a⁵¹⁰ body much bigger than the earth, we should be so⁵²⁰ heavy that we could hardly move at all.

We read⁵³⁰ in the newspaper that a plane has reached the wonderful⁵⁴⁰ rate of over 600 miles an hour, but what⁵⁵⁰ is a rate like this when thought of side by⁵⁶⁰ side with the rate at which light moves? As for⁵⁷⁰ movement to the north or to the south, to the⁵⁸⁰ east or to the west, we know that our movement⁵⁹⁰ can be judged only in relation to some other object⁶⁰⁰ which is at rest or which can be said to⁶¹⁰ be moving at a given rate away from or towards⁶²⁰ us. The earth itself is turning at a great rate⁶³⁰ and we do not feel this movement of itself. We⁶⁴⁰ can judge the movement of the earth only in relation⁶⁵⁰ to some other object which is not moving with it.⁶⁶⁰ We have probably all had the experience of not being⁶⁷⁰ able to tell which way a train is moving at⁶⁸⁰ night when we cannot see anything out of the windows.⁶⁹⁰ We cannot tell which way we are moving or at⁷⁰⁰ what rate we are moving except in relation to another⁷¹⁰ object which is not moving with us.

And so we⁷²⁰ find that many of the common expressions of daily life⁷³⁰ have no meaning in themselves and become real for us⁷⁴⁰ only when considered in relation to some other fact or⁷⁵⁰ object. (751)

No. 17

When some time ago we were giving a little thought¹⁰ to the strange nature of Time, we let ourselves take²⁰ some comfort from the certainty that at least we knew³⁰ that each day was made up of

24 hours.⁴⁰ A day, we lightly stated, had in it just⁵⁰ 24 hours, never 23 and never 25. But⁶⁰ were we right in thinking that we knew this to⁷⁰ be the case? Perhaps not, for when the expert comes⁸⁰ along he informs us that a day lasts 48⁹⁰ hours and at the same time does not exist at¹⁰⁰ all. We open our eyes a little wider with surprise¹¹⁰ and ask: "How can such things be?" And we are¹²⁰ given a quite simple reason.

As we all learned at¹³⁰ school, our earth is always turning away from the west,¹⁴⁰ and the nearer a place is to the east the¹⁵⁰ earlier is the hour of day-break at that place.¹⁶⁰ If, for example, we were living in a country at¹⁷⁰ a point on the earth where the distance round the¹⁸⁰ world is as great as it can be, and we¹⁹⁰ were to leave that country and go to another country²⁰⁰ which is, let us say, a little over one thousand²¹⁰ miles more distant from the west (that is, a distance²²⁰ of $\frac{1}{24}$ of the distance round the world)²³⁰ we would find that day-break was an hour earlier²⁴⁰ in our new home than it had been in our²⁵⁰ old home. If we moved only five hundred miles towards²⁶⁰ the east we would find the difference to be only²⁷⁰ half an hour, and if we moved only 50 miles²⁸⁰ we would find the difference to be as little as²⁹⁰ three minutes. If we look at a table of "lighting³⁰⁰ up" times we note that these times differ widely for³¹⁰ different parts of the same country. But long, long ago,³²⁰ before the present age with its planes and TV,³³⁰ men found that any form of exchange between nations was³⁴⁰ made very difficult when there was no order in the³⁵⁰ method of stating the time in different parts of the³⁶⁰ world. So, to make it possible for anyone in any³⁷⁰ part of the world to know just what time it³⁸⁰ was in any other part of the world, the following³⁹⁰ course was agreed upon.

Man had already "cut up" the⁴⁰⁰ day into 24 hours, and he now agreed to⁴¹⁰ cut up the earth into 24 divisions—each division,⁴²⁰ of course, measuring about one thousand miles at its widest⁴³⁰ point. The time over the whole of each division was⁴⁴⁰ to be the same, the time in each division differing⁴⁵⁰ by just one hour from the time in the next⁴⁶⁰ division. We, therefore, have a system whereby the minutes and⁴⁷⁰ the seconds are the same all over the world, but⁴⁸⁰ the hour is one hour earlier for each division as⁴⁹⁰ we move towards the east.

Now we will say that⁵⁰⁰ in the "first" of these divisions New Year's Day begins.⁵¹⁰ Hour by hour New Year's Day reaches and passes through⁵²⁰ one of the 24 divisions until at the end⁵³⁰ of 24 hours it is in the "last division."⁵⁴⁰ By that time the day is coming to an end⁵⁵⁰ in the first division, and the second of January is⁵⁶⁰ beginning. But the last division, too, must have its full⁵⁷⁰ day and

24 hours must pass before New Year's⁵⁸⁰ Day really comes to an end and dies in the⁵⁹⁰ last of the 24 divisions. The first of January⁶⁰⁰ lives for 48 hours. But while the first of January⁶¹⁰ has been continuing its life in this way the⁶²⁰ second of January has been moving round the world. The⁶³⁰ first hour of the second of January reaches the last⁶⁴⁰ division just as the 24th hour of the first⁶⁵⁰ of January dies, and at the same moment the third⁶⁶⁰ of January begins in the first division. And so we⁶⁷⁰ are faced with the strange truth that while a day⁶⁸⁰ lasts 48 hours there is between the first and⁶⁹⁰ 3rd of January no break at all. People in one⁷⁰⁰ country can hear "Five Hours Back" coming to them over⁷¹⁰ the air, hearing in the evening something that is happening⁷²⁰ in the afternoon in another country. And the people of⁷³⁰ that country can have the equally remarkable experience of hearing⁷⁴⁰ "Five Hours Forward." They can hear the people of another⁷⁵⁰ country "seeing the New Year in" while it is for⁷⁶⁰ them the early evening of the last day of the⁷⁷⁰ old year. And if we are covering a long distance⁷⁸⁰ by ship we have the experience of finding that a⁷⁷⁰ certain day can last only 23 hours or for⁸⁰⁰ as long as 25 hours!

(806)

No. 18

This is the story which my friend sometimes tells on¹⁰ a long summer evening, as we sit together by the²⁰ open window, finding pleasure in the sweet clear air after³⁰ the still heat of the day.

"In those days I⁴⁰ was an even better walker than I am today,⁵⁰ and as you know I still very much like a⁶⁰ good, quick walk. Well, on that particular August morning I⁷⁰ set out quite early, before the day was too warm⁸⁰ for easy walking. I carried with me enough food to⁹⁰ meet my small needs and was therefore able to keep¹⁰⁰ away from towns of any kind. I was healthy in¹¹⁰ the way that the young are healthy, and I walked¹²⁰ with quick easy steps, covering the first eight miles of¹³⁰ the road in just under two hours. But with the¹⁴⁰ increasing warmth of the day my rate fell little by¹⁵⁰ little, until in the full heat of the day I¹⁶⁰ found that I was doing very little more than two¹⁷⁰ and a half miles an hour. Even the small additional¹⁸⁰ weight of the food I was carrying troubled me, and¹⁹⁰ as it was by this time several hours since my²⁰⁰ last meal it seemed reasonable that I should look out²¹⁰ for a place where I could rest and have a²²⁰ meal in peace.

"After a time I reached a point²³⁰ where the road comes very near

to a small river,²⁴⁰ and I was pleased enough by that time to walk²⁵⁰ across the field and to find near the water some²⁶⁰ undergrowth high enough to offer me some cover from²⁷⁰ the full light and heat of the open countryside²⁸⁰ round about. I took water from the clear, quick-running²⁹⁰ river, and built a small fire upon some stones, and³⁰⁰ so made my simple meal. Such was the heat of³¹⁰ the day that it was as much as I could³²⁰ do to keep my eyes open, but, using all my³³⁰ will-power, I was about to clear away the rest³⁴⁰ of the food when I saw standing before me a³⁵⁰ little old woman. So lined was her face that it³⁶⁰ seemed to me there was no room left upon it³⁷⁰ for any personal expression or feeling, and her dress was³⁸⁰ as old as her face. Standing there, she appeared to³⁹⁰ me to be not of this day, not of yesterday,⁴⁰⁰ and not of tomorrow, but to represent Time itself.⁴¹⁰ But when she began to speak I found her words⁴²⁰ were common-place enough.

"'Sir,' she said, 'Could you give⁴³⁰ me some bread and perhaps some milk?'

"I immediately began⁴⁴⁰ to clean up the piece of ground which had served⁴⁵⁰ as a table for me, making a place for the⁴⁶⁰ old woman to sit. I saw, however, that she took⁴⁷⁰ almost nothing of the food and drink offered to her,⁴⁸⁰ and as she sat without speaking I watched her face.⁴⁹⁰

"'Tell me, old woman,' I said, to my own complete⁵⁰⁰ surprise, 'were you always as you are now or were⁵¹⁰ you once young and beautiful? Had you once a home⁵²⁰ and a family, or have you always walked these roads⁵³⁰ and fields?'

"The old woman turned her head and looked⁵⁴⁰ at me for a long time without speaking. The lines⁵⁵⁰ on her face grew even deeper, and her old blue⁵⁶⁰ eyes were serious as she answered: 'Young man, I cannot⁵⁷⁰ remember. For long ages I have walked these roads and⁵⁸⁰ these fields. I have walked other roads and other fields.⁵⁹⁰ Always I have walked and always I shall walk. I⁶⁰⁰ am old, and perhaps I have never been young. I⁶¹⁰ am plain, and perhaps I have never been beautiful. But⁶²⁰ you, you are young and you are beautiful. You are⁶³⁰ strong and you have health. You have all the qualities⁶⁴⁰ of the young. Because of these things I am speaking⁶⁵⁰ to you now.'

"'Shall I tell her to go away?'⁶⁶⁰ I thought. 'She does not know what she is talking⁶⁷⁰ about anyway. I will stand up and get my things⁶⁸⁰ together and continue my walk.'

"I moved, but immediately the⁶⁹⁰ voice of this strange old woman came to me again.⁷⁰⁰ 'No, do not go. You must hear what I have⁷¹⁰ to say.'

“‘Yes,’ I thought. ‘I will wait and hear⁷²⁰ what she has to say, for if she is as⁷³⁰ wise as she is old her words may be of⁷⁴⁰ some use to me in the future.’

“But the seconds⁷⁵⁰ passed and no words came. I looked again and no⁷⁶⁰ one was there. Not feeling very pleased with myself at⁷⁷⁰ the thought that I must have been weak enough to⁷⁸⁰ ‘fall off’ for a few minutes, and believing that these⁷⁹⁰ things had not really happened, I began to clear up⁸⁰⁰ what was left of my meal. And then I knew⁸¹⁰ that the old woman had been there, for my bread⁸²⁰ was gone and in its place was this.”

At this⁸³⁰ point in his story my friend opens his hand, and⁸⁴⁰ on it rests a lovely clear blue stone, in a⁸⁵⁰ beautiful setting of gold.

“I always carry this about with⁸⁶⁰ me now,” he adds, “and I know that some day⁸⁷⁰ I shall see that old woman again, and find out⁸⁸⁰ what it was she had to say.” (887)

No. 19

It was a beautiful night. Although it was very warm¹⁰ the air was clear, and it was possible to make²⁰ out the distant line of the higher land to the³⁰ east. The leaves moved a little as the night air⁴⁰ played among them, and we could hear the sounds of⁵⁰ the movement as we walked along.

The fireflies were out⁶⁰ in their hundreds, and their lights came and went as⁷⁰ they flew along. We could follow their course by watching⁸⁰ the coming and the going of their little lights. When⁹⁰ we first got out of the car and began to¹⁰⁰ walk we thought that everything was still and soundless, but¹¹⁰ as we grew used to the night we found that¹²⁰ all was sound and movement. Masses of little living things¹³⁰ were on the move, and they all in turn gave¹⁴⁰ voice to their desires or needs as they went on¹⁵⁰ their way, perhaps looking for food, perhaps moving for no¹⁶⁰ reason at all except the desire not to be still.¹⁷⁰

It was dangerous, people said, to walk about after night¹⁸⁰ had fallen. Animals were out under cover of the night,¹⁹⁰ and would not be seen until it was too late.²⁰⁰ The great water-loving animals, who kept in the water²¹⁰ by day, came on land at night, and with their²²⁰ great heavy bodies they could overturn a car. They could²³⁰ run, too, and it would be very difficult for man²⁴⁰ or woman to move quickly enough to get out of²⁵⁰ their way once they charged.

“Just stories,” we thought. “You²⁶⁰ would not get these things

happening so near to houses²⁷⁰ and a town,” we said. It was only a small²⁸⁰ town, but still it was a town, and one did²⁹⁰ not in these days get charged by animals in streets³⁰⁰ and among houses.

But, of course, we were no longer³¹⁰ on the streets, and the lights of the nearest houses³²⁰ could not be seen. The only lights we saw were³³⁰ the little ones of the fireflies as they went on³⁴⁰ their way, for purposes known only to themselves. It was³⁵⁰ the kind of night on which anything could happen, for³⁶⁰ not often in life are nights quite so perfect, quite³⁷⁰ so cut off from all that is real and earthly.³⁸⁰

We made our way little by little to the water.³⁹⁰ At last we came into the open, and there in⁴⁰⁰ front of us was a mighty inland sea, a piece⁴¹⁰ of water two hundred miles and more across. The water⁴²⁰ was still and was touched by little points of light⁴³⁰ copied from the millions of white bodies over our heads.⁴⁴⁰ They looked so near in that clear night that we⁴⁵⁰ had the feeling that we could touch them if we⁴⁶⁰ sailed on the waters.

“If only we had a little⁴⁷⁰ sailing ship now!” we cried. “If only we could sail⁴⁸⁰ away, out and out on this still, beautiful water.”

“If⁴⁹⁰ we sailed away now,” said one, “I am sure we⁵⁰⁰ could never come back. That water is not of this⁵¹⁰ world, I am sure, and when daylight came we should⁵²⁰ find ourselves in the great unknown.”

We did not really⁵³⁰ believe this, and yet it seemed possible. Anything seemed possible⁵⁴⁰ on such a night and in such a place. Then⁵⁵⁰ we heard the strangest sound and, looking in its direction,⁵⁶⁰ we saw—our eyes now used to the blackness—great⁵⁷⁰ animals coming out of the water and on to the⁵⁸⁰ land, about two hundred yards away.

Without speaking we turned⁵⁹⁰ away, trying not to call attention to our movements. When⁶⁰⁰ we were out of the open and among the undergrowth⁶¹⁰ once more we walked quickly. As we got near to⁶²⁰ the car we said: “You see, those stories are not⁶³⁰ true. The things keep near to the water. They would⁶⁴⁰ not come all this way.” But when we reached our⁶⁵⁰ car we found it on its side, and the footmarks⁶⁶⁰ of a large animal were clearly to be seen on⁶⁷⁰ the earth nearby. (673)

No. 20

The woman sat at the open window and looked out¹⁰ upon the peaceful and well-known scene. It was June²⁰ and the countryside was looking its best. The leaves were³⁰ fully out but had not yet lost the sweet light⁴⁰ colours of the early summer months. The

scene was indeed⁵⁰ beautiful because of its lovely colours, for the form of⁶⁰ the land itself was rather without interest. There were no⁷⁰ highlands and no lowlands to break up the great plain⁸⁰ which went on and on for many miles. The place⁹⁰ was dependent upon the little things to make it interesting¹⁰⁰ and pleasing to the eye, having no great land masses¹¹⁰ to hold the eye and the attention.

All those little¹²⁰ details were well-known to the woman who watched from¹³⁰ her window on that June day. She knew just how¹⁴⁰ much growth had been added to the plants under her¹⁵⁰ window since June had last come and gone; she knew¹⁶⁰ just what would appear from each part of the ground¹⁷⁰ round the house, when to expect it, and how to¹⁸⁰ care for it. Her knowledge of the countryside and of¹⁹⁰ her own little piece of land had grown up naturally²⁰⁰ within her during the 15 years that she had lived²¹⁰ in that old stone house. It was quite a small²²⁰ house with two rooms looking out on to the road²³⁰ and two bedrooms above. It was simple and plain but²⁴⁰ it met her needs and the needs of her small²⁵⁰ family. The first of her children, a boy, was at²⁶⁰ school and another hour would pass before he would return,²⁷⁰ running along the little road that led to the house.²⁸⁰ The younger of her children was a little girl, and²⁹⁰ the woman could see her at play from where she³⁰⁰ sat. She was a happy, healthy-looking young girl of³¹⁰ 8, with the lovely natural colouring that results from good³²⁰ food and enough of it, and good clean air.

While³³⁰ the mother sat at the window she was not thinking³⁴⁰ either of the loveliness of the countryside or of the³⁵⁰ healthy colour in her children's faces. Those were the things³⁶⁰ that were part of life itself and they were the³⁷⁰ things in danger of being lost, lost for ever. If³⁸⁰ once she and her little family left there they would³⁹⁰ never return, of that she was certain. And it was⁴⁰⁰ of that possible going away that she thought so seriously⁴¹⁰ as she sat by the little window on that peaceful⁴²⁰ June day.

Father had been offered a good position in⁴³⁰ the City and, while he said that he would do⁴⁴⁰ whatever she wished in the matter, while he left it⁴⁵⁰ to her to say yes or no, he desired very,⁴⁶⁰ very much to take up the position, and she knew⁴⁷⁰ that this was so. Nor did she think him wrong.⁴⁸⁰ He had, she knew, a good, quick mind, a mind⁴⁹⁰ that was never still, a mind ever at work on⁵⁰⁰ some idea or another. On the long nights of the⁵¹⁰ long winters he would read his books and work out⁵²⁰ ideas and plans, and in the mornings he would go⁵³⁰ off to his work which made no demands at all⁵⁴⁰ upon that clear mind. His voice was never heard speaking⁵⁵⁰ against his work or his way of life, but because⁵⁶⁰ she loved him she

knew that deep inside him was⁵⁷⁰ the desire for something more than that easy, peaceful life⁵⁸⁰ gave him. A month ago two gentlemen from the big⁵⁹⁰ city had called at his office in connexion with some⁶⁰⁰ business and out of that call had come this offer⁶¹⁰ of employment at a rate of pay that would offer⁶²⁰ them great advantages. There would be money for better education⁶³⁰ for the children, which was a big consideration. On the⁶⁴⁰ other hand, thought the woman, the good health of the⁶⁵⁰ children might be lost if they lived near the city⁶⁶⁰ with no fields to play in, no river by which⁶⁷⁰ to fish, no well-known friends. Her brother's children were⁶⁸⁰ very weakly and they had been brought up in a⁶⁹⁰ big town. On and on went the thoughts. Father had⁷⁰⁰ said that *she* must be the one to say yes⁷¹⁰ or no, but thinking of him she would have to⁷²⁰ say yes. If, however, she told him that he must⁷³⁰ be the one to say yes or no he would⁷⁴⁰ think of her and say no. "I must begin to⁷⁵⁰ sort our things out," she said. "Father must have his⁷⁶⁰ opportunity. He has worked so hard for it." (768)

No. 21

The heat of the day had been such that even¹⁰ the houses seemed to be on fire. If you put²⁰ out a hand to touch one of the old stones³⁰ of which the houses were built you took your hand⁴⁰ away quickly, feeling that it had been burned. The air⁵⁰ itself could be seen, never still but moving upwards from⁶⁰ the streets and the houses and the distant fields.

It⁷⁰ was not usual for the little town to be so⁸⁰ very warm. For some years past the summer had been⁹⁰ rather cold with poor weather, and the people kept to¹⁰⁰ their warm dresses and did not trouble to spend time¹¹⁰ and money on buying light things which they might put¹²⁰ on perhaps once only in a year. Nature, however, has¹³⁰ her own little ways of interesting herself and us, and¹⁴⁰ she loves nothing better than to do something that is¹⁵⁰ not expected of her. To give us a very cold¹⁶⁰ day in January and a very warm one in August¹⁷⁰ is easy. There is no interest for Mother Nature in¹⁸⁰ that, and she loves to play with us, giving us¹⁹⁰ a warm December and a cold August. Still, if she²⁰⁰ did that every year that, too, would become the expected,²¹⁰ so this year she has given the little town where²²⁰ we live the warmest August on record. At first the²³⁰ people loved it, and put up with their heavy winter²⁴⁰ dress, but after several days they began to feel a²⁵⁰ little weak.

"It is lovely," they said, "but of course²⁶⁰ we are not used to it."

Less and less coverings²⁷⁰ were placed on the beds at night, and the few²⁸⁰ stores in the little town soon sold all their summer²⁹⁰ dresses and wired to the wholesalers for more. The men³⁰⁰ continued, of course, to put on each day their heavy³¹⁰ things for it is difficult for a man to change³²⁰ his ways. Nearly all the men were employed in the³³⁰ great new works that had been built just outside the³⁴⁰ town shortly after the war. From the high ground about³⁵⁰ two miles beyond the town you could see the sea³⁶⁰ to the south, but the downs were between the town³⁷⁰ and the sea, and no suggestion of sea air reached³⁸⁰ the people as they went to and from their labour.³⁹⁰ The air was heavy, and the people seemed to feel⁴⁰⁰ its weight as they walked about. Plants were dying just⁴¹⁰ when they should have been at their best, and the⁴²⁰ lovely colours were going from the countryside.

If you sat⁴³⁰ at your door in the evening you could hear little⁴⁴⁰ pieces of the talk going on among friends, for all⁴⁵⁰ doors and windows were kept open until the last light⁴⁶⁰ of day had gone.

"I shall die if it lasts⁴⁷⁰ much longer," says a high young voice, a voice full⁴⁸⁰ of health. "I shall just die."

"Die you will not,"⁴⁹⁰ answers an old and rather weak voice. "Die you surely⁵⁰⁰ will not just because of a little heat. Heat? Now⁵¹⁰ when I was your age . . ." and the story of those⁵²⁰ past days is told, only to be followed by another⁵³⁰ story from some still more aged person going back still⁵⁴⁰ further into the past.

"What is the matter with you⁵⁵⁰ all, to be sure?" asks a strong young man. "It⁵⁶⁰ is a change from being cold, anyway."

Then from quite⁵⁷⁰ nearby comes the sweet young voice of a girl talking⁵⁸⁰ to a boy. "It would be lovely to see the⁵⁹⁰ sea," she is saying. "Do you think it would be⁶⁰⁰ worth the trouble of walking to the downs and looking⁶¹⁰ out at the sea? It must look so still and⁶²⁰ peaceful and beautiful."

"I would walk to the end of⁶³⁰ the world for you, Penny." "Even in this heat?" "Even⁶⁴⁰ in this heat," he answered. Two people in the little⁶⁵⁰ town found life to their liking. (656)

No. 22

I happened yesterday to hear on the radio the question:¹⁰ "If you could be some other person who would you²⁰ want to be?" And the answer was: "Myself." At this³⁰ the first man asked

again: "Why, what is so wonderful⁴⁰ about being you?" And this time the answer was: "There⁵⁰ is nothing so wonderful about it but it is very⁶⁰ comfortable."

All this was not, of course, meant to be⁷⁰ taken seriously, but I could not help thinking that really⁸⁰ it *is* comfortable to be just ourselves even though it⁹⁰ is not particularly wonderful.

The question: "Who would you like¹⁰⁰ to be?" is not a new one, and I am¹¹⁰ sure all of us have played at times with the¹²⁰ idea of being some other person. If we are girls¹³⁰ or women we think at first, perhaps, that it would¹⁴⁰ be lovely to be a very, very beautiful person. Then¹⁵⁰ we think that perhaps it would be still better to¹⁶⁰ have masses and masses of money so that we could¹⁷⁰ buy whatever we desired at the moment we desired it.¹⁸⁰ We might perhaps think that it would be wonderful to¹⁹⁰ be able to marry the most good-looking man in²⁰⁰ the world.

If it is a man thinking along these²¹⁰ lines he will probably want to be a person well²²⁰ known in science or in the political field; he will²³⁰ want to be a person well in the public eye.²⁴⁰ He, too, might find the idea of having masses and²⁵⁰ masses of money rather pleasing, but it is not very²⁶⁰ likely that he will wish to be outstandingly good-looking.²⁷⁰

There is nothing particularly wrong about playing with the idea²⁸⁰ of being very beautiful or very well-to-do or²⁹⁰ well known because we all know at the same time³⁰⁰ that "wishing will not make it so." There are indeed³¹⁰ some other words that we still hear from time to³²⁰ time on the radio. They are: "Whatever will be will³³⁰ be. The future is not ours to see. What will³⁴⁰ be will be." The future certainly is not ours to³⁵⁰ see, but there is one thing about the future that³⁶⁰ is certain, and that is that we shall continue to³⁷⁰ be ourselves and shall not get out of bed one³⁸⁰ morning to find that we are some other person. And³⁹⁰ this is just as well because we can be sure⁴⁰⁰ that, however many troubles and difficulties we may have in⁴¹⁰ our lives, it is still much more comfortable to be⁴²⁰ ourselves than to be another person. It would be very⁴³⁰ strange indeed to get up one day and find everything⁴⁴⁰ changed, to see everything with different eyes, to feel everything⁴⁵⁰ with different hands, to think with a different mind, and⁴⁶⁰ to have a different store of thoughts and memories. The⁴⁷⁰ most serious of the changes would probably be to find⁴⁸⁰ ourselves thinking with a different mind. If we have always⁴⁹⁰ believed in telling the truth and in being kind to⁵⁰⁰ others, we could find little pleasure in the mind of⁵¹⁰ a person who believed in reaching his or her own⁵²⁰ end regardless of truth or kindness. If we have always⁵³⁰ looked at the world with eyes that have found

Nature⁵⁴⁰ beautiful and wonderful, it would be hard to find ourselves⁵⁵⁰ without a moment in which to interest ourselves in the⁵⁶⁰ daily movement and change round about us. Even less pleasing⁵⁷⁰ is the idea of the loss of our own memories.⁵⁸⁰ All the things, all the people and events we have⁵⁹⁰ loved in the past, would be lost to us, and⁶⁰⁰ we should find in our minds in place of them⁶¹⁰ another set of memories of people and events, and they⁶²⁰ would certainly be of a different order from our own.⁶³⁰

Of course, you will say that these things would not⁶⁴⁰ really matter because if we became another person we should⁶⁵⁰ think and act as that person and we should like⁶⁶⁰ it, having no memory at all of our old selves.⁶⁷⁰ That, no doubt, is true but the important point is⁶⁸⁰ that in wanting to be that other person we should⁶⁹⁰ have to take all the other changes as well. We⁷⁰⁰ could not just have the good looks or the money⁷¹⁰ or the good opinion of the world. It would be⁷²⁰ all or nothing, and our personality would be lost to⁷³⁰ us. In its place would be another and quite different⁷⁴⁰ personality.

It seems a great comfort, therefore, to know that⁷⁵⁰ we shall never have the opportunity to make such a⁷⁶⁰ change. We shall go on just being ourselves. (768)

No. 23

How we say a thing is generally just as important¹⁰ as what we say. Sometimes it is important because we²⁰ can change the meaning of the words we use by³⁰ the way we say them. If we place weight on⁴⁰ one word rather than on another we can change the⁵⁰ "feeling" of our words. By changing the expression of our⁶⁰ voice we can suggest that we are serious or that⁷⁰ we are speaking only in play. For example, you may⁸⁰ say to a friend: "You really are the most senseless⁹⁰ person I ever met!" With such a remark you could¹⁰⁰ break with your friend for ever, but in 9 cases¹¹⁰ out of 10 such a remark will have been made¹²⁰ lightly, as if in play, and if under the words¹³⁰ there is just a suggestion of seriousness your friend is¹⁴⁰ free not to remark upon it because you have made¹⁵⁰ the statement so lightly.

Sometimes people do not wish it¹⁶⁰ to be said that they are not speaking the truth,¹⁷⁰ and yet they do not want to speak the truth.¹⁸⁰ They therefore take words which in themselves could be true¹⁹⁰ but use them in such a way as to suggest²⁰⁰ a different meaning.

It is not, however, only in connexion²¹⁰ with meaning or the results of our words that it²²⁰ is important to be careful. How we

use our voices²³⁰ is important in itself. We often hear such remarks as:²⁴⁰ "She has such a pleasing speaking voice" or "Her voice²⁵⁰ really gets me down. I simply could not live with²⁶⁰ it." And it is true that there are voices we²⁷⁰ like to hear and voices that we do not like²⁸⁰ to hear.

Few of us really know the sound of²⁹⁰ our own voices. It seems that our hearing is not³⁰⁰ planned in such a way as to let us hear³¹⁰ ourselves perfectly. We therefore often go through life thinking we³²⁰ speak in one way when, in fact, we speak in³³⁰ some quite different way. Our opportunities for hearing our own³⁴⁰ voices are much better than they used to be because³⁵⁰ recording machines are now quite common, and most of us³⁶⁰ can find an opportunity at some time or another to³⁷⁰ speak into such a machine and then have the record³⁸⁰ played back. Generally such an experience is a surprise. I³⁹⁰ was personally very much surprised at my own voice. The⁴⁰⁰ first time I heard a record of it was some⁴¹⁰ years ago. I was in a strange town, and I⁴²⁰ went into a big store. This store offered for quite⁴³⁰ a small sum to let you speak into the recording⁴⁴⁰ machine and they would then send the record of your⁴⁵⁰ voice to any part of the world. I thought it⁴⁶⁰ would be good to send a few words home to⁴⁷⁰ my mother, and I accordingly thought up a few words,⁴⁸⁰ said them, paid, and went away. Some weeks afterwards I⁴⁹⁰ heard the record. It was a surprise but not just⁵⁰⁰ the kind of surprise I like. I had always thought⁵¹⁰ I had a rather light voice and said my words⁵²⁰ reasonably quickly. I found that on the record my voice⁵³⁰ was low, almost deep, and that I had been speaking⁵⁴⁰ at a very low rate.

More recently I made a⁵⁵⁰ full-size record, speaking throughout at 100 words a⁵⁶⁰ minute, but the result was just the same. On the⁵⁷⁰ play-back I heard a low, rather deep voice, speaking⁵⁸⁰ at about 10 words a minute!

We can never really⁵⁹⁰ know ourselves—what we look like, what we sound like,⁶⁰⁰ how our actions appear to others. Perhaps this is just⁶¹⁰ as well because, even if we cannot really see ourselves⁶²⁰ as we are, it is equally certain that other people⁶³⁰ do not see us as we really are, either. The⁶⁴⁰ opinions each person holds about another person are influenced by⁶⁵⁰ that person's many experiences, as well as by the quality⁶⁶⁰ of the person's own hearing and seeing.

There is one⁶⁷⁰ thing that we can do, however, and that is to⁶⁸⁰ train ourselves to speak and act in a way that⁶⁹⁰ we ourselves believe to be satisfactory. If we cannot please⁷⁰⁰ others we can at least try to please ourselves, but⁷¹⁰ it is important, highly important in fact, that we try⁷²⁰ to follow only the best examples. (720)

Paper itself has come to us from the Far East¹⁰ where it was first used, but the word *paper* has²⁰ come down to us from the Near East and different³⁰ forms of the word are found in several languages. Paper⁴⁰ is certainly one of the most common things in the⁵⁰ modern world. Every day masses of it are used; every⁶⁰ day masses of it are burnt; and every day masses⁷⁰ more of it are made and supplied to the waiting⁸⁰ people of the world.

People always want paper and the⁹⁰ manufacturer of it need not fear that the demand for¹⁰⁰ his product will fall off. Without paper our modern life¹¹⁰ would, at least for a time, come to a complete¹²⁰ stop. It is indeed very much to be questioned whether¹³⁰ our modern life could ever have come about had there¹⁴⁰ been no paper or some other product of a like¹⁵⁰ nature which was cheap, lasting, and serviceable.

Without paper we¹⁶⁰ could not write letters to one another. Millions of letters¹⁷⁰ are written every day, some very important and some of¹⁸⁰ little importance, and they are all written on paper. Before¹⁹⁰ the use of paper, writing had first to be done²⁰⁰ by cutting the characters out of stone and later by²¹⁰ using materials which cost so much that only such people²²⁰ as Kings and army leaders could have them. The common²³⁰ people could not write and it would have been useless²⁴⁰ had they been able to write because there would have²⁵⁰ been nothing on which to write. And, of course, we²⁶⁰ can see at once how impossible it would be to²⁷⁰ teach people to write if there was no cheap material²⁸⁰ on which to write.

Today, we in this country all²⁹⁰ go to school as children and there we learn to³⁰⁰ write and to read, and as soon as we can³¹⁰ write and read simple words we begin to learn other³²⁰ things until most of us end up by knowing something³³⁰ about quite a number of things. Some know more and³⁴⁰ some know rather less, but it is just about impossible³⁵⁰ to find anyone in this country today who has not³⁶⁰ had the opportunity to learn. And for this happy state³⁷⁰ of things we generally thank the Government. Little more than³⁸⁰ a hundred years ago it was by no means a³⁹⁰ natural thing for all children to go to school; but⁴⁰⁰ the Governments that have followed one another throughout the years⁴¹⁰ have made it more and more possible for young people⁴²⁰ to go to school until we have reached the state⁴³⁰ today when we believe that not only should all children⁴⁴⁰ go to school and so learn to read and to⁴⁵⁰ write, but we believe further that all children should be⁴⁶⁰ given the opportunity to receive higher education if they show⁴⁷⁰ themselves able to take advantage of such training.

The Governments⁴⁸⁰ have been very wise and helpful in passing all the⁴⁹⁰ Acts which have brought us to this happy state, but⁵⁰⁰ the fact is that it was really the supply of⁵¹⁰ cheap paper in great amounts that made it possible for⁵²⁰ us all to learn. Can we picture what school life⁵³⁰ would be like without our notebooks and our instruction books⁵⁴⁰? There would stand a teacher and facing him would sit⁵⁵⁰ 20, 30, or 40 little children longing, let us say,⁵⁶⁰ to read and to write, to learn about the history⁵⁷⁰ of their own country and of other countries, to learn⁵⁸⁰ about their own land and about other lands. But the⁵⁹⁰ teacher has no books because he has no paper, and⁶⁰⁰ the children have nothing on which they can write and⁶¹⁰ then take away their work and learn it. Everything must⁶²⁰ be done from memory. The teacher has to remember what⁶³⁰ he has been told and the children in their turn⁶⁴⁰ have to remember what they have been told. Memory is⁶⁵⁰ often a poor help. Nearly everyone finds it easier to⁶⁶⁰ learn through reading words than through hearing them. If we⁶⁷⁰ wish we can read the words in a book over⁶⁸⁰ and over again but the words of the teacher, once⁶⁹⁰ said, are lost for ever. We can, of course, ask⁷⁰⁰ him to say them over again, but the time taken⁷¹⁰ to learn wholly in this way would be so great⁷²⁰ that the children would end up by knowing very little⁷³⁰ in most cases.

Learning became general when books became general.⁷⁴⁰ While books were the property of the few, learning was⁷⁵⁰ also the property of the few. Now books may be⁷⁶⁰ had for the asking and learning, too, may be had⁷⁷⁰ for the asking. It is only our personal qualities that⁷⁸⁰ limit the field of our knowledge. (786)

No. 25

Do you take an interest in life? You might well¹⁰ answer that it all depends upon what "taking an interest"²⁰ means, and you would do well to answer in that³⁰ way because much trouble is caused in life through people⁴⁰ not expressing themselves in a clear enough way. If by⁵⁰ "taking an interest in life" is meant that we would⁶⁰ rather be living than dying, it is probable that almost⁷⁰ every living person is interested.

If, however, we take it⁸⁰ as given that everyone would rather live than die, we⁹⁰ must find other meanings for the words. We can indeed¹⁰⁰ be interested in life from very many points of view.¹¹⁰ Many well-to-do and highly successful business men have¹²⁰ reached

that happy state because they have found a great¹³⁰ interest in living their own lives to the full and¹⁴⁰ not paying too much attention to other people's actions. They¹⁵⁰ have got up each day ready to overcome any difficulties¹⁶⁰ that may face them and willing to meet any demands¹⁷⁰ that life may make upon them. When times have been¹⁸⁰ bad they have not lost hope; when times have been¹⁹⁰ good they have not lost their heads but have remembered²⁰⁰ that the years in front of them might not always²¹⁰ be so good. They have given of their best in²²⁰ their daily lives, and in return they have found success.²³⁰

It is not everyone, however, who can find working life²⁴⁰ so satisfactory in itself. It is not everyone who can²⁵⁰ find work that meets all the needs of the mind.²⁶⁰ Such people demand pleasures beyond those of labour, and they²⁷⁰ try to find an interest in life in other directions.²⁸⁰ But the directions are so many that it is not²⁹⁰ easy to know in which direction to look. Happily, we³⁰⁰ do not as a rule have to look far for³¹⁰ we seem to have natural interests. It seems to come³²⁰ quite naturally to us to sort out our feelings, and³³⁰ from the great number of possible fields of interest we³⁴⁰ find forces pulling us this way or that.

The interests³⁵⁰ of some people change considerably with the passing of the³⁶⁰ years; other people seem to hold an interest in the³⁷⁰ same kind of things throughout their whole lives. Some people,³⁸⁰ for example, have a life-long interest in getting together³⁹⁰ sets of books, particularly copies of the first publication of⁴⁰⁰ a book. Others like to buy pictures, and they always⁴¹⁰ hope that one day they will have the pleasure of⁴²⁰ buying an old picture very cheaply only to be told⁴³⁰ afterwards by the experts that it is a true Old⁴⁴⁰ Master and is worth many thousands of pounds. Such finds⁴⁵⁰ were certainly possible in times past, but it is doubtful⁴⁶⁰ whether in these days there are many Old Masters which⁴⁷⁰ have been put away and which no one has afterwards⁴⁸⁰ remembered, so that they are now just waiting for the⁴⁹⁰ day when an expert will discover their true worth. Too⁵⁰⁰ many people have for too long been finding an interest⁵¹⁰ in the buying and selling of pictures to make it⁵²⁰ possible for such an event to happen often. Still, people⁵³⁰ go on hoping and quite rightly so. With books there⁵⁴⁰ may be the same hope: one day a person may⁵⁵⁰ have the happiness of buying an old second hand-book⁵⁶⁰ for a few pennies only to discover afterwards that it⁵⁷⁰ is a very valuable book indeed, and would get a⁵⁸⁰ high price if offered for sale.

There are people who⁵⁹⁰ have a deep interest in show business of all kinds,⁶⁰⁰ serious or otherwise. Some people find their interest

in the⁶¹⁰ open air life, and they are never so happy as⁶²⁰ when walking over the downs or through the fields; or⁶³⁰ perhaps their love for the open air leads them to⁶⁴⁰ take a very great interest in the large or small⁶⁵⁰ piece of land round their house. It must be kept⁶⁶⁰ perfect, they feel, and very lovely such places generally look.⁶⁷⁰ There are many persons, young ones particularly, who find much⁶⁸⁰ pleasure in playing records. They will sit beside their record⁶⁹⁰ player for hours, playing over the most recent records they⁷⁰⁰ have bought.

For some people "taking an interest in life"⁷¹⁰ means keeping up-to-date in their knowledge of passing⁷²⁰ events. They read books and newspapers which keep them informed⁷³⁰ about the most recent developments in science or in the⁷⁴⁰ political field, and in industry or engineering. At all costs⁷⁵⁰ they wish to be well informed on daily events.

Whatever⁷⁶⁰ form our interest may take, it is important to have⁷⁷⁰ such an interest.

(773)

No. 26

It was just a day at the office like any¹⁰ other. Being there first, as she nearly always was, Penny²⁰ took the cover off her machine and gave the machine³⁰ a quick clean. This did not take long because Penny⁴⁰ did it each day, and the machine was, therefore, kept⁵⁰ in very good condition. From time to time she oiled⁶⁰ it as well, and because of these kind attentions the⁷⁰ machine caused her no trouble.

She then cleaned Mr. White's⁸⁰ table, making quite sure that everything was ready and in⁹⁰ order. Mr. White was quite a good employer and easy¹⁰⁰ to work with, as a rule, but he did sometimes¹¹⁰ make a scene if small things went wrong. So Penny¹²⁰ had found out that the best thing to do was¹³⁰ to make sure that nothing went wrong.

By the time¹⁴⁰ all these small matters had been seen to, Miss West¹⁵⁰ had come in. Penny and Miss West both worked for¹⁶⁰ Mr. White. Penny was only 17 years of age and¹⁷⁰ had been in the office for less than a year,¹⁸⁰ whereas Miss West was 22 and had been with¹⁹⁰ Mr. White for 4 years. Penny did not mind being²⁰⁰ under Miss West because she knew that she had not²¹⁰ yet had enough experience to take the full responsibility herself,²²⁰ and moreover Miss West was almost always kind and helpful.²³⁰ Of

course, if Mr. White made life difficult for Miss²⁴⁰ West for any reason, she then passed it on and²⁵⁰ made things difficult for Penny, but on the whole all²⁶⁰ was quite peaceful and such upsets did not last long.²⁷⁰

Miss West opened her notebook and began to complete letters²⁸⁰ left over from the day before, while Penny put answered²⁹⁰ letters away and placed copies of letters sent out into³⁰⁰ the Letter Book. They worked without speaking for about half³¹⁰ an hour. Then the door opened once again and Mr.³²⁰ White passed through the office on the way to his³³⁰ own room, which opened out of the general office.

He³⁴⁰ was a small man with quick movements, a man who³⁵⁰ seemed to be able to get through a great amount³⁶⁰ of work in no time at all. He seemed, too,³⁷⁰ to remember the smallest details of everything that had happened.³⁸⁰ He remembered the names of all of his customers, and³⁹⁰ he always considered their personalities when writing or speaking to⁴⁰⁰ them. He often used to remark that it was not⁴¹⁰ only the quality of a product that made it easy⁴²⁰ to sell a thing: it was also an understanding of⁴³⁰ the person to whom the goods were to be sold.⁴⁴⁰ If the customer liked you and believed that you liked⁴⁵⁰ him, he used to say, the sale was already half-⁴⁶⁰way towards being made.

Having read through the morning's letters⁴⁷⁰—which he liked to open himself—Mr. White called Miss⁴⁸⁰ West into his office to take down some answers. Penny⁴⁹⁰ went off, as she did each morning during the winter⁵⁰⁰ months, to heat up some milk. She took this in⁵¹⁰ for Mr. White and Miss West. Often, however, Miss West's⁵²⁰ milk went cold because, as she said: "He never stops⁵³⁰ speaking for long enough for me to touch it!" In⁵⁴⁰ the summer months, of course, the morning drink was something⁵⁵⁰ very cold, and Miss West's trouble was that it became⁵⁶⁰ warm before she could touch it!

And so the events⁵⁷⁰ of the day were much as they always were. As⁵⁸⁰ it was a Wednesday, however, Penny went out at 12.30⁵⁹⁰ to a little place near to the office where⁶⁰⁰ the meals were rather better than at most places which⁶¹⁰ were within her means. The meal cost a little more⁶²⁰ than on other days of the week but she went⁶³⁰ there happily because six girls of her own age and⁶⁴⁰ from her old school met there each Wednesday to have⁶⁵⁰ a meal together and to exchange news and views. Penny⁶⁶⁰ looked forward to these Wednesday meetings very much. The girls⁶⁷⁰ talked freely of any difficulties they met with in their⁶⁸⁰ work, and she was able to learn more about office⁶⁹⁰ life in this way than would have been possible in⁷⁰⁰ one small office.

(703)

Time, as we have remarked before, is the most valuable¹⁰ thing that we have to spend. We can use our²⁰ time or we can waste it, just as we can³⁰ use or waste our money. There is one very important⁴⁰ difference between time and money, however. All the people who⁵⁰ are reading these words own different amounts of money: no⁶⁰ two people, in all probability, would be found to have⁷⁰ just the same sum, down to the last penny, if⁸⁰ all the money to which they had a right were⁹⁰ put down on the table. But everyone has the¹⁰⁰ same amount of time. We all have our 24¹¹⁰ hours each day, and for everyone of us the¹²⁰ hour will supply just sixty minutes of time, no more¹³⁰ and no less. The minute will give us sixty seconds,¹⁴⁰ no more and no less, and there is nothing whatever¹⁵⁰ that we can do about it, try as we may.¹⁶⁰ Sometimes we long to make time pass more quickly because¹⁷⁰ we are waiting for something wonderful to happen, and sometimes¹⁸⁰ we long to make the time pass less quickly because¹⁹⁰ we like the present moment so much. Science, which has²⁰⁰ done such wonderful things, has not yet found a way²¹⁰ to change this regular passing of time.

It does not²²⁰ seem certain, however, that time is really quite the same²³⁰ for everyone of us. It is true that we²⁴⁰ cannot get away from the seconds, minutes and hours of²⁵⁰ each day, but it is possible that some people have²⁶⁰ a feeling for time which is different from that of²⁷⁰ other people. This may account for the fact that there²⁸⁰ are people who seem to be able to get through²⁹⁰ a great amount of work in quite a short time³⁰⁰ while there are others who, no matter how hard they³¹⁰ work, seem to get very little done. This is not³²⁰ the result of any real difference in time itself, however:³³⁰ it is probably owing to a difference in the way³⁴⁰ that our minds work. If one person has a mind³⁵⁰ that is very quick, that sees the point of some³⁶⁰ remark at once, that knows the answer to a question³⁷⁰ almost before the question has been asked—then that person³⁸⁰ is certainly likely to do more in any given time³⁹⁰ than the person who needs to look this way and⁴⁰⁰ that before seeing the point of a remark, and who⁴¹⁰ has to think hard and long before being able to⁴²⁰ answer a question. That is a difference in the mind,⁴³⁰ not in the passing of time.

Much of our time⁴⁴⁰ is spent at work, in school, office or home, but⁴⁵⁰ it is a poor day that offers us no time⁴⁶⁰ at all to spend how we like, and the way⁴⁷⁰ we spend those few hours that we have to ourselves⁴⁸⁰ differs from person to person. In these days quite a⁴⁹⁰ considerable part of people's free time is spent in watching⁵⁰⁰ TV. Before the coming of TV people spent⁵¹⁰ more time with the radio.

Before the radio came there⁵²⁰ were the "pictures," and before that there were books.⁵³⁰ All these ways of spending time now exist together, and⁵⁴⁰ we have many ways of keeping ourselves interested.

It has⁵⁵⁰ always been considered respectable to read books. Even when a⁵⁶⁰ person spent rather too much time upon reading, sitting up⁵⁷⁰ at night when he should have been in bed, he⁵⁸⁰ was in some way respected for this. To read was⁵⁹⁰ to learn and to get knowledge was a good thing.⁶⁰⁰ But, of course, many people did not read to learn.⁶¹⁰ Many read light books—love stories, for example—and when⁶²⁰ young people read such stories their mothers would say that⁶³⁰ they were wasting time and that "they" did not read⁶⁴⁰ such things when "they" were young. When it came to⁶⁵⁰ "going to the pictures" the pictures were not considered quite⁶⁶⁰ respectable. It was perhaps all right to go to the⁶⁷⁰ pictures, say, once a week but to go more often⁶⁸⁰ was somehow not quite the thing, and when young people⁶⁹⁰ did anything wrong it was put down to the bad⁷⁰⁰ influence of the pictures. The possible bad influence of light⁷¹⁰ reading was no longer remembered, and the old people of⁷²⁰ the new day would say that "they" did not go⁷³⁰ to the pictures in "their" young days.

Today it is⁷⁴⁰ the turn of TV. Watching TV night after⁷⁵⁰ night is often said to be the cause of wrong⁷⁶⁰ acts committed by young people because, of course, the old⁷⁷⁰ people of the still newer age did not watch TV⁷⁸⁰ in "their" young days.

Perhaps a form of pleasure⁷⁹⁰ has to be more or less out-of-date before⁸⁰⁰ we can consider it a respectable way of passing the⁸¹⁰ time? (811)

No. 28

The young woman walked from room to room of the¹⁰ house. It was not a very large house; it was,²⁰ indeed, a house like so many others up and down³⁰ the country. It had in it 5 rooms, two down⁴⁰ with 3 bedrooms above. It had electric fires in all⁵⁰ the bedrooms and an electric water-heating system.

The fact⁶⁰ that her house was just like thousands of other small⁷⁰ houses did not influence the judgment of the young woman⁸⁰ at all. In one way it was quite different from⁹⁰ all the other houses, for it was hers. It was¹⁰⁰ her own house to live in and to make comfortable¹¹⁰ and beautiful. It was her own house, and she had¹²⁰ made up her mind to live happily in it and¹³⁰ to make all who lived in it happy as well.¹⁴⁰

Her mind was serious as she moved about, but her¹⁵⁰ heart was light. "I am a married woman now," she¹⁶⁰ thought. "I am a married woman with all the responsibility¹⁷⁰ that goes with marriage, but how happy I am!"

And,¹⁸⁰ of course, she ought to have been happy. Her name¹⁹⁰ was Penny. Two weeks before she had been Penny Wills;²⁰⁰ now she was Penny Read, and had been married for²¹⁰ two weeks. Only the day before she had returned from²²⁰ the seaside to begin her life in her new home.²³⁰

The house itself was not new but it was quite²⁴⁰ modern, and she had spent much time during the last²⁵⁰ few weeks buying materials and making up her mind about²⁶⁰ colours. The paint work she had kept light in colour,²⁷⁰ but in each room she had employed a different basic²⁸⁰ colour. One room, for example, was light blue while another²⁹⁰ was done in a very, very light golden colour. The³⁰⁰ paint in the sitting-room and in the best bedroom³¹⁰ was, however, white. It was all very pleasing, even to³²⁰ the eye of a person not particularly interested, and to³³⁰ Penny it was just wonderful.

She had received many presents,³⁴⁰ for she was a girl with an agreeable nature and³⁵⁰ many friends, and those presents she was now putting out,³⁶⁰ taking care that each thing should go in the best³⁷⁰ possible place for it. She had received six pictures and³⁸⁰ each picture had to be placed in such a way³⁹⁰ that it showed to the best advantage. She did not⁴⁰⁰ want a picture where so little light fell on it⁴¹⁰ that it could not be seen clearly; but, on the⁴²⁰ other hand, she did not want the full light to⁴³⁰ fall on it in such a way that no one⁴⁴⁰ could see the picture. Every detail was important to Penny⁴⁵⁰ as she carried on with her happy work, and she⁴⁶⁰ did everything with loving care.

Before her work had come⁴⁷⁰ to an end, however, she had to leave it and⁴⁸⁰ to think of food. Her special friend was calling on⁴⁹⁰ her that afternoon. It would be the first time in⁵⁰⁰ her life that she had had a friend call on⁵¹⁰ her in her own home, and it was quite, quite⁵²⁰ necessary that everything should be perfect. She had been trained⁵³⁰ in the arts of housekeeping, and it was not long⁵⁴⁰ before all sorts of good things were ready. To set⁵⁵⁰ the table for two was a small matter, but even⁵⁶⁰ that seemed to take a long time, so carefully was⁵⁷⁰ it done. Then Penny had to change her dress. The⁵⁸⁰ dress she had on was pleasing enough but it was⁵⁹⁰ not new. Her friend had already seen it. Penny believed⁶⁰⁰ that as a married woman she ought to put on⁶¹⁰ a new dress so that she would look just as⁶²⁰ different in the eyes of her friend as she was⁶³⁰ feeling in her own heart. (635)

No. 29

Today we have so many different means of getting comfortably¹⁰ and quickly from one place to another that we perhaps²⁰ do not value some of these means as much as³⁰ we ought. In the early days of man's development he⁴⁰ had to walk or to run if he desired to⁵⁰ get from one place to another. Then, after many years,⁶⁰ he discovered that he could sit on the back of⁷⁰ an animal if he moved on land, and in this⁸⁰ way he sat at ease while the animal laboured for⁹⁰ him. The animal used naturally differed in different countries. A¹⁰⁰ very important development came when men discovered that they could¹¹⁰ move across water. The object that carried them over the¹²⁰ water in those far-off days could not be called¹³⁰ a ship as we understand that word today. Poor as¹⁴⁰ the methods may have been, however, they did let men¹⁵⁰ reach places that would be otherwise cut off by water.¹⁶⁰ For thousands of years there was no development beyond this.¹⁷⁰ There existed no quick means of movement. Life was simple¹⁸⁰ and hard.

But things do not stand still. We must,¹⁹⁰ we are told, move onwards or move back, and men²⁰⁰ seem always to have desired to move forward. No matter²¹⁰ what point they reach, they always see something more calling²²⁰ them onwards. Out of this desire for a better material²³⁰ life came good roads, big ships, railways, motor-cars and²⁴⁰ planes. So used are we to wonderful planes and to²⁵⁰ powerful motor-cars that we are in danger of under-²⁶⁰valuing the railway, that rather out-of-date method of²⁷⁰ moving across the country! Few people in these days use²⁸⁰ the railway for pleasure: they use it because it is²⁹⁰ a useful means of getting somewhere reasonably quickly. If a³⁰⁰ friend tells us that he is going somewhere by plane³¹⁰ we are immediately interested. If he tells us that he³²⁰ has bought a handsome new car and is going to³³⁰ such and such a place we are likely to be³⁴⁰ interested. If he is going overseas in one of the³⁵⁰ large and modern ships all his friends will want to³⁶⁰ see him off. Let him go by rail, however, and³⁷⁰ no one will take the smallest interest in him. Railways³⁸⁰ are all right in their way, but they are not³⁹⁰ "news"!

Yet the railway has played an important part in⁴⁰⁰ the greatness of our country. Railways have quite a long⁴¹⁰ history if we go back to the times when the⁴²⁰ trains were led by horses, but they have a history⁴³⁰ of only a hundred or so years when we speak⁴⁴⁰ of the railway in its modern form. The present heavy⁴⁵⁰ railway, with great engines and iron or steel railway lines,⁴⁶⁰ was developed in this country, and from here it was⁴⁷⁰ soon sent to most parts of the world. The English-⁴⁸⁰built railways were found not only in this

country but⁴⁹⁰ in other countries overseas, and in a remarkably short time⁵⁰⁰ engines were carrying trains full of people and goods at⁵¹⁰ rates as high as those used today.

These rates do⁵²⁰ not seem very remarkable today, used as we are to⁵³⁰ hearing of planes moving at 500 or a thousand⁵⁴⁰ miles an hour, but they seemed very remarkable to people⁵⁵⁰ a hundred years ago. There were no motor-cars and⁵⁶⁰ the horse was used as the quickest, safest and best⁵⁷⁰ means of getting about on roads that were for the⁵⁸⁰ most part very bad indeed. Quite small distances often took⁵⁹⁰ days to cover. In such conditions as these it is⁶⁰⁰ natural that the railway seemed a thing of most outstanding⁶¹⁰ importance. It is certain that without it this country could⁶²⁰ not have gone forward in the wonderful way it has.⁶³⁰ It is doubtful whether even the plane in this age⁶⁴⁰ has really been so important for the country as the⁶⁵⁰ train was in the earlier age. In the building of⁶⁶⁰ railways this country led the world, but in recent years⁶⁷⁰ certain other countries have shown more drive in keeping their⁶⁸⁰ railways clean and up-to-date. (686)

No. 30

Sometimes it seems that the more we know and the¹⁰ more we learn, the less remarkable we consider our learning²⁰ and our knowledge to be. When other people can do³⁰ something that we ourselves cannot do we think that those⁴⁰ people must be very wonderful indeed; we think that they⁵⁰ must be of much more worth than we ourselves are.⁶⁰ Yet, as soon as we can do that same thing⁷⁰ we think nothing of it, and begin to look round⁸⁰ for something new to learn or to do.

It even⁹⁰ seems that we act in this same way in our¹⁰⁰ thoughts about the new goods and the new machines that¹¹⁰ are so often and so readily put before us in¹²⁰ these days. It is, perhaps, difficult to continue to find¹³⁰ each new thing so very remarkable when new and better¹⁴⁰ things follow one another at such a great rate. We¹⁵⁰ still find ourselves greatly interested, however, when something quite new¹⁶⁰ comes along. The first plane to fly over water looks¹⁷⁰ a very poor thing if we see it now, but¹⁸⁰ it certainly caused more talk and general interest than the¹⁹⁰ largest and most modern plane causes today, let it have²⁰⁰ four engines or eight engines, or as many as the²¹⁰ engineers wish. Planes are no longer new, and they are²²⁰ hardly even news. The public expects its engineers and its²³⁰ men

of science to bring out newer and larger and²⁴⁰ better planes. For what does the public pay taxes, if²⁵⁰ not for such things, one might ask?

The first man-²⁶⁰made object to free itself from the earth's pull and²⁷⁰ to fly off to the outer distances may be worth²⁸⁰ several lines in the newspaper. The second such object may²⁹⁰ be much bigger and it may leave the earth much³⁰⁰ more quickly, but because it is not the first it³¹⁰ cannot hope to get the interest of the public in³²⁰ the same way.

In these days we have the most³³⁰ wonderful machines to do for us addition, division and other³⁴⁰ sums. A thousand sums in a second is nothing to³⁵⁰ such a machine. Quickly and still more quickly the figures³⁶⁰ fly, but the public hardly cares. It is probable that³⁷⁰ there was much more interest three hundred years ago in³⁸⁰ the first adding machine ever made. That first machine was³⁹⁰ made by a young man in the attempt to lessen⁴⁰⁰ the labours of his father, who was responsible for taxation⁴¹⁰ and who worked long hours adding up figures. Further machines⁴²⁰ followed, and it is interesting to note that all those⁴³⁰ early machines were made by people working by themselves, all⁴⁴⁰ on their own. In these days the usual thing is⁴⁵⁰ for organized workers to act together in such matters.

The⁴⁶⁰ first machine could work only addition or "take away" sums,⁴⁷⁰ but in a few years a machine was made that⁴⁸⁰ could be used for division and that represented a most⁴⁹⁰ important step in the development of such machines.

The quick⁵⁰⁰ development of this country during the Machine Age, a hundred⁵¹⁰ or more years ago, brought with it a growing demand⁵²⁰ for adding machines. Business and industrial growth took place side⁵³⁰ by side with the growth in the size of the⁵⁴⁰ banks and the increased use of the credit system. It⁵⁵⁰ was natural that the time soon came when most banks⁵⁶⁰ and offices could not think of operating without the help⁵⁷⁰ of adding machines.

Now we have machines that can do⁵⁸⁰ the most surprising and difficult pieces of work. Difficult sums⁵⁹⁰ that might take a man a year or more to⁶⁰⁰ do are carried out in a matter of minutes. If⁶¹⁰ the machine goes wrong it knows that it has done⁶²⁰ so, and it takes action to put things right. These⁶³⁰ machines are said to have a memory; they are even⁶⁴⁰ said by some to think. In fact, some man somewhere⁶⁵⁰ has to do the thinking first, and the machine acts⁶⁶⁰ afterwards according to that man's instructions. It cannot act by⁶⁷⁰ itself but can do only what it is told to⁶⁸⁰ do. It cannot, therefore, be said to have a mind⁶⁹⁰ and to be able to think. The machine can, however,⁷⁰⁰ store facts and figures and make use of them later,⁷¹⁰

and in that way it perhaps can be said to⁷²⁰ have a memory. The machines are certainly wonderful but in⁷³⁰ our daily lives we hardly give them a thought. They⁷⁴⁰ represent just one of so many remarkable things, after all. (750)

No. 31

If a book is really successful the public may buy¹⁰ it in very large numbers. Sometimes we see figures showing²⁰ that several hundred thousand copies of a book have been³⁰ bought. It is of interest to ask: "What does the⁴⁰ public ask for in the books which it reads for⁵⁰ pleasure?" In this field, as with all other arts, there⁶⁰ is the man or the woman who says: "I do⁷⁰ not know much about writing, but I do know what⁸⁰ books I like to read." And if we may judge⁹⁰ from the books which have been great successes it seems¹⁰⁰ safe to say that what the masses of the people¹¹⁰ ask for in their reading is a book which tells¹²⁰ a good story about interesting people, a book with movement¹³⁰ and life in it. There are always people ready to¹⁴⁰ give the public what it asks for in such respects,¹⁵⁰ and writers who wish to make money from their writing¹⁶⁰ have been almost forced to write books of the kind¹⁷⁰ which please the people who make up the largest market¹⁸⁰ for their work.

Now a book written with this public¹⁹⁰ in view may still be a good book, but very²⁰⁰ often it is not the book which the writer would²¹⁰ have written had he been quite free to follow his²²⁰ own wishes. The form of book provided by many writers²³⁰ is the book which tells a clear story, which gives²⁴⁰ a picture of a number of men and women who²⁵⁰ at the beginning of the book are in one set²⁶⁰ of conditions, and who move step by step throughout the²⁷⁰ book into a different and more pleasing set of conditions.²⁸⁰ Such a book gives the reader a sense of order.²⁹⁰ The people in these books act and think along certain³⁰⁰ lines, and it is only in details that the stories³¹⁰ differ.

But during recent years the more thoughtful writers have³²⁰ been attempting a new form. It is said that the³³⁰ course which our lives take depends upon our personal thoughts,³⁴⁰ the thoughts which, if told at all, are told only³⁵⁰ to those nearest or dearest to us. It is in³⁶⁰ these personal thoughts that the writers are interested. The important³⁷⁰ thing, they say, is to set down the life which³⁸⁰ goes on in a man's mind—not so much the³⁹⁰ thoughts which result from the day-to-day happenings, but⁴⁰⁰ the long line of thoughts which

makes up his real⁴¹⁰ life. But both the old and the new form of⁴²⁰ book are subject to material considerations, and it is not⁴³⁰ possible for every event or every thought to be set⁴⁴⁰ down.

All writers have to face this question of what⁴⁵⁰ to use and what to leave out. The writer of⁴⁶⁰ the book with a story uses those events or thoughts⁴⁷⁰ which help on the telling of his story. The wish⁴⁸⁰ of the writer of the new form of book is⁴⁹⁰ to give a complete picture of the minds of the⁵⁰⁰ people he is telling us about. So he makes his⁵¹⁰ book, or each part of his book, cover only a⁵²⁰ short time, and gives a complete picture of what is⁵³⁰ happening in the minds of the people during that time.⁵⁴⁰ This new form is not always pleasing to readers used⁵⁵⁰ only to the old form, as there are no clear⁵⁶⁰ steps in the story told, and there is nothing final⁵⁷⁰ at the end of the book. But while a reader⁵⁸⁰ may find pleasure in reading a book which shows for⁵⁹⁰ the hundredth time that two and two make four, it⁶⁰⁰ is doubtful if he reads through three or four hundred⁶¹⁰ pages for that purpose. Without doubt he finds pleasure in⁶²⁰ the book line by line and page by page. The⁶³⁰ story is not a really necessary part of his pleasure⁶⁴⁰ in reading, and it is probably that with the development⁶⁵⁰ of the new form the general reader may come to⁶⁶⁰ like it more.

(663)

No. 32

"Oh, for the good old days!" How often have we¹⁰ heard those words! How often have we been told of²⁰ those good old days and of how happy they were.³⁰ In those days the weather during all the months of⁴⁰ the summer was perfect; in the winter it was just⁵⁰ what winter weather should be. Life was more peaceful; events⁶⁰ did not follow one another quite so quickly; friends were⁷⁰ more true and more understanding. There was more respect for⁸⁰ family life, men were happy in their work, and life⁹⁰ was a very good thing. Those past days, we are¹⁰⁰ told, were very different from the present days of restlessness¹¹⁰ and doubt, of the wrong weather in both summer and¹²⁰ winter. Perhaps we ask: "When were those happy times, when¹³⁰ all men were brothers, and life was so easy and¹⁴⁰ free?" Some will answer that they were the years before¹⁵⁰ World War I. Others will place them round about 1900,¹⁶⁰ while others will place them in the "90's."

In¹⁷⁰ our reading also we come upon stories of the golden¹⁸⁰ days of the past, but we find here that at¹⁹⁰ all times during the past two thousand years men have²⁰⁰ been pointing back to the happy days

of old, attempting²¹⁰ to paint for us a picture of those happy days,²²⁰ and to show us how much better those days were²³⁰ than the times in which they were then living.

What²⁴⁰ is the reason for this looking back into the past²⁵⁰ to find happiness? Perhaps it is that at almost any²⁶⁰ time there are many people who are leading happy lives²⁷⁰ but who do not talk or write about it; but²⁸⁰ there are also many others who were happy in their²⁹⁰ young days but who have not changed with the ever-³⁰⁰ changing conditions of the life going on about them. For³¹⁰ these people the world used to be a better place³²⁰ than it is at present. There are few of us³³⁰ who cannot look into the past and find happy days.³⁴⁰ As children, we have little or no control over the³⁵⁰ details of our lives, but we are generally happy because³⁶⁰ we are able more easily not to regard these details³⁷⁰ if they do not please us. We can cut ourselves³⁸⁰ off from the outside world and build up a happy³⁹⁰ world of our own.

It might be easy for us⁴⁰⁰ to believe these people who find good only in the⁴¹⁰ conditions of the past were it not for the fact⁴²⁰ that these same people will, at other times, tell us⁴³⁰ how different things were when they were young, how hard⁴⁴⁰ they were forced to work, for what long hours they⁴⁵⁰ were kept at their work, how few pleasures they had,⁴⁶⁰ and so on. And for every book which we read⁴⁷⁰ telling us of the good old days there will be⁴⁸⁰ another telling us of the bad old days, of the⁴⁹⁰ hard lives of the masses of the people. Most of⁵⁰⁰ us would not be willing to return to the conditions⁵¹⁰ of life as it was lived 30, 40 or 50⁵²⁰ years ago. We believe that it is better to be⁵³⁰ living in the present, with all the troubles of the⁵⁴⁰ present day. We know that we have no right to⁵⁵⁰ expect to be happy all the time, and we know⁵⁶⁰ also that by keeping in touch with the life and⁵⁷⁰ the thought and the interests of our own times, we⁵⁸⁰ can help to make the present days happy ones, both⁵⁹⁰ for ourselves and for others.

We can be certain, too,⁶⁰⁰ that at some time in the future old people will⁶¹⁰ look back to these present days and will speak of⁶²⁰ them as the "good old days." (626)

No. 33

There are few of us who do not find pleasure¹⁰ in the knowledge that we hold in our hands a²⁰ new book, and that we have before us the necessary³⁰ hour of rest and peace in which to read it.⁴⁰ As we

open the book what do we hope to⁵⁰ find in its pages? Are we hoping to increase our⁶⁰ knowledge of some particular subject? Are we expecting to find⁷⁰ beauty in the language of the book and in the⁸⁰ writer's expression of his thoughts? Or are we going to⁹⁰ read the book simply for the pleasure to be found¹⁰⁰ in the story which it will tell?

Some of us¹¹⁰ will hope to find one thing and others will hope¹²⁰ to find a different thing. But if we are reading¹³⁰ just for the story, what kind of story do we¹⁴⁰ hope the book will tell? What do we wish the¹⁵⁰ book to give us? Do we want the story to¹⁶⁰ put before us a picture of life as it is,¹⁷⁰ showing us its dangers as well as its comforts, its¹⁸⁰ troubles as well as its happiness? Or do we want¹⁹⁰ the story to take us away from the real world²⁰⁰ and to open out for us a world of the²¹⁰ "make-believe," to show us life as it might be²²⁰ if this world were perfect, or as it might be²³⁰ in a quite different world which exists only in the²⁴⁰ mind of the writer? Our answers to these questions will²⁵⁰ depend partly upon the state of our minds at the²⁶⁰ time of the question being asked and partly upon the²⁷⁰ general purpose of our reading. If we read with no²⁸⁰ set purpose in mind we shall probably like best the²⁹⁰ books of the second kind: if we are reading because³⁰⁰ we regard the art of writing as something valuable in³¹⁰ itself, because we love to read well-written matter, because³²⁰ we value expression of thought and idea, then we shall³³⁰ probably want to read books of the first kind, the³⁴⁰ books which attempt to paint a picture of life as³⁵⁰ it is lived, day by day, by people in different³⁶⁰ countries and in different stations of life. Books of this³⁷⁰ kind are very often well-written, for it is the³⁸⁰ writer with the most power over words who can most³⁹⁰ successfully put before us these living pictures so that as⁴⁰⁰ we read we say: "Yes, that is so. I have⁴¹⁰ seen that; I have experienced that." The writer is writing⁴²⁰ of what he knows and of what he has seen.⁴³⁰ Such books develop our minds, help us to think clearly,⁴⁴⁰ and add to our own experience the experience of the⁴⁵⁰ writer.

Many years ago a very well-known writer of⁴⁶⁰ the time said that there were two kinds of book,⁴⁷⁰ the books of the hour and the books of all⁴⁸⁰ time. The difference, he continued, was not one of quality⁴⁹⁰ only—it was not merely that the good book would⁵⁰⁰ last while the bad book would not. It was a⁵¹⁰ difference of *kind*, for there were good books for the⁵²⁰ hour and good books for all time, bad books for⁵³⁰ the hour and bad books for all time. The book⁵⁴⁰ of the make-believe world is generally a book of⁵⁵⁰ the hour; it gives us pleasure while we read, but⁵⁶⁰ once it has been read it is not long remembered.⁵⁷⁰ Whether it is a good or a bad book depends⁵⁸⁰

upon the quality of the mind of the writer and⁵⁹⁰ whether or not he has something of value to say.⁶⁰⁰ On the other hand, we may keep in our minds⁶¹⁰ for ever the memory of a book which shows us⁶²⁰ the real world, but this is only possible if, again,⁶³⁰ the writer has had something of value to say and⁶⁴⁰ has expressed his thoughts in language which in itself gives⁶⁵⁰ us pleasure.

The reading public grows yearly and the number⁶⁶⁰ of books issued grows yearly. Which of last year's books⁶⁷⁰ will still be read in the years to come? Few⁶⁸⁰ of us would care to express an opinion. (688)

No. 34

I want to talk for a little while this week¹⁰ about shorthand writing. How many words a minute can you²⁰ write at present? How many words a minute would you³⁰ like to be able to write? Are you taking any⁴⁰ steps to increase your present rate of writing? I think⁵⁰ that there are very few of us who do not⁶⁰ feel that we would like to be able to write⁷⁰ more quickly: whether we can take down good shorthand notes⁸⁰ at 50 words a minute or at 250⁹⁰ words a minute, there is always present a desire¹⁰⁰ to add another 10, 20 or 50 words to our¹¹⁰ rate of writing. I think also that it is probably¹²⁰ true to say that very few people ever reach the¹³⁰ highest rate at which they could write. I believe that¹⁴⁰ most writers could, with a little training and work, write¹⁵⁰ more quickly.

A question often asked is: "What rate of¹⁶⁰ writing is required to meet the needs of most office¹⁷⁰ workers?" Often you will find that the answer given is¹⁸⁰ to the effect that 80 words a minute will be¹⁹⁰ good enough to carry the writer through most of his²⁰⁰ daily work. But experience has shown that in many offices²¹⁰ this is not the case, and I think that those²²⁰ of you who are at present writing at 50 or²³⁰ 80 words a minute should make up your minds that²⁴⁰ you will continue your training until you can write at²⁵⁰ 120 words a minute or over. If,²⁶⁰ when you leave your day school, you are able to²⁷⁰ write at 80, make up your minds to use a²⁸⁰ little of your free time each week in perfecting your²⁹⁰ knowledge of the system and in increasing your rate of³⁰⁰ writing. You will not find it a waste of time³¹⁰ to do this. The good situations in offices are given³²⁰ to those who can do better than the masses.

There³³⁰ is, too, the question of your finding happiness in your³⁴⁰ work. If, when you get out of bed each morning,³⁵⁰ you know that you are going into an office where³⁶⁰ you will be asked to do just a little more³⁷⁰ than you are able to do, you will not feel³⁸⁰ very happy

about it. You will perhaps feel like the³⁹⁰ little girl who was five years old and had been⁴⁰⁰ at school for three weeks. She was asked by her⁴¹⁰ mother: "Well, and how do you like school?" "Oh," said⁴²⁰ the little girl, "I wish I was married and out⁴³⁰ of it all." If you take a real interest in⁴⁴⁰ your work and know that you can easily meet the⁴⁵⁰ demands which will be made upon you, then you are⁴⁶⁰ likely to find happiness in it. Therefore, it is time⁴⁷⁰ well used in your early days if you work hard⁴⁸⁰ to become an expert writer. When you reach a rate⁴⁹⁰ of 80 words a minute, do not regard it as⁵⁰⁰ the end of the shorthand road, but rather as a⁵¹⁰ step on the road. Happily, our system of shorthand is⁵²⁰ such that it is very easy to reach 120⁵³⁰ and 140 words a minute,⁵⁴⁰ and with a little work much higher rates can be⁵⁵⁰ reached.

A few points for you to note are: Always⁵⁶⁰ use good quality paper for your shorthand notes. Write lightly,⁵⁷⁰ passing quickly from one outline to the next and from⁵⁸⁰ the end of one line to the beginning of the⁵⁹⁰ next. A light and easy touch is a sure way⁶⁰⁰ to increase the rate of writing. Make sure that you⁶¹⁰ have a good knowledge of the general rules of the⁶²⁰ system and of the special Short Forms. Read and copy⁶³⁰ as much well-written shorthand as possible. While taking down⁶⁴⁰ do not think of other things: think only of the⁶⁵⁰ words being read out and of the outlines you are⁶⁶⁰ writing.

Once you know the outline for a word or⁶⁷⁰ a set of words, there is no reason why you⁶⁸⁰ should not write that outline as quickly as the expert⁶⁹⁰ writer. (691)

No. 35

A little while ago we considered the rather strange fact¹⁰ that it is very often the people who talk most²⁰ about the "good old days" who at other times tell³⁰ us about the very hard times they had in their⁴⁰ own early days. In these easy-going days, they say, young⁵⁰ people do not know what it is to work really⁶⁰ hard, and, they continue, it is as a direct result⁷⁰ of their own hard work that they are today⁸⁰ the men they are. And we, of course, are left⁹⁰ in no doubt whatever that we of the present day¹⁰⁰ can never hope to be as good men and women¹¹⁰ as our fathers and mothers.

If this is the case,¹²⁰ the country today is in a very bad way.¹³⁰ But is it the case? If the young people of¹⁴⁰ today are of poorer quality than their fathers and¹⁵⁰ mothers, we may ask whether the old people of today¹⁶⁰ are in their turn of poorer quality than

their¹⁷⁰ fathers and mothers, who no doubt had to face even¹⁸⁰ less easy conditions. Clearly, this cannot be the case, for¹⁹⁰ if we are today any better than the people²⁰⁰ of a thousand or two thousand years ago, it is²¹⁰ because on the whole the young people at any given²²⁰ time have been as good as the old people, and²³⁰ even a little better. The material conditions of life for²⁴⁰ the masses of the people of this country are better²⁵⁰ today than they have ever been. People generally have²⁶⁰ better food, better houses and better schools. More care is²⁷⁰ taken to see that young people, as far as possible,²⁸⁰ take up work of a kind which will interest them.²⁹⁰ And almost all large business houses now provide playing fields³⁰⁰ for their workers.

Not only are these better conditions offered³¹⁰ to the people—it is of equal importance to note³²⁰ that the people are making full use of the better³³⁰ conditions. Authorities all over the country have provided schools where³⁴⁰ those who are at work during the day may increase³⁵⁰ their knowledge in their free time, either without charge or³⁶⁰ at a very low cost; and the attendances at such³⁷⁰ schools are growing yearly. Women all over the country and³⁸⁰ in every station of life are learning the food values³⁹⁰ of different kinds of food, and people generally are moving⁴⁰⁰ into the better kind of houses as soon as it⁴¹⁰ is possible for them to do so. More people own⁴²⁰ their own houses today than at any time in⁴³⁰ our history.

It is quite true that to learn to⁴⁴⁰ face up to troubles and a hard life is a⁴⁵⁰ valuable part of our training; but even though the material⁴⁶⁰ conditions of our lives are better, we still have enough⁴⁷⁰ troubles to face and to overcome in our own times⁴⁸⁰ without wishing to turn our steps back into the past⁴⁹⁰ in order to find still more.

That girls and young⁵⁰⁰ women are today in a better position than their⁵¹⁰ mothers were would not be questioned by many. They can⁵²⁰ lead very much wider and happier lives, and it is⁵³⁰ certainly not the women who talk with love about the⁵⁴⁰ good old days. But men have been doing it throughout⁵⁵⁰ the years. Here is one example. An old man writes:⁵⁶⁰

"The minds of the young people are full of plays⁵⁷⁰ and shows; and if they are so interested in these⁵⁸⁰ things, what room is left over in their minds for⁵⁹⁰ learning? And," he adds, "the teachers are just as bad.⁶⁰⁰ With them, too, such subjects supply the material for talk⁶¹⁰ more often than any others."

We feel that we have⁶²⁰ heard these words before. But when were they written? Nearly⁶³⁰ two thousand years ago! Have we, after all, changed so⁶⁴⁰ very much? (642)

No. 36

We considered recently a few points regarding shorthand writing, and¹⁰ it may be of interest if we now deal with²⁰ those points in a little more detail. You may remember³⁰ that our first point was that you, as shorthand writers,⁴⁰ should not regard *any* sort of paper as good enough⁵⁰ for shorthand notes. If the paper you use is of⁶⁰ poor quality you are making it less easy for yourself⁷⁰ in your attempts to write at a higher rate. Your⁸⁰ writing materials should *always* be of the very best quality,⁹⁰ both in your school work and at the office. Also,¹⁰⁰ you must train yourself to turn over a page very¹¹⁰ quickly. Otherwise you will find that by the time you¹²⁰ have turned the page the reader will be too many¹³⁰ words in front of you. It has been found that¹⁴⁰ many shorthand writers fail to pass shorthand tests simply because¹⁵⁰ they have taken too long to turn over the page,¹⁶⁰ and so have lost several words. It is easy to¹⁷⁰ understand this when you consider that when you are writing¹⁸⁰ at the rate of 60 words a minute you are¹⁹⁰ writing one word a second; when you are writing at²⁰⁰ 120 words a minute you are writing²¹⁰ two words a second. It is quite clear, therefore, that²²⁰ you must not waste 5 or more of your valuable²³⁰ seconds on turning over a page. It must be turned²⁴⁰ without the waste of one second.

Our next point was²⁵⁰ that the writer should develop a light and easy touch,²⁶⁰ passing very quickly from one outline to the next and²⁷⁰ from the end of one line to the beginning of²⁸⁰ the next. We very often see shorthand writers, in the²⁹⁰ early days of their training, writing much too heavily. Every³⁰⁰ attempt should be made to overcome this, and it is³¹⁰ never too soon to begin. You can find out in³²⁰ the following way whether you yourself are writing too heavily.³³⁰ When you have written a page of shorthand turn to³⁴⁰ the back of the page and see whether any marks³⁵⁰ of your writing show through the paper. If they do,³⁶⁰ you will know that you are not writing lightly enough³⁷⁰ to get the best results. The notes of the good³⁸⁰ shorthand writer can never be seen on the back of³⁹⁰ the paper.

The third point was that you should have⁴⁰⁰ a really good knowledge of the rules of the system⁴¹⁰ and of the special Short Forms, as you cannot hope⁴²⁰ to build up a high rate of writing if you⁴³⁰ do not know the rules of the system. The Short⁴⁴⁰ Forms, by the way, represent a large part of any⁴⁵⁰ matter which you are likely to be called upon to⁴⁶⁰ take down in shorthand, and it will be of great⁴⁷⁰ value to you if you can write them easily and⁴⁸⁰ quickly, without trouble.

Read and copy well-written shorthand. In⁴⁹⁰ this way you will

form in your mind pictures of⁵⁰⁰ the outlines for a great many words. When matter is⁵¹⁰ read out to you these pictures will come at once⁵²⁰ to your mind and you will be able to put⁵³⁰ the outlines on to paper without loss of time. If,⁵⁴⁰ when taking down, there is a doubt in your mind⁵⁵⁰ as to what is the right outline for a word,⁵⁶⁰ write something which represents the sound of the word. Afterwards,⁵⁷⁰ take steps to find out what the outline should be⁵⁸⁰ and write it until you feel certain that you know⁵⁹⁰ it and will in future be able to write it⁶⁰⁰ quickly.

Finally, *never* let yourself think of other things while⁶¹⁰ you are taking shorthand notes. Think only of what you⁶²⁰ are writing. At the end of a "take" you should⁶³⁰ be able to give a short account of the subject⁶⁴⁰ matter without looking at your notes. If you cannot do⁶⁵⁰ this, it shows that you were not thinking of the⁶⁶⁰ "sense" of the matter while you were writing. (668)

No. 37

The Englishman, it is widely believed, is always talking about¹⁰ the weather. It is probably true that the people of²⁰ this country do talk about the weather more than is³⁰ the case in some other countries, but that is merely⁴⁰ because the English weather gives us more to talk about.⁵⁰ We simply do not know from one day to the⁶⁰ next what sort of weather we shall get, and sometimes⁷⁰ we really do not know from hour to hour. And⁸⁰ so it has become natural to us to talk about⁹⁰ the weather, and when we meet a friend we usually¹⁰⁰ make some such remark as: "What a lovely day!" or¹¹⁰ perhaps: "What weather!" according to how we feel. Nor do¹²⁰ most of us like most of the weather. It is¹³⁰ either too warm or too cold; water comes down upon¹⁴⁰ us in such amounts that we feel like turning into¹⁵⁰ fishes, or it does not come at all and all¹⁶⁰ the plants we have so carefully put in the ground¹⁷⁰ are in danger of dying. No, we do not really¹⁸⁰ like our weather, but we are willing to state to¹⁹⁰ any who are willing to hear that our weather is²⁰⁰ the best in the world. Far from us, we say,²¹⁰ is the desire for lovely warm days throughout the whole²²⁰ of the year—and so on. The fact that we²³⁰ state that our weather is the best in the world²⁴⁰ does not, of course, mean that we have to like²⁵⁰ it. And like it we do *not*, most of the²⁶⁰ time. Perhaps that is why so many people go to²⁷⁰ other countries for their two or three weeks' leave in²⁸⁰ the summer. They

are willing to put up with the²⁹⁰ changing weather while they go about their day-to-day³⁰⁰ working lives, but for those wonderful weeks when they are³¹⁰ free from work they want something better, some measure of³²⁰ certainty that the days will be kind to them.

Yet,³³⁰ when all is said and done, we know that there³⁴⁰ is nothing quite like a lovely English summer day, a³⁵⁰ summer day with warmth but without great heat—and that³⁶⁰ is a very real difference—a summer day when the³⁷⁰ evenings are long and we can sit outside or at³⁸⁰ our windows and watch the beautiful golden and red colours³⁹⁰ of the dying day. How peaceful are those sweet hours,⁴⁰⁰ as we rest and talk, or read a little, or⁴¹⁰ tell ourselves once more “that the world is all right,⁴²⁰ it is the people living in it that make it⁴³⁰ seem all wrong!” Sweet indeed are such hours, and we⁴⁴⁰ feel all the better for experiencing them.

And how lovely⁴⁵⁰ are the first warm days towards the end of winter!⁴⁶⁰ There is nothing quite like the pleasure, after the hard⁴⁷⁰ and cold days of winter, of getting up one morning⁴⁸⁰ and finding a new warmth in the air, of seeing⁴⁹⁰ the first signs of little leaves breaking through once again,⁵⁰⁰ and feeling new life beginning all about us. Perhaps that⁵¹⁰ is why the English weather is said to be the⁵²⁰ best in the world. Days such as these make so⁵³⁰ deep a mark on our minds that we remember them⁵⁴⁰ always. There are countries in the world whose advertisements state⁵⁵⁰ that they have such days all the year round. But,⁵⁶⁰ of course, that is not possible. Those first warm days⁵⁷⁰ after winter when plant and animal life grows anew are⁵⁸⁰ wonderful just because they are exceptional. They just could not⁵⁹⁰ happen in the same form on every day of the⁶⁰⁰ year and without the hard winter days coming first. Where⁶¹⁰ the weather never changes there can be no surprises, and⁶²⁰ it is the surprise of those first warm days after⁶³⁰ winter that is part of the pleasure.

Even days in⁶⁴⁰ winter can be good. We do not mind feeling cold⁶⁵⁰ when we are dressed for it. It is quite wonderful⁶⁶⁰ to go for a long, quick walk on a winter's⁶⁷⁰ day, when the ground under our feet is white and⁶⁸⁰ hard and the air is so clear that we can⁶⁹⁰ see for miles. Probably one of the biggest troubles about⁷⁰⁰ the English weather is to be found not in the⁷¹⁰ weather itself but in ourselves. We just will not take⁷²⁰ the weather seriously, and we just will not do the⁷³⁰ things that would help to make us more comfortable. When⁷⁴⁰ it is very, very cold and we find that our⁷⁵⁰ supply of water is no longer waiting for us we⁷⁶⁰ are quite surprised. We get out of bed and at⁷⁷⁰ once we feel very, very cold. Of course, we ought⁷⁸⁰ to have put in some form of heating throughout the⁷⁹⁰

house years ago but—. Our windows let in the cold⁸⁰⁰ air. We ought—. And that is the way it is⁸¹⁰ with us, the English.

Really, we just love our weather⁸²⁰ and all that it does to us! (827)

No. 38

From the ship the man was looking at the land¹⁰ in the distance. He had been on the high seas²⁰ for nearly three months, and the ship had touched land³⁰ several times. Those land-falls had meant little to him,⁴⁰ however, because the only country he now had any desire⁵⁰ to see was the country ahead of him. At present⁶⁰ it was hardly more than a point showing above the⁷⁰ water. That country was home, his homeland that he had⁸⁰ left six years before.

His mind went quickly over those⁹⁰ six years of his life. He was a young man¹⁰⁰ of 24 when he had gone away. At 30¹¹⁰ he believed himself to be quite old, and he certainly¹²⁰ looked more than his 30 years. On the other hand,¹³⁰ he looked the picture of health. Six years of trying¹⁴⁰ to make money in mines and on farms in the¹⁵⁰ far-off countries of the world had made him hard¹⁶⁰ and strong. Weather now had no personal meaning for him.¹⁷⁰ To be warm or to be cold was all the¹⁸⁰ same so far as his personal feelings went. Weather interested¹⁹⁰ him only through its influence on his work, whether he²⁰⁰ was in the mines, in the building trade, or²¹⁰ on a farm. Weather influenced production and was, therefore, important; but²²⁰ it did not influence him.

His face was quite heavily²³⁰ lined for his years, the result of some of the²⁴⁰ hard times he had experienced before finally making the big²⁵⁰ money that he was looking for. He knew what it²⁶⁰ was to be in the open through long cold nights,²⁷⁰ and also what it was like to walk for mile²⁸⁰ after mile in the burning heat. He knew what it²⁹⁰ was like to go without food for several days at³⁰⁰ a time, and he had experienced hours when he would³¹⁰ have given his whole future life for a simple drink³²⁰ of water. He knew the value of water all right,³³⁰ and he had made up his mind that, however long³⁴⁰ he might live in the homeland, he would never touch³⁵⁰ a hard drink.

Water had brought him back to life³⁶⁰ when he was almost dying for want of it. He³⁷⁰ would always remember the experience of opening his eyes to³⁸⁰ see a man beside him and to feel the touch³⁹⁰ of water at last. The man had had a horse,⁴⁰⁰ and together they had reached the next town, weak though⁴¹⁰ he was. From that day on he had never drunk⁴²⁰ anything but water or milk, and, he told

himself as⁴³⁰ he continued to look at that point of land standing⁴⁴⁰ up out of the water, he would not change his⁴⁵⁰ mind when he reached there safely. Not one penny of⁴⁶⁰ the hundreds of thousands of pounds that he now had⁴⁷⁰ in the bank would be spent on hard drink, either⁴⁸⁰ for himself or for his friends.

In his early days⁴⁹⁰ he had several times nearly drunk himself out of this⁵⁰⁰ world and into the next. The money he had laboured⁵¹⁰ so hard to get in the mines or on the⁵²⁰ farms had been spent overnight, with not a penny⁵³⁰ left to show for it. But things had changed after⁵⁴⁰ he reached that town with the man on horseback who⁵⁵⁰ had saved his life. They had become friends, and life⁵⁶⁰ had taken on a new colour. The man was looking⁵⁷⁰ for gold. He knew where to find it, he said,⁵⁸⁰ but it was necessary for the two men to work⁵⁹⁰ together. One man on his own could not take advantage⁶⁰⁰ of the opportunities. To his great surprise his friend was⁶¹⁰ speaking the truth. They found the gold, and before a⁶²⁰ year had passed they both had all the money that⁶³⁰ anyone could desire.

Then the man on the ship remembered⁶⁴⁰ something more. He had left a girl behind. Her eyes⁶⁵⁰ were so wide open and blue when she looked at⁶⁶⁰ him and said that she would wait that he had⁶⁷⁰ complete trust in her words. Now he could not help⁶⁸⁰ feeling doubtful. Would a girl wait for a man if⁶⁹⁰ she heard nothing from him for six years? Common sense⁷⁰⁰ said "No" but his heart said "Yes."

(707)

(Continued in No. 39)

No. 39

(Continued from No. 38)

The girl was 18 years old when he went away.¹⁰ There came before his eyes a memory of her so²⁰ clear that he was surprised. In all of his six³⁰ years he had never remembered her in that way. She⁴⁰ was as lovely as a summer morning, and she was⁵⁰ sweet and good. The waters of all the seas that⁶⁰ he had seen were not as blue as her eyes,⁷⁰ and no gold that he had mined was more beautiful⁸⁰ than the expression on her face when first he told⁹⁰ her that he loved her and asked her to wait¹⁰⁰ for him.

Being young, she was willing enough to wait¹¹⁰ but she did not want him to go far away.¹²⁰ He would never return, she said. So many of the¹³⁰ old people she knew in that little town in the¹⁴⁰ Highlands had brothers or children who had gone away to¹⁵⁰ make

money and who had never returned. Many of them¹⁶⁰ had never been heard of again.

He offered her comfort¹⁷⁰ for her fears, and said with his hand on his¹⁸⁰ heart that he would return to her. "I shall turn¹⁹⁰ up again, my love," he said, "like a bad penny.²⁰⁰ But," he added, "I shall not come back with bad²¹⁰ pennies in my hand but with good gold in the²²⁰ bank."

"Who said I wished for gold?" she cried, in²³⁰ her fear. "A little farm in our lovely Highlands is²⁴⁰ good enough for me."

But he made light of such²⁵⁰ an idea. He told her that she was a girl²⁶⁰ in a million, and he would make a million pounds²⁷⁰ for her. When he was going away he made her²⁸⁰ tell him once again that she would wait for him,²⁹⁰ and then he stepped on to the ship, leaving her³⁰⁰ crying.

As he thought of all these things he saw³¹⁰ that the land had become much clearer. Quite soon he³²⁰ would be home. He had wired May as well as³³⁰ his family, asking them to meet him. When he was³⁴⁰ far away he had been full of certainty. His family³⁵⁰ would be just as he had left them, and May³⁶⁰ would not have changed. There she would be standing waiting³⁷⁰ for him, her lovely face full of happiness. His old³⁸⁰ mother, too, would be there, and his brother Will. But³⁹⁰ all at once a real fear touched his heart. Why⁴⁰⁰ should things be just the same at home when life⁴¹⁰ had changed so much for him? Why should he expect⁴²⁰ them all to run to see him at the first⁴³⁰ opportunity when he had left them almost without news for⁴⁴⁰ so long? He found that he could not understand how⁴⁵⁰ he went through all those years without writing to his⁴⁶⁰ home more than two or three times. To May he⁴⁷⁰ had never written. When he was doing badly and had⁴⁸⁰ no money he did not wish to write and let⁴⁹⁰ them know that he had had no success. When he⁵⁰⁰ was successful and making money he had had no time⁵¹⁰ for writing letters. If no one was there to meet⁵²⁰ him, what would he do?

He began to walk up⁵³⁰ and down, up and down, trying to pass the hours⁵⁴⁰ until the ship reached land. At last his ship was⁵⁵⁰ within a mile of the homeland. The details of buildings⁵⁶⁰ began to show up clearly, and quite quickly they were⁵⁷⁰ very near. Then they were moving little by little, and⁵⁸⁰ with a last movement the ship came to rest.

At⁵⁹⁰ first he could see no one he knew. There were⁶⁰⁰ others on the ship who also expected their families or⁶¹⁰ friends to meet them, and about a hundred people were⁶²⁰ down there, looking up at the great ship and crying⁶³⁰ out when they saw their dear ones on board.

Then⁶⁴⁰ he saw five people standing on their own, away from⁶⁵⁰ the others. An old man and woman, a young man⁶⁶⁰ and a young woman, and a little boy of about⁶⁷⁰ two years of age. He saw them clearly now, his⁶⁸⁰ father and mother grown aged in those six years, and⁶⁹⁰ his own May with his brother Will, each holding a⁷⁰⁰ hand of the little boy. The truth came to him.⁷¹⁰ The girl really did want the simple life of the⁷²⁰ Highlands! She had married his young brother, Will.

(728)

No. 40

How old is old? How old are you and how¹⁰ old is your father? Again how old is his father?²⁰ Maybe that last age seems very old to you who³⁰ are young. But are you young? What is the age⁴⁰ of the youngest baby in your family, either in your⁵⁰ own home or in the homes of your relations? Perhaps⁶⁰ the baby has lived for only a few months or⁷⁰ even a few hours, and you at sixteen years of⁸⁰ age must seem quite old to the baby's mother.

Age⁹⁰ is, indeed, anything but a simple thing. You cannot be¹⁰⁰ said to be young or old except in relation to¹¹⁰ the age of some other person or thing. To the¹²⁰ young girl, starting life in the office for the first¹³⁰ time, her immediate chief may seem quite old. That chief¹⁴⁰ is probably, however, no more than 30 or 35¹⁵⁰ years of age, and he feels very young indeed when¹⁶⁰ he is with his Director, who is nearly 70. But¹⁷⁰ when the man who is nearly 70 sees the picture¹⁸⁰ in the newspaper of a happy old man or woman¹⁹⁰ who has reached one hundred years of age, he in²⁰⁰ his turn feels young and almost boyish!

Again, everyone, whatever²¹⁰ his age may be, is so young as almost not²²⁰ to have lived at all if his age is considered²³⁰ side by side with that of the earth on which²⁴⁰ he lives and has his being. The earth has been²⁵⁰ in existence for millions of years, and the age of²⁶⁰ mankind is as nothing if judged by the age of²⁷⁰ the earth itself.

As we go through life we are²⁸⁰ forced to the belief that too much importance is given²⁹⁰ to a person's age. It is not the date on³⁰⁰ a piece of paper that matters: it is the person's³¹⁰ state of health in body and mind. Some people are³²⁰ quite old at 25 and others are still young³³⁰ at 70. We might perhaps all be happier if less³⁴⁰ importance were paid to age. Young people who express an³⁵⁰ opinion are often told that they are "too young" to³⁶⁰ know, and as a result very little attention is paid³⁷⁰ to such expressions of opinion. Yet it is possible that³⁸⁰ the young person has formed the

opinion as a result³⁹⁰ of reading, followed by careful thought, and he has every⁴⁰⁰ right to his point of view. It is even possible⁴¹⁰ that the young person is at times right while the⁴²⁰ person of more years is wrong. People do not always⁴³⁰ get wiser as they increase in age: sometimes they do⁴⁴⁰ and sometimes they do not. If it were not for⁴⁵⁰ the new ideas of the younger people new developments might⁴⁶⁰ often not take place.

Equally wrong, however, is it for⁴⁷⁰ young people to make light of the opinions of their⁴⁸⁰ fathers and mothers. Young people too often take no account⁴⁹⁰ of the opinions of the old because it is so⁵⁰⁰ easy to tell the old people that they are "out⁵¹⁰ of date." The father and mother of a young person⁵²⁰ have lived longer and have had more experience.

This war⁵³⁰ between the young and the old is not, we think,⁵⁴⁰ in the least necessary. What is probably necessary is a⁵⁵⁰ small change in outlook. In place of thinking of people's⁵⁶⁰ ages we should think of them as being at different⁵⁷⁰ parts of the road through life. If some people set⁵⁸⁰ out for a walk at 8 in the morning, those⁵⁹⁰ who set out for the same walk at 9 do⁶⁰⁰ not regard those in front of them as being quite⁶¹⁰ out of the running and not worth consideration. Those who⁶²⁰ set out an hour later still are quite willing to⁶³⁰ regard the earlier walkers as being like themselves but as⁶⁴⁰ having begun earlier and having therefore covered a little more⁶⁵⁰ distance. Those who are in front look back to those⁶⁶⁰ who are behind them, and perhaps feel some pleasure because⁶⁷⁰ they have already covered more ground, but they respect the⁶⁸⁰ others neither more nor less because they are in a⁶⁹⁰ different position. We are all in different positions on the⁷⁰⁰ road through life. Some of us began our walk on⁷¹⁰ the road early, and some set out a little later.⁷²⁰ Some have hardly taken the first steps. We are all⁷³⁰ on the same road together, and the distance we have⁷⁴⁰ covered is of very little importance because we have all⁷⁵⁰ to walk the road to the end of our lives,⁷⁶⁰ even though the distances covered are not all quite the⁷⁷⁰ same. Judged by the age of the earth the difference⁷⁸⁰ in the number of years of our lives is as⁷⁹⁰ nothing.

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COMMON-WORD
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