

portion of self-supporting inhabitants, though there are also other counties which make a splendid showing in this regard. Practically it has no poor, and none very, very rich. It is a county of prosperous, happy homes, where the "for sale" sign attached to its lands is more conspicuous by absence than in any other thickly settled district.

This result has been attained there by the persistent energy, but not overwork, of the people, intelligently directed. Its workers have realized that what is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and have done it. They have been measurably free from speculative extravagance, and have found the benefit of so doing. The county is a typical one of Utah for thrift, and an example to outside places of what can be done by united, intelligent industrial effort. There is much room for Davis county to improve; much of its resources not yet fully utilized. But its prosperity today presents an illustration that many localities with poorer people generally but with fully as many resources might profit by.

THE BRITISH IN INDIA.

The news from British India, brief though it is, tells a story of rather a serious uprising in that part of the great empire. Night after night the British garrison at Camp Malakand is subject to the fierce attacks of tribesmen, who are said to number at least 40,000. The British officers are hastening forward reinforcements, but from the difficulty of getting them there and the critical position of the troops assailed, it is quite possible that if Malakand is not overwhelmed by the natives it will become famous as another Lucknow. That the British are at a serious disadvantage is very clear from the fact that although they are able to repulse the repeated attacks, yet the men are so exhausted that they cannot follow up their successes and administer a stinging blow to the insurrectionists. This of course encourages the natives, who are cheered on to renewed assaults by a realization that the British soldiers cannot pursue their usual vigorous tactics of, as aggressive course—the only means of awing the hostile tribesmen into submission.

The uprising is a natural result of the distressing situation in India, taken in connection with the superstitions of the natives. The Britons rule there as a superior race, and everywhere seek to impress the natives with the inferiority of the latter. This is the cause of a great deal of dissatisfaction; although even with this feature that would be specially offensive among western people, the English give to India a stronger and better government than the natives can do. The dissatisfaction is now inflamed by the superstitious idea that the famine in India is a sign of the displeasure of the gods at the British being permitted to rule there. Inspired by such a view of the situation, it was not difficult to cause a rising of the tribesmen; and if the latter attain any marked degree of success, all India soon will be ablaze with war.

The British government does not

need any particular advice how to deal with the question. It is fully realized that nothing should be left undone to impress the natives, at the outset, of the superiority of British arms, whether represented in native soldiery or by European troops; hence the most determined and vigorous measures will be invoked to crush the rebellion and to administer terrible punishment on the parties that engaged in or sympathized with it. The probability is that this will be accomplished soon and the trouble ended, for the British will strike hard and fast, and are sure to win. But if they should fail at the outset, the war that would follow in a general uprising would be awful to contemplate.

LABORERS PROVIDED FOR.

The measures enacted in Germany for the benefit of the laboring classes and the results achieved therefrom are worthy of thoughtful consideration. One of these measures compels workmen to set apart a certain percent of their earnings to be devoted to the benefit of the sick and the aged, and the amount handled by the government department for these purposes is enormous. The invalid and accident fund has only been established ten years and the old age fund six years, but the benefit derived from it is counted in millions.

A recent report by the chief of the department is as follows:

The invalid or sick insurance law during this period became applicable when it went into operation to 3,700,000 people, which number has now increased to 7,000,000. In all, some 21,000,000 cases of sickness were reported, amounting to 353,000,000 sick days. The amount expended rose from 47,000,000 marks in the first year to 99,000,000 in the tenth, the sum total furnished sick workmen in this decade amounting to 757,000,000 marks (\$189,000,000), paid either to men themselves or to their families.

"In the accident insurance department, according to the law, 426,000 concerns and businesses of all kinds were under obligation to insure their men against accidents to the number of 18,000,000 men. In the first year there were but 269,000 such concerns, and the number of insured 3,000,000. In all 91,000 accidents were reported, the victims of which received either themselves or through their families 361,300 insurance payments amounting to 193,000,000 marks (\$48,000,000.)"

The law providing for the needs of old age when workmen are no longer able to support themselves is, in its present shape, really only six years old. Yet during this period this treasury has paid out 211,700 payments to old men and 101,506 payments to men permanently disabled. The sums total then paid out to needy workmen during the past decade were the following: The Sick Men's Treasury, 757,000,000 marks; the Accident Insurance Treasury, 193,000,000 marks; the Invalid and Old Age Insurance, 100,000,000 marks.

Nearly half of this money has been contributed by the employers. According to calculations, when the pension fund reaches its height, not less than \$150 a year will be paid to beneficiaries of the Old Age fund, a sum which certainly will make it possible for the sons of toil to look forward to a time when they are no longer able to earn a living, with a degree of satisfac-

tion. Emigration from Germany is said to be on the decrease as a result of the fact that the working classes by wise legislation has been secured against starvation in old age.

CANNIBALISM AND CIVILIZATION.

Most people have foisted the idea that civilization and cannibalism are so antipodal to each other that they never could become friendly associates; but an article in the London Contemporary Review, by the eminent Egyptologist, Dr. Flinders Petrie, is a suggestion altogether at variance with the prevailing notion. Dr. Petrie is not a cannibal, nor does he advocate the practice, but he does apologize for it among the people where it prevails. He thus classifies the motives for cannibalism to be more for mental motives than for physical desires:

	Per cent.
Honor, kindness, future good, love	20
To obtain strength or magic results	19
As a ceremony, or to acquire position	10
As a punishment	5
	—54
From hunger or need of food	18
From preference as food	28
	—46

Following this comes a series of citations as to why various people eat human flesh, covering the field of Asia, Australia, South America, Polynesia, North America and Africa. In the first three continents the higher motives of honor and kindness prevail as an incentive to human flesh eating, as in the idea expressed by the Cucumacs of South America that "it is better to be inside a friend than to be swallowed up by the cold earth." After his illustrations, Dr. Petrie remarks:

Thus we see that, quite apart from the use of human flesh simply as food, in the majority of tribes the mental desires are prevalent, to honor or benefit the dead, to obtain their virtues, to acquire ceremonial position, or, lastly, to prevent their haunting the survivors.

Referring to ancient Egypt in a period of its high civilization, he says:

When, a short time ago, it came to light that a civilized people, at about 3000 B. C., who had exquisite handicraft, whose children played with choicely wrought toys, while their fathers carried on a widespread trade in the Mediterranean—when it appeared that these people habitually cut the heads from their dead and ate some portion of the bodies, no one would credit the notion. Every sort of explanation was started; but the facts could not be gained, and the broken marrow-bones and piles of ribs and vertebrae told plainly how the Libyan invaders of Egypt had honored their beloved dead. And now this year it is found that one of the grandest and most capable people that ever lived—those who built the splendid masonry of the Pyramids, at once the greatest and most highly finished works of man; who carved some of the most lifelike statues, who organized society and labor on a great scale, who treasured a delicate moral feeling—that many of these people reverently buried the bones of their dead after elaborately removing all the flesh. Why they did so we can hardly doubt when we look at the ways of other races.

After reading Dr. Petrie's apology for cannibalism, it will not be difficult for people to be-