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THE "TRAGIC INCIDENT" IN WHICH TWO BELGIAN WOMEN WERE KILLED BY U.N. TROOPS: OUTSIDE JADOTVILLE.

On January 4 startling photographs were released of what is the most horrifying aspect of any war: the killing of unarmed civilians through error and misunderstanding. The occupants of two vehicles were fired upon by troops of the United Nations forces in Katanga and in one of the cars, two women were killed by the small arms fire. The driver of the second vehicle, a Belgian worker, Albert Verburg, stated that the Mayor of Jadotville and a United Nations major had said that they could go home. As the cars passed the U.N. camp, the commander of the unit asked the driver if he was going to his own country. On being told that the occupants were escaping Katanga; they opened fire on the vehicles and the result is shown above: tragic tragedy.
By Anthony Bryant.

I see that, according to the President of the Soviet Academy of Arts, the West suffers from "acute aesthetic hunger." It is not very clear from the context of the report of his address what precise cure the speaker means, but if he was under the impression that the people of the West, or at any rate of the Western press, were not well acquainted with the aesthetic starvation he is almost certainly wrong, as he could, more to his own credit, if he were to open a few evenings listening to a popular gramophone record of the Bible or watching the kind of film that the B.B.C. and the I.C.L.-produced "Scotchman" pictures normally engross our emotions and sense of publics. And I am told—though I refer to our "reason" only—-that the standard of popular taste in the United States is far lower. Yet, for all that, there may still be something in what the President said. For I am told that all those health-conscious institutions which are the most enlightened members of the business and financial community repair the ravages of too many dinners and lunches and dinners by living for a time on nothing at all except an occasional glass of orange or lemon juice, after the first day or two of the period ends to feed any hungers at all. I can only suppose that something of the same kind has happened to the British public's aesthetic appetite. They have been starved of beauty for so long that they are not any longer aware of any such thing existing, except for municipal flower-beds, flowering fruit-trees and Christmas street illuminations of which they are not usually found in any city of a century and a half of capitalistic "exploitation." Such a notion of the natural history of the common man's hedonism is indeed in itself a factor in the so-called "intellectual"; on the contrary, it has made the prophet for richer. But it does not at least seem to have blunted the nation's aesthetic sense; some critics might contend that it has destroyed it altogether. One has only to com- pare the outlooks of any ancient English city with its historic centre to see where this has happened. Manxman may have made itself a great deal more comfortable but it has had something of the value it once possessed. You cannot retain a sense of beauty if you never see anything beautiful. This, of course, is an exaggeration, for even in the fullest industrial and urban environment one can still see the sky. Yet how many men ever trouble to look at it?

Goring is reported to have said that while he heard anyone speaking of culture its reached for his revival. He has plenty of Goring with us—though not necessarily without its—long and hard. The notorious vehement of the public opinion of Oscar Wilde was due less, I suspect, to his depopulating private habits than to the sentimental way in which he was always remembering his countrymen of the poverty of their taste and aesthetic appreciation. His other con- temporary, Matthew Arnold, is a rather quieter way, far from being the point, but he is too good a deal of superstition. He said to roll, he will be remembered, to the great commercial British middle class as Philistines. We are all Philistines, in one sense. But if the people talk of culture, it is in the second that they are talking to another, with their habitual barbed brilliance, on the Home Programme of the B.B.C. just when everyone else is thinking about their Sunday dinner, the preci- ously shaped objects of advanced sculpture in the fine frequent parks and squares, and the plentiful- ful modern music which is provided on the Third Programme for those who like that kind of thing and which, to those who don't, probably conveys to many impressions of a hucksterly night filled with very low-spirited joys. What more, to select, can anyone in this fine country want in the way of culture and esthetics? There is plenty of "Conversation Scene"—and similar week-ends for Mr. and Mrs. Average, and what's good enough for them is surely good enough for anyone. Yet an endless fare of self-contemplation, however flattering it may be, gets our nowreaders, and there remains, that Goring and the critics of the Peking- capitation he was given at birth. We are not fed withedest at 15 or 15 p.m., education is a process which was meant to continue for the whole of his life itself, and it is on the Third Programme that we are to be informed of all the great things which we have learned and that, provided we can sit still and listen, we have always been taught that we can or should be.

In modern Russia, I am told, notwithstanding their official disdain in a future life, they do not think of not thinking of it. Russian today was given to me by a man who has put positive gratitude for culture and are going all out to educate themselves, not only in the hearing and understanding of their own country, of which they are incompletely and perhaps unduly proud, but of the best of that of other countries. They purchase and read, for instance, astronomical quantities of books by Shake- speare, Dickens and Mr. J. J. Prain and what is still more remarkable, considering the ideological differences between the viewpoint of such authors and themselves, by Baden-Powell and Galsworthy. And all this would be increasingly encouraging for the future in the exchange of Anglo-Russian relations if only the British people would become interested and show a similar enthusiasm for their own literary inheritances. It is all there for them to take: the most important perhaps, at any of the meanings of a man's life, is that the whole field of human achievement, the accumulation of in- creasive generations, should be open to every man who wants to enjoy it today, so far as literature is concerned, it is the present age in which we obtain free from the nearest public library any resources of our museums and libraries are available, all that is required is to make themselves available and will to use them. We count ourselves on our freedom, and eighty hard to be certain, to "freedom for which a rather dissonant illustration is the way in which a study of mankind's common heritage of culture can break down the barriers between nations in the Times on the Radio News. We are the empire of some, the British people, which were beamed to Britain by Moscow Radio in the latter years of the Second World War and are broadcast by the Royal Tourist of Australia, the British Broadcasting Corporation, and the Queen's own Great Education.

A new type of beauty is being found in the form of TIME-LAPSE PICTURES made by the Whipple Corporation of London, Ont., as a means of showing the progress of the crops. The same picture is exposed three times in succession, the first giving the size of the plants, the second the growth of the leaves, and the third the filling of the stalks. The picture shows the growth and development of the corn plant in a series of shots taken at intervals of three weeks from the time the corn was planted. The film pictures were taken and developed in the Whipple lab by Mr. G. H. Whipple.
A WINDOW ON THE WORLD.

THE UNITED NATIONS GOES TO WAR.

BY CYRIL FALLS.

Suzanne Childs is Professor of History of War, Oxford.

Salisbury. He alleged that Mr. Mathala, the chief representative of U.N., had admitted to him that he had been instructed to act without negotiation. He said that he declared Elisabethville open city in order to avoid its destruction, but this was a matter of policy.

President Tshombe's decision in no way will have found itself in a state of priority as to how it should act. We cannot bring about the situation in which it was used to overwhelming the British government, which has as its most serious condition and that Mr. Nkomo wants to bring in his earlier than had originally been expected in a reason for early action, but not an excuse for the form which this has taken.

In the last days of the old year the heaviest fighting according to U.N. reports—is reported to have involved the Katanga government troops, which got out of hand and refused to obey the President's orders to cease fire. However, this may be that the fighting has continued, the message on the radio was received, the area cannot at the time of writing be estimated, even roughly. We shall say something about the Katangans later. At first it was not known whether Tshombe had remained in his house, but he has since stated that he had fled. It was not known who had fled. Tshombe is the successor of the British Foreign Office to the United Nations was as sharp as scintillant as it could have been, but the British government, which I have of course elaborated. It was Mr. Maunder's action in creating a situation of the United Nations. Sir Patrick Dean has been instructed to report if the time is ripe to take advantage of Mr. Tshombe's offer to send representatives to the United Nations to arrange a fair division of resources between Katanga and the Central Government. The first meeting is to be held immediately in the New York headquarters. Tshombe's decision in no way will have found itself in a state of priority as to how it should act. We cannot bring about the situation in which it was used to overwhelming the British government, which has as its most serious condition and that Mr. Nkomo wants to bring in his earlier than had originally been expected in a reason for early action, but not an excuse for the form which this has taken.

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A WINDOW ON THE WORLD.

KING ALBERT of the Belgians once remarked that one of the greatest tragedies of history was the disappearance of the Duchy of Burgundy, which might otherwise have developed into a middle-brow buffer-state between France and Spain. If history had played a different hand, Albert could have been the Duke, and Sandro Pertini the King of the Belgians. For in the same way that Albert and the Belgians might have been the very same person, the same could be said of Philippe de Crotoy, who was, by virtue of marriage, the Duke of Burgundy.

The Burgundy of the Valois Duces had its moment of glory, when the Black Prince, Edward the Black Prince, and Philippe de Crotoy, all of whom were of the same dynasty, each in their own way, captured the heart of Burgundy. Edward the Black Prince, who was the son of Edward III of England, captured the Valois Duces and was able to claim the title of Duke of Burgundy. Philippe de Crotoy, on the other hand, was the son of Louis XI of France, who was able to claim the title of Duke of Burgundy as well. The two dukedoms were united, and for a time, Burgundy was the most powerful state in Europe, with a population of 10 million people.

But the Burgundy of the Valois Duces had its moment of glory, and with it came the fall of the dynasty. When Edward the Black Prince died, the Valois Duces were left without a king, and the throne was passed to his eldest son, who was not as capable as his father. This led to the decline of the Valois Duces, and they were eventually dethroned by the Bourbons.

The Burgundy of Philippe de Crotoy also had its moment of glory, when he was able to claim the title of Duke of Burgundy. Philippe de Crotoy was a shrewd and cunning politician, who was able to use his position to his advantage. He was able to unite the various factions in Burgundy, and to create a strong and stable government.

But the Burgundy of Philippe de Crotoy also had its moment of glory, and with it came the fall of the dynasty. When Philippe de Crotoy died, he was succeeded by his son, who was not as capable as his father. This led to the decline of the Bourbons, and they were eventually dethroned by the Valois Duces.

The Burgundy of the Valois Duces and Philippe de Crotoy both had their moments of glory, and with them came the fall of the dynasty. But in the end, both dukedoms were united, and the title of Duke of Burgundy was passed to the Bourbons.

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UNCOVERED BY A MECHANICAL EXCAVATOR: THE CELTIC GOLD TREASURE OF ERSTFELD IN SWITZERLAND—A DISCOVERY OF THE FIRST IMPORTANT.

By Professor Dr. R. Vogt, F.S.A.

The Erstfeld Treasure, as presented in the National Museum, Bern, is a most remarkable find, of which much was published in The Illustrated London News of December 5, 1913.

J. Last August a Celtic gold treasure of the fourth century B.C., one of the most important finds of this period so far known was discovered in the Canton of Uri, where such a thing was last year" completing the discovery. It is an event of the first importance for the study of petrochemicals.

The treasure is a very interesting one, and the valuable pieces of gold are being built on the lower slopes of the right side of the valley near Erstfeld, Erstfeld, and considerable attention was necessary for the purpose. The object was to remove the ancient stock of rock, a large lump of rock about the size of a birthday cake, which had been stuck in the rock which in course of time had accumulated under the remains. The driver of the excavator made his way out from behind the rock, and with the help of an assistant began the work of removing it, and after a short while afterwards they were to the Swiss Archaeological Museum, which contains a rich collection of enamel and other materials on the subject of the discovery of antiquarian interest. The wealth of the find is shown by the fact that there is a rich collection of objects which is of great importance for the history of the Celts and Irish.

The treasure consists entirely of gold objects: four rings and three bracelets (Figs. 26-28). The fact that the find was certainly recovered completely is of the utmost importance for scholars. All the objects are richly decorated with relief work. Three of the rings (Figs. 26, 27, and 28) and two of them (Figs. 29 and 30) are almost identical to the plain, hollowed-out portion, and are decorated with openwork decoration, worked on both sides so that it has a real front and back. The fourth ring (Fig. 27), is a good deal different: although it is divided into the same way in a plate ring and a decorated portion, the ornament of the latter is quite different. Of the three bracelets (Figs. 29 and 30) at a pair, it may be seen from the exactly identical ornament: the third bracelet (Fig. 31) is a sort of hollowed-out portion, the general description of which is similar to the others.

The decorated parts of the two identical rings (Figs. 26 and 41) are cut out from two symmetrical halves, the centre being marked by a highly stylized head of two child-headed objects. On either side there extends a straight mass of human and animal forms in openwork relief. Nearest the centre is the upper part of a human figure looking inwards and with its arm twisted backwards, next to is the upper part of another human figure looking outwards and with a half-animal head with pointed ears while on the remain-
THE NINTH INTERNATIONAL BOAT SHOW AT EARELS COURT, LONDON: SOME EXHIBITS.

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AN OVERALL VIEW OF TWO SHEL kayak AT THE INTERNATIONAL BOAT SHOW. IT IS PART OF THE MAIN FEATURE, TWO LAGOONS, AND HAS A DISTINCTLY SOUTH SEA FLAVOUR.

BEAUTIFULLY MADE OUT OF RUSSIAN REDWOOD LACED CLIMBER ON OAK TIMBER. IS THE BRYNNE PICKERING MADE BY BEDDING YACHTS LTD.

A SUPERB FAST LUXURY CRUISER BUILT BY FORT PAMELL LTD. THE PLACEMAKER 20: THE SEASON OPENING CRAFT BROUGHT TO 15 PER HOURS IS CAPABLE OF HIGH SPEED.

A PAINTED PICKERING LTD, THE NEWLY INTRODUCED 20FT VERSION OF THE WELL-KNOWN ATLANTA CRUISER. THIS LUXURY VERSION OF THE 20FT BOAT CAN COME WITH HIGH SHELTER OR SHALLOW WATER.

ON BOARD A BRYNNE MOTOR CRUISER, MODELS DISPLAY SOME OF THE LATEST IMPROVED AND RECREATION DEVICES ABD PUBLIC. WHICH ARE NOW AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE NEW LIPPSKOA WHICH WILL ENTER SERVICE AT BREMBO HARBOR SHOW. THE SENTRY AND THE BRYNNE PICKERING NAMED AFTER THE DAMEP WHO LIVES AT BREMBO-ABEA.

THE OUTLAND ASPECT THAT MOST PEOPLE WILL BE SEEKING ON THE WATER.

A GENERAL VIEW OF THE SOUTH SEA LAGOON WITH ITS SHORE ROCKS AND TROPICAL TYPE GRASS. WHICH SAIL ABANDONED ALSO IS IN OUR CLIMATE AND THE BLADE MOTOR CRUISER WHICH IS ATTACHED TO THE wd weaver-like SOUTH SEA SEAM. THE TWO BIG SAILBOATS PASS THE \"WON\" REINER EXPLORED THE EXPANSE OF THE \"WON\" SEAM.
FIGS LIKE IVY.

By EDWARD NYM.

It is among these bigger, thicke leaves that the fruit is borne.

On the subject of hardiness, Bear has this to say:—

"I did not realise how hardy it really is until last fall. W. Robinson of Glencoe told me that he had been growing on the wall of Northrop's garden, in the city of Toronto, for three years. It had stood through the winter of 1909-10 without any protection, and it was doing well when we left in the spring. Now, this means that the plant has survived, at a place where the winters can be severe although not as severe as in the Midlnd. Indeed, it is likely that it would be equally hardy in the northern states. It is a true hardy plant, and the only way to be sure whether it is hardy in a given locality is to try it."

The fruit is either produced in the spring or in the fall. In the spring, the leaves are a deep green, and in the fall, they turn yellow. The fruit is a small, round, greenish-yellow berry, about 1/4 inch in diameter. It is very sweet and juicy, and it has a pleasant, slightly sour flavor. It is a good source of vitamin C and other nutrients. The fruit is best eaten fresh, but it can also be dried and preserved for later use. It is a hardy plant, capable of surviving in a wide range of climatic conditions. It is best suited for USDA Hardiness Zones 3-8, but it has been successfully grown in Zone 9 in some cases. It is a good choice for gardeners who are looking for a hardy, easy-to-grow fruit plant. It is also a good addition to a pollinator garden, as it provides food for bees and other pollinators.
A PANORAMIC DRAWING FROM THE NEW ARTS BUILDING: SHOWING (L. TO R.) NORTON

This included the construction of new residences for both men and women, a gymnasium, a central-heating plant and important alterations to older buildings. The John Bassett Memorial Library, a new women's residence and several staff houses were added during 1933-34. A new ice-hockey rink with an artificial ice plant was built in 1941. Work has started on another extension programme which will include a new lecture room building, administration quarters, a student centre, a theatre-auditorium and more residences. The University now has 500 undergraduates and is co-educational. The teaching staff numbers thirty-five and there is an administrative staff of fifteen, including librarians. The students are given a well-rounded, liberal training in arts, science, divinity and education. Courses lead to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Arts in Business Administration, Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Sacred Theology, Master of Arts and Master of Education, to the title of Licentiate in Sacred Theology, and to the Class 1 Certificate of the Quebec Department of Education. The degrees of Bachelor of Divinity and Doctor of Divinity are also awarded. Athletic activities (Continued on back.

HALL, THE MEN'S DINING-HALL, POLLACK HALL AND THE BASSETT MEMORIAL LIBRARY.
BISHOP'S UNIVERSITY, LENNOXVILLE, IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

THE UNIVERSITY CHAPEL OF ST. MARK, WITH PART OF THE LOWER LANDING TO THE NEW ART BUILDING.

TO BE MARRIED IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY ON APRIL 24: PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF KENT WITH HER FIANCÉ, THE HON. ANGUS JAMES BRUCE OGLEBY.

The engagement of Princess Alexandra to Mr. Ogleby was announced by Princess Marina, Duchess of Kent, on November 25th, with the greatest pleasure, together with the news that the Queen had gladly given her consent. The announcement gave widespread pleasure, as Princess Alexandra's beauty and amiability have won her widespread admiration and affection in many countries. She was the first British princess to have a "normal" school career, being educated at Heathfield, Ashtead. Her fiancé is the second son of the Earl and Countess of Argyll. He is 34 and was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Oxford, where he took a degree in philosophy, politics and economics. From 1948 to 1950 he served in the South African Air Force. A full-page colour photograph of the engaged pair with their parents appears on page IV of this supplement.

THE ROYAL ENGAGEMENT: PRINCESS ALEXANDRA AND HER FIANCÉ.
A GREAT DAY
RECORDED ON CANVAS.

On Friday, May 28, 1965, Coventry Cathedral was consecrated, and through the media of television and film many people throughout the world were able to see this magnificent occasion. The procession provided a feast of colour. The Queen wore a coat and hat of golden yellow and with her were Princess Margaret and the Earl of Snowdon. The Royal party was received by the Lord Bishop of Coventry, the Rt. Rev. Cuthbert Bopath, and the President of the Council of Churches for England, the Most Rev. Geoffrey Fisher, Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Cathedral itself was described by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York as a magnificent building of the future. It is a cathedral in which all the arts and the craftsmanship of our time have united: stone, wood, glass, metal, tapestry, the designer, the builder, the painter, the sculptor, the weaver; a generation has made its offering of beauty in the service of God. The work has been carried out under the direction of the late Dr. John Mason, the first Bishop of Coventry, and the present Bishop, the Rt. Rev. Cuthbert Bopath.

The Cathedral has been built with loving care and great skill and enthusiasm by the credit, not only of Sir Basil Spencer, the architect, but also of the contractor, John Laing Construction Limited. This painting (7 ft. by 5 ft. 6 ins.), which took Terence Cuneo several months of hard work and study to complete, catches the atmosphere and the splendour of the Cathedral on its opening day. It was commissioned by someone who wishes to remain anonymous, and was presented to the Queen at Buckingham Palace, it is now on show to the public in the Lady Chapel of Coventry Cathedral.

"THE CONSECRATION OF THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL, COVENTRY," BY
TERENCE CUNEO.
THE ROYAL ENGAGEMENT: A FAMILY GROUP.

AT KENSINGTON PALACE, AFTER THE ENGAGEMENT WAS ANNOUNCED: (L. TO R.) THE EARL OF ABBEY, PRINCESS MARINA, DUCHESS OF KENT, PRINCESS ALEXANDRA, MR. ANGUS OGLIVY, AND THE COUNTESS OF ABBEY.

On November 30, the day of the announcement, Princess Alexandra, whose 24th birthday was to fall on Christmas Day, and her fiancé, celebrated the occasion at a family dinner party at Kensington Palace. On December 1, the Princess and Mr. Oglivy drove to Buckingham Palace, where they received the congratulations of the Queen, later driving to Clarence House to receive those of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother. Princess Alexandra wore her engagement ring, which has a large oval sapphire flanked on either side by diamonds in a handsome setting. On the same day the happy pair posed together and with Princess Marina and Mr. Oglivy's parents, the Earl and Countess of Aboyne, for photographers and television cameramen in the grounds of Kensington Palace. The Ogilvy family is an ancient Scottish family, the present Earl of Aboyne being the 7th in the family and 18th Earl for the barony. Earl, and his sister are Caithness Castle and Aboyne Castle, Kirtinmore, Angus, and Findhorn Lodge, Fochabers.

THE MEN AROUND PRESIDENT KENNEDY: NO. 10 IN A SERIES.

Mr. George C. McGhee took up his post in January last year when the Kennedy Administration re-evaluated the State Department and the first major shuffle of the then nine-year-old Administration went into effect. Mr. McGhee was born in Waco, Texas, in 1914. He entered Texas A&M University and the University of Oklahoma, where he received a B.S. in 1936. He attended the University of London where he obtained a Ph. D. in 1937 and he subsequently attended the University of London. Unlike the President, Mr. McGhee served in the U.S. Navy during the Second World War; and he was awarded the Legion of Merit and three battle stars. After the War ended he entered the State Department as a Special Assistant to the Undersecretary for Economic Affairs, and he was appointed Coordinator of the AID to Greece and Turkey between the years 1947 and 1950. When Marshall Aid formed a great part of American Foreign Policy planning. In 1949 he became Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs, a position he retained until 1953 under the Truman Administration he served as Ambassador to Turkey and Chief of the American Aid Mission there. With the advent of the Republican Administration under President Eisenhower he left Government service, but in 1958 he became a consultant to the National Security Council. Since the death of President Kennedy he has been special assistant to the Undersecretary for Political Affairs, Mr. George C. McGhee. Mr. McGhee is ideally suited for the post. Because of his association with the National Security Council and State Department he has knowledge and understanding of the problems involved in the formulation and coordination of the National Security Policy and its implications in terms of American Foreign Policy. Mr. McGhee brings to the post an immense knowledge of the workings of the State Department and a sound background which makes him to understand and carry out the job with its weighty responsibilities. After two years in office, the Kennedy Administration has shown off all the remaining bonds with which a new Administration can be linked. It has continued the policies of the previous administration in key important posts, but it has settled down and is now well in its stride.

(Exclusive Portrait by Erwin von Glitsch.)
THE ILOU WILLIAMS BEQUEST TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

Charles II on horseback behind the high table in the hall of Chelsea Hospital.

Among the amateurs is Lady Diana Beale, daughter of the late Mrs. Beale of Shafe, first husband was the late Lord Beaulieu, her second Topman Beale, friend of Dr. Johnson. But most amateurs were more interested in landscapes than in charming cupids, if only as agreeable records of their visits to the estates of friends and relations before the age of the camera.

There is a nice drawing of Cowan Castle, for example, by James Moore, who was so intimate and intimate with many of the topographical artists of the late 18th century, and one to pen and ink, with brown wash and watercolour by the Rev. Daniel Finch, brother of Henslow Finch, 4th Earl of Aylesford. A Watercolour near AYLESWORTH, Thornhill, Lancashire, is signed black lead by the Prince Regent himself--a first idea for the decoration of the Music Room at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton. This is dated 1813, and provides convincing proof that Pirov, at that stage, was thinking of a rather conventional neo-classic design instead of the pretentious fantasy actually completed in 1821 at a cost of £13,000. The drawing belonged to another of the Prince's friends, Lady Hare, for the final extravagances, and in 1813 Graves gave it to John Thomas Smith, once Keeper of Prints and Drawings at the British Museum but better known to fame as the author of "Nollekins and His Times," a master-piece in its way as a study of eccentricity combined with nonsense, and an admirable book about the man who had expectations from the wealthy Nollekins and was left exactly nothing.

Among the nearly unknown professional James Fayan, 1st Earl of Inchiquin, of Dublin, who in addition to being a patron, took part in the first stage of the Irish stage and landscape painter, exhibited at the R.A. in 1797, and was the leading drawing master of his time in Ireland. His watercolour, which is signed and dated 1797, is the earliest watercolour of Castletown Castle, by James Nolan who died in 1813 and was the author of "Letters from a Young Painter Abroad to his Friends in England," a rather rare example for that date of a travel book.

Most of us think of Sir William Chambers first as the architect of Somerset House, and then as the designer of the Pagoda and other buildings in Keu Gardens; not many perhaps, apart from specialists, are familiar with his book "Designs of Chinese Buildings, Furniture, Dresses, Machines and Utensils, 1767." The Chinese style of landscape drawing by him and for two of the figures in this book. The figure of the Dress of the Chinese merchant is a reminder that Young Chambers went to Canton as supercargo and remained fascinated by all things Chinese for the rest of his life. Among the foreigners working in England, Peter Tillemans, who was born in Arnwath and settled here in 1792, provides a more daring example of a Horse-Head. He was a Dutchman, and the figure of a Dutch professor of painting, and an ancestor of Lord Byron on one of his pupils—the 6th Lord Byron (1740-1765), whose portrait of the 1st Earl of Stair painted in 1719 does his injector credit. Fine designs for the landscape garden at Clarence and at Stowe by William Kent are to be seen next to that of Lord Cavendish, and among the figures, and Lady Harington.

I imagine that the Bothan character, and the interest of this bequest—modelling a Chinese waterfleet, and Chinese watercolour painting—are important drawings, interesting because it provides an exact record of the review of the world of so many minor characters.

A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS.

BY FRANK DAVIS.

"COPA"—BY LADY DIOAN BATEMEN (1706-1796), WHO WAS DAUGHTER OF THE SECOND DUKE OF BRADFORD AND WAS MARRIED TO TOPMAN BATEMEN. PHOTOGRAPHED BY PERMISSION OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

"MARCO POLO OF THE EAST AND WEST"—BY JENKINS (1720-1803). THE EXHIBITION ENDED "19TH AND 20TH CENTURY DRAWINGS, WATER-COLOURS AND SCULPTURE." SHE was greatly praised by Horace Walpole, and was famous for cupids and infantbacchantes. Two pretty cupids and a watercolour of a young woman in this bequest establish her as competent if unimportant. There is a nice drawing of Cowan Castle, for example, by James Moore, who was so intimate and intimate with many of the topographical artists of the late 18th century, and one to pen and ink, with brown wash and watercolour by the Rev. Daniel Finch, brother of Henlow Finch, 4th Earl of Aylesford. A Watercolour near AYLESWORTH, Thornhill, Lancashire, is signed black lead by the Prince Regent himself—a first idea for the decoration of the Music Room at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton. This is dated 1813, and provides convincing proof that Pirov, at that stage, was thinking of a rather conventional neo-classic design instead of the pretentious fantasy actually completed in 1821 at a cost of £13,000. The drawing belonged to another of the Prince's friends, Lady Hare, for the final extravagances, and in 1813 Graves gave it to John Thomas Smith, once Keeper of Prints and Drawings at the British Museum but better known to fame as the author of "Nollekins and His Times," a master-piece in its way as a study of eccentricity combined with nonsense, and an admirable book about the man who had expectations from the wealthy Nollekins and was left exactly nothing.

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A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS.

BY FRANK DAVIS.
DOGS, DUCKS AND PISTOL SHOTS.

The World of Science.

By Maurice Burton, D.Sc.

WHERE THREE HOUSES COLLAPSED IN AN EXPLOSION AND TWO PEOPLE DIED. THE SCENE IN CANWELL STREET, WEST GORTON, MANCHESTER, ON THE 96 SILVER GOD CUP. THE WOMEN OF THE THREE HOUSES WERE MURDERED AND THE CAPTORS OF THE TWO BOMBED PASSENGERS ON THE TRAIN HAD BEEN KILLED. THE BOX FOR GORDON AND THE CAGE FOR SILVER GOD.

SNOW, EXPLOSION AND COLLISION; AND OTHER ITEMS OF HOME NEWS.

The daily news brings us a surprising number of unusual and unexpected events. The story of the three houses that collapsed in an explosion in Manchester is a case in point. The explosion was so powerful that it not only destroyed the houses but also killed two people. This is a tragic incident and a reminder of the dangers of explosives.

On January 9, W. Scott Braddock received a message from Mr. Samuel Vaughan, saying (in part): "Delighted to hear that you, your crew and the ship are doing well. It's been a busy day at sea, but we made it. See you soon."

The message was sent from the ship Silver God, which had been engaged in a long voyage. The crew had been working hard, but they were happy to finally be home. The ship had been carrying a lot of cargo, and it had been a challenge to keep everything safely packed and secure. But the crew had done their best, and they were proud of their work.

The Silver God had been designed for long voyages, and the crew had been well trained. They knew their jobs and were dedicated to their work. They were a close-knit group, and they cared for each other. This was important, because they had been at sea for so long, and they needed each other for support.

The ship had been carrying a lot of cargo, and the crew had been working hard to ensure that everything was safely packed and secure. They had been keeping a close eye on the weather, and they had been prepared for any challenges that might come their way. They had been working long hours, but they had been happy to do it, because they knew that they were making a valuable contribution to the world.

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THE OPERATIONS OF TROOPS OF THE UNITED NATIONS FORCES AROUND JADOTVILLE

IN INDIA, TRIOPS OF THE U.N. ADVANCE THROUGH THE GROWS OF A LARGE, DILAPIDATED RESIDENCE OR THE OUTPOSTS OF JADOTVILLE IN SOUTHERN KATANGA.

CLOSING THE LONEY FRONT DURING THE ADVANCE ON JADOTVILLE, A UNITED NATIONS ARMED CAR TRANSPORTS THE BATTLE-HARDENED REGIMENT.

SUPPLIES PONDERED TO THE U.N. TROOPS WHO CROSSED THE LUNYWA BRIDGE AFTER THE BRIDGE (SEE PICTURE LEFT) WAS BLOWN UP WITH BOMB LOADED INTO A HELICOPTER.

THE DEVASTATED BRIDGE OVER THE LUNYWA RIVER, DESTROYED BY RETREATING KATANGUESE TO IMPREGNATE THE U.N. ADVANCE ON JADOTVILLE ON JANUARY 2.

THE MINING CENTRE OF JADOTVILLE IN THE KATANGA PROVINCE OF CONGO.

OUTSIDE KOLWEZI, AN IMPORTANT KATANGUESE TOWN, KATANGUESE TROOPS PLACED HIGH EXPLOSION CHARGES ON A BRIDGE IN LUNYWA ON JANUARY 5.

THE UN'S MINING PLANT AT JADOTVILLE, DAMAGED BY KATANGUESE CONGOANS DURING THEIR WITHDRAWAL, IS INSPECTED BY U.S. MINING ENGINEERS.

KATANGUESE MILITARY CAPTIVES BEHEDED BY THE U.N. ARE PREADY TO THE ROAD BY EUKALAN TROOPS. PRECISE RESISTANCE WAS EXPECTED AT JADOTVILLE; LITTLE WAS ENCOUNTERED.

EQUIPPED WITH THE KATANGUESE, ARE INTERROGATED BY THE U.S. COMMANDER. TROOPS OAR. ONE HAS SERVED WITH THE U.S. ARMY.

KATANGUESE MILITARY CAPTIVES ARE ENSURED AN IMPROVED HOUSING AFTER DECLARED BALKS IN THE ROAD TO JADOTVILLE. THE KATANGUESE ARE ALL EIGHTS TO THE CITY.

BREAKDOWN IN MINING (LEFT) TAKES MARN (SIR ASK), NATION OF JADOTVILLE. AFRICA TROOPS ARE BOUND TO THE ROAD TO JADOTVILLE, AS THE U.N. ADVANCE ON KOLWEZI UNTIL BRIDGING EQUIPMENT CAN BE BROUGHT UP.

THE MINING CENTRE OF JADOTVILLE IN THE KATANGA PROVINCE OF CONGO.

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THE MINING CENTRE OF JADOTVILLE IN THE KATANGA PROVINCE OF CONGO.
THE WORLD OF THE THEATRE.

SEAGULL AND BLUE BIRD.
By J. C. Trewin.

It is pleasant to think of "The World of the Theatre," a programme. The theatre is just round the corner from Swiss Cottage, an ideal location for a well-to-do audience—it holds 300 people of the most discerning sort, an intimate and sophisticated novelist, and a nativity stage area. Officially, this is the Hampstead Theatre Club. But, at last, the vacuum that has existed—except for one season—since the Hampstead Theatre Club, across the way, became a drama school, and what was in the past been Hampstead Theatre Club's most distinguished beginning, some of London's most famous writers and actors have been seen on the stage. The play, then the Destiny of the Arts has been much admired, found itself lost, found itself back, if only the audience at the foot, found itself back.

The building is all the more welcome because for so long London has lacked its theatrical outer circle, its little theatres and clubs as the "G," the Belasco, the Belasco, and the St. James, that in their time, offered an important periodical in the short, modest halls. Various successful productions in the cramped Moorfield Hall, next to the Everyman, showed that Hampstead was in need of a theatre. The organizers were not worried about whether they could raise £25,000 a campaign now in progress—stack of equipment and furniture.

JAMES ROGERS-EVANS who, he said, would be glad to lend the venture another. That would help-of-the theatre's four years: A director and other resources, and imaginative drive, has always been available, the ensemble, the creation of a company that would work together continuously to evolve its own style. Thanks to Miss Frances O'Connor Wilkie, who led to the company a major house in the Quadrant, as a home during three months of rehearsal, and to the South-Western Arts Association which raised £25,000 to cover the period. There has been a lot of it coming into being an organized called Theatre West, a name that would appear to have the Hampstead programmed. Theatre West, by the way, is a small number of which, the artistic director, incidentally a member of the Hampstead Theatre Club, in London, Hampstead. The company is to theatre-stared-and-stretched of the London West End twice or three a year, for a month at a time. The first tour took place just before the Hampstead opening with "The Seagull," so what we now present is a work of the "Seagull," as it now appears, a work of the "Seagull," as a new beginning. I had heard often of the charm of the Hampstead Theatre Club. The "Seagull," I am told, is a work of the "Seagull," as it now appears, a work of the "Seagull," as a new beginning.
A LITERARY LOUNGER.

By E. D. O'BRIEN.

'HERE'S A happy hunt.' I had looked at the book in the post Bristol tea bar just now; it was one of those agreeable little humors, but not quite of the character, shade, or style, amusingly considered. The names, I think, are some-
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