

that the struggle for existence will not be held to apply to human life.

Railways, telegraph lines, telephones, and postal services will be free, as are our own public libraries, museums and art galleries. One grand result of all this will necessarily be to do away with the congestion of people in towns; indeed, in the twentieth century it will be very difficult to tell where the town ends and the country begins. The residents of towns will thus be able to get more of the pure air and enjoyment of country life, while country folk will know no more of that monotonous existence to which so many are condemned nowadays. My readers naturally ask, where will the public revenue come from? I answer from the unearned increment of land. Land will be common property, and our descendants will be amazed when they learn that once upon a time there were such institutions as human slavery and private property in land. This change will be affected by gradually remitting all taxes, and taking the revenue by a land tax, so-called from the rent of land. Rent will be found to be ample, especially as there will be no costly Customs taxation, and the functions of Government will have become so enormously simplified. Let the reader imagine how simplified Government must necessarily be when the State is sole land-owner if there are no laws of entail or primogeniture, no Custom House, no laws to recover debt, no State Insurance, or old age pensions, and he will easily see how much cheaper it will be. Aerial navigation will be practicable, but not for the carriage of goods. The functions of local bodies will be greatly extended. The municipalities will own trams, water supplies, lighting, hotels, etc., and the members thereof will be elected by universal suffrage.

There will also be great political changes. Members of Parliament will be elected by the Hare system. There will be no electorates as we now have them, and no polling day. Each voter will receive a voting form through the post, and he or she will fill this and return it within a prescribed time. Ministers will be elected by Parliament, and will be

eligible for election to the Imperial Parliament by the people. Women will be eligible for seats in Parliament, and for all the learned professions. Second Chambers will still exist, but they will consist only of the heads of all the learned professions. Their speeches will be distributed free in order to add to the common store of knowledge. There will be no aristocracy except an aristocracy of merit. The most conspicuous buildings will be cathedrals, churches, libraries, museums, schools, and universities.

Great also will be the changes in the world of science. There will be no idea of force, as apart from matter. The "conservation of energy" will be considered an exploded fallacy. Our ideas of what we call matter too, will be radically changed; indeed, the term will be deemed to include a great deal more than is now comprehended by it. For instance the diameter of the earth will be found to be in reality much greater than is now supposed; in fact, its revolution round the sun will be found to be analagous to the motion of a rapidly-spinning top along a piece of cardboard held stilly against it. The Newtonian doctrine of gravitation will be upset. The student of the twentieth century will be taught not that matter is constantly tending to motion, but that it is constantly tending to equalisation, which is never obtained, motion, as we call it, being the result. Heat, light, electricity, and magnetism will be regarded as different manifestations of the same principle of excitation, caused by the reciprocal action of matter on matter in its main effort to reach a state of equalisation. On this principle will be explained many vexing problems physical and psychological, including the cause of earthquakes, hardness and solidity, mesmerism, spiritualism, etc. Scientific men will not wonder then what becomes of that vast portion of the sun's light and heat which the earth does not intercept, since it will be found that the heat and light we receive are consequent on the different states of excitation as between sun and earth, and the earth's motion on its own axis will be explained by the same cause. It will be found