

WHEAT AND ITS PROSPECTS.

A Good Opportunity for Our North West.

The United States Will Soon Become an Importer Instead of an Exporter.

In 1850 the United States produced 4.3 bushels of wheat for each unit of the population. In 1860 the quantity grown was equal to 5.5 bushels, per capita. In 1870 it was equal to 6.1 bushels, and in 1880 had increased to 9.9 bushels; yet in 1889 it declined to 7.7 bushels, and in 1893 is likely to fall below 5.6 bushels per capita. If such is the result of this year's harvest, it will no more than meet domestic requirements, and any exports made must be derived from the large stocks now in store.

Owing to the diminution of the wheat bearing area, and it has been practically continuous since 1884, the harvest of 1893 will be made from fewer acres in the United States than that of 1885 and climatic conditions have been so adverse that the yield an acre promises to be little if any greater than that of that year. The product of 1885 was 57,000,000 bushels, and was some 70,000,000 above the requirements of the domestic population; and supplemented by the residue of the great crop of 1884 the exports were more than double that quantity. Since 1885 the United States has added 11,000,000 to the population, home requirements have increased by 60,000,000 bushels, and a product equaling that of 1885 would now be insufficient for home needs.

Although the wheat area has decreased since 1885, and was that year some 5,000,000 acres less than in 1884, the meagre result of the present harvest is, owing to the exceptional circumstances, no more a fair gauge of the productive power of the United States than were the extraordinary harvests of 1891 and 1892, which exceeded the average yield more than that of 1893 will fall below it. Neither is the fact that the quantity produced per capita has declined from the 9.9 bushels of 1880 to the 5.6 bushels of 1893, altogether a correct measure of the decline of the nation's exporting power; although that decline was probably indicated by the decrease in the per capita product of 1889, as compared with that of 1880, for both crops were of the same volume and grown on about the same acreage. As related to domestic needs, the supply of 1889 was 22 per cent. less than that of 1880, and with even an average yield that of 1893 would be, relatively, 30 per cent. less than the supply of 1880.

Varying with the climatic conditions attending each season, product affords neither a satisfactory nor accurate measure of productive power, either absolute or as related to domestic requirements, while acreage does. Inasmuch as the U. S. census inquiries of 1850 and 1860 do not include acreage, there are no direct means of determining the ratio of acres of wheat to population in 1849 and 1859; but assuming that the yields per acre were average ones, and reducing the product to terms of acres, and accepting the estimates of the Department of Agriculture at Washington for crop areas in 1869, it is found that at the end of five decennial periods and in 1893, the area under wheat, and its relation to total domestic population, have been as follows:

| Year | Population | Acres | Average Yield per Acre | Per Capita |
|------|------------|------------|------------------------|------------|
| 1849 | 22,500,000 | 8,200,000 | 0.370 | 0.164 |
| 1859 | 30,600,000 | 15,200,000 | 0.497 | 0.162 |
| 1869 | 37,800,000 | 19,200,000 | 0.508 | 0.134 |
| 1879 | 48,900,000 | 35,430,000 | 0.725 | 0.148 |
| 1889 | 61,300,000 | 33,574,000 | 0.548 | 0.089 |
| 1893 | 72,300,000 | 34,000,000 | 0.507 | 0.069 |

The lower the price falls, the more grain the farmer must grow in order to provide for his family, pay taxes, and meet the too common interest account. Hence low prices, prices below a remunerative level, instead of being an incentive to decreased production, are, on the contrary, an incentive to increased production. With wheat at 35 cents a bushel, as is the case at present in Central Kansas, the farmer must provide three bushels of grain to secure the dollar that should come from the sale of one bushel. There can be no greater inducement to full production than the fear of foreclosure and the loss of home.

So well adjusted was the world's supply of breadstuffs from 1866 to 1875 that the value of English-grown wheat, as measured by gold in the markets of Britain, varied but 23 cents a bushel, or 17 per cent. from the median line, the average price for the ten years having been \$1.66. At that time the world's wheat area, relatively to the bread-eating population of European lineage, was five per cent. less than in 1880, as were the areas under others of the food staples. So delicate are the relations of supply and demand, and so effective in determining prices is every change in these relations, that an addition of five per cent. to the wheat-bearing area, as proportioned to the consuming element, caused the price to fall from an average of \$1.68 to an average of \$1.29 for the succeeding ten years. In other words, increasing the relative productive power five per cent. reduced the price 22 per cent.

The area under staple food, forage, and fibre crops at the end of five quinquennial periods and in 1893; the average annual additions to the area in each period; the acreage quota of each unit of the population; and the average gold price of wheat in England for the respective periods, are shown in the following table:

| Year | Population | Acres | Average Yield per Acre | Per Capita | Price of Wheat in England |
|------|------------|------------|------------------------|------------|---------------------------|
| 1869 | 37,800,000 | 19,200,000 | 0.508 | 0.134 | \$1.63 |
| 1874 | 41,800,000 | 20,600,000 | 0.490 | 0.117 | 1.66 |
| 1879 | 48,900,000 | 35,430,000 | 0.725 | 0.148 | 1.45 |
| 1884 | 55,000,000 | 35,000,000 | 0.636 | 0.114 | 1.29 |
| 1889 | 61,300,000 | 33,574,000 | 0.548 | 0.089 | 1.29 |
| 1893 | 72,300,000 | 34,000,000 | 0.507 | 0.069 | 0.98 |

In the five years from 1874 to 1879 nearly one-half (47 per cent.) was added to the productive power of the farms of the United States, while the population increased but 14 per cent. In the fifteen years ending with 1884, the addition aggregated 97,000,000 acres and equalled 99 per cent., while the population increased only 45 per cent. Is it any wonder that prices for all agricultural products fell?

In consequence of the practical exhaustion of the arable portion of the public domain, a radical change occurred in the rate of agricultural development about the middle of the last ten years, and but for the excessive food-producing area then under cultivation prices would have advanced. Before prices could advance, however, the product of many of these excessive acres must be absorbed by the progressively greater yearly additions being made to the bread-eating populations. This absorption,

at least so far as wheat is concerned, would have occurred about 1888 but for world wheat crops in 1887 and 1888 much in excess of average yields: the result being that great reserves were accumulated from these crops, which carried the bread-eating world safely to the harvest of 1891, when stocks were certainly lower than for ten years, and probably lower than they had been for a generation. When prices would have advanced with average crops, there came the great harvest of 1891, which gave a product that was reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to have been 172,000,000 bushels in excess of the average of the preceding ten years; and this reported product was less than the actual by some 65,000,000 bushels, as has been shown by the wheat which went into consumption. When prices should have recovered from this extraordinary supply, and would have again reached a remunerative level with a moderate harvest, there came the enormous yield of 1892, really but little below that of 1891; and this with the aid of the great European crop, swamped the market with a reported product of 516,000,000 bushels, which there is every reason to believe should have been placed at 576,000,000 as indicated by the quantity of wheat that has come in sight, and is believed to be still in the hands of producers, millers and flour dealers.

Even excluding the great crop of Canada and the United States the world's harvest of 1892 was the greatest ever known, with the exception of that of 1887, although grown upon fully 2,000,000 acres less than the area upon which that of 1884 was grown. So far as prices are concerned there could be but one result from such world crops, and this result is registered in the lowest price known since 1745.

Since 1884 the additions to the world's wheat area have been more deficient than they were excessive before. Such gains as have recently been made in Hungary, Roumania, Bulgaria, Canada, Argentina, and Uruguay have not sufficed to offset losses sustained in western Europe, India, Australasia, Chili, and the United States. Spain is converting wheat fields into vineyards, Switzerland and Denmark are converting them into dairy farms, and in the United Kingdom 800,000 acres of wheat lands have, since 1880, been turned into meadows and pastures to supply the increasing urban population with the needed dairy products. This reduction of 800,000 acres in Britain offsets additions elsewhere of 2,000,000 acres, as the English acre yields two and a half times as much as the average of the world. Australasia shows a loss of 250,000 acres since 1887, when her wheat area reached its maximum at 4,000,000 acres.

India harvested the crop of 1892 from 3,700,000 acres less than produced that of 1885; while the census shows the United States to have had 1,856,000 more acres employed in wheat growing in 1879 than in 1889, and the current harvest is being made from fully 5,000,000 acres less than was that of 1884. Canada has made gains in British Columbia, Manitoba and the North West and sustained losses in Ontario and the maritime provinces, the area not being very much greater than it was five years ago.

Since 1884, additions aggregating 47,000,000 individuals have been made to the world's bread-eating populations, while the world's wheat area has shrunk 3,000,000 acres. In other words, the wheat producing power of the world, relatively to the consuming population, was 13.2 per cent. greater in 1884 than it is in 1893.

The following table shows, year by year, since 1881, the bread-eating population of the world, the area under wheat, the wheat product, the requirements, the surplus or deficit resulting from each of the twelve crops, the average yield an acre, the average product for two six-year periods, and for the twelve years:

| Year | Population | Acres | Average Yield per Acre | Per Capita | Price of Wheat in England |
|------|-------------|-------------|------------------------|------------|---------------------------|
| 1881 | 407,800,000 | 182,300,000 | 11.40 | 0.028 | 1.07 |
| 1882 | 411,800,000 | 181,500,000 | 11.67 | 0.028 | 1.14 |
| 1883 | 415,800,000 | 180,700,000 | 11.94 | 0.028 | 1.21 |
| 1884 | 419,800,000 | 179,900,000 | 12.21 | 0.028 | 1.28 |
| 1885 | 423,800,000 | 179,100,000 | 12.48 | 0.028 | 1.35 |
| 1886 | 427,800,000 | 178,300,000 | 12.75 | 0.028 | 1.42 |
| 1887 | 431,800,000 | 177,500,000 | 13.02 | 0.028 | 1.49 |
| 1888 | 435,800,000 | 176,700,000 | 13.29 | 0.028 | 1.56 |
| 1889 | 439,800,000 | 175,900,000 | 13.56 | 0.028 | 1.63 |
| 1890 | 443,800,000 | 175,100,000 | 13.83 | 0.028 | 1.70 |
| 1891 | 447,800,000 | 174,300,000 | 14.10 | 0.028 | 1.77 |
| 1892 | 451,800,000 | 173,500,000 | 14.37 | 0.028 | 1.84 |
| 1893 | 455,800,000 | 172,700,000 | 14.64 | 0.028 | 1.91 |

Since 1881 the world's requirements for wheat have augmented by 324,000,000 bushels, although the acreage has ceased to expand; the crops of the last six years have exceeded those of the preceding six by an average of 124,000,000 bushels, though harvested from an area that averaged 606,000 acres less. The product of the crops of 1891 and 1892 exceeded the average of the twelve years in which they are included by 175,000,000 bushels, this excess being equivalent to an addition of 14,000,000 acres to the area; yet the reserves at the end of the term of twelve years are but little, if any, more than 110,000,000 bushels greater than at the beginning of the period.

The notable features of the situation are that the world product of 1891 and 1892, in excess of average crops, is all due to extraordinary acreage yields in America, and that the wheat markets of the world have long been determined by the abundance or paucity of American supplies. The United States first controlled and depressed prices to an unremunerative level by an excessive acreage; and when by reason of the progressive increase of the world's requirements and the cessation of additions to her fields, this success had disappeared and prices were about to become remunerative, they were again broken down by the enormous output of 1891 and 1892. So extraordinary were these yields, that neither merchant nor official statistician could encompass their volume; and is only since

their marketing that the extent of the product has been determinable.

Estimating the quantities remaining in farm granaries, mills, and flour-dealers hands in excess of the quantities so held July 1, 1891, the crops of 1891 and 1892 work out as follows:

| Item | Bushels |
|--|-------------|
| Two years' domestic consumption | 731,000,000 |
| Two years' exports | 412,000,000 |
| Visible supply in excess of July 1, 1891 | 50,000,000 |
| Farm reserves in excess of July 1, 1891 | 40,000,000 |
| Millers' and dealers' stocks in excess of July 1, 1891 | 20,000,000 |

Aggregate product of 1891 and 1892, 1,253,000,000. As the ten preceding crops of the United States—harvested from areas somewhat greater—averaged but 440,000,000 bushels, the crops of 1891 and 1892 enabled that country to throw upon the markets an extraordinary contribution of 373,000,000 bushels, and supplies from other sources being for the two years quite up to the average, the consuming element was unable to absorb such an excess; the result being that the world enters upon the 1893-4 harvest year with an apparent reserve of 110,000,000 bushels. Being concentrated to an unusual extent in the hands of dealers, who find it difficult to borrow upon it, this reserve has exerted and continues to exert a very depressing effect upon prices already demoralized by the plethora of the last two years. The consequence is that prices have descended to a level that no living man has known.

Such acreage yields from American fields being hitherto unknown, it may be assumed that they will but rarely be repeated; and the world's wheat area, with average yields, being now deficient by more than 12,000,000 acres, an average harvest will produce but 2,280,000,000 bushels while the requirements are now 2,440,000,000, and augmenting at the rate of more than 29,400,000 bushels per annum—the equivalent of 2,300,000 new acres. Therefore, we may expect prices to advance to a remunerative level just as soon as existing reserves shall have been consumed. Prices having once reached such a level, a continuance of their remunerative character is practically assured by the probability that such additions as are made to the wheat-bearing area in Manitoba and the North West, the Balkan States and South America will be more than neutralized by acreage losses in western Europe and the United States.

A Benefit to Butter Makers.

Two recent discoveries have been chronicled which may prove of the utmost benefit to butter-makers in general and especially to our great dairying interests. The first of these is a new alkaloid, which is claimed to have the power to create butter direct from milk without the usual preliminaries of raising or separating the cream, and churning the latter. A few grains of the alkaloid, dissolved in water and dropped in a can of milk, brings the butter to the surface in little globules just as they form at the top of the cream after the process of churning, and only needed to be gathered into a compact mass. If the newly discovered alkaloid will effect all that is claimed for it our ranchers and dairymen may presently raise a great shout of joy over the exit of the churn. The churning of butter has been a weariness to the sons and daughters of men in rural districts since the days of Abraham. Before the old-fashioned upright churn and dash were invented there were worse and more laborious methods of producing butter. In more recent years hundreds of models of improved churns have crowded the shelves of the patent offices in all civilized countries. Power churns have come in, adapted to steam, water, wind, electric and dog power, but none of them have been quite satisfactory and inventors are still on the alert for some new appliance to meet the case and save the muscles of mankind. If the new alkaloid will banish the churn and save the arduous toil of churning it will accomplish a welcome and memorable revolution. The other discovery referred to is of application to the preserving of butter. Carbonic acid is the agent proposed, and it is claimed that by its use butter with full flavor can be preserved for an indefinite length of time. To effect this the butter is placed in an air-tight can with a neck to which is attached a stopcock. Through the neck carbonic acid is injected at a pressure of six atmospheres. The air is thus all expelled, and it is claimed the butter will remain in this medium as fresh and sweet as when first taken from the churn. The process is not expensive and may yet come into vogue, especially in the case of butter intended for shipment over seas or to warm climates. Incredible persons may laugh at these discoveries and treat the promised advantages as visionary, but in view of what has been accomplished in recent years in many lines of inventions and discovery, it is not too much to hope that we may be on the eve of revolutionary changes in dairying that may prove to be of incalculable advantage to all connected with that important industry of butter-making.

A Remarkable Man.

Lord Cromer, the British diplomatic agent at Cairo and the real ruler of Egypt, is a very interesting Englishman. It is his habit to read Homer in the original Greek for half an hour after breakfast every morning, and his afternoons are given up to lawn tennis. At the time of the recent "crisis" in Egyptian affairs he ordered the Khedive to dismiss his Prime Minister within twenty-four hours, sent to Malta and to Aden for troops to support him in case of emergency, and then went out and played tennis until sunset. Mr. Richard Harding Davis, who has sent to Harper's Weekly an entertaining account of this and other of his lordship's performances, thinks that a diplomat who can snub a king and set 8,000 soldiers in motion in the morning, and then spend the afternoon calmly calling out "forty-love," "forty-fifteen," etc., is a very remarkable man, and most people will agree that he is.—[New York World.]

Time flies fastest on the wings of a promissory note.

"Please tell me where can I find a large medical library in this city?" "Under ground, sir. There you will find the greatest works of physicians."

She—"What strange weather we are having this summer." He—"Yes, but if you remember, the summer of '50 was just such another." She—"Sir!"

He—"I drank some champagne, you know, and after awhile it went to my head." She—"That was the only empty place left, I suppose."

CAUSE OF TORNADES.

The Meeting of Head Winds From North and South.

From the Gulf of Mexico to the North Pole and from the lakes to the Rocky Mountains is a vast extent of country crossed by no mountain chains to intercept or retard the velocity of air current. The extent of this country is equalled by none on earth. Cold air being heavier to the square inch than warm air, the cold air, when coming in contact with a warm current from the south, always predominates, forcing the warm air into the upper currents.

The cause of cyclones is the meeting of a head wind from the north with a head wind from the south. They meet like two vast armies of men. The pressure at the point of meeting is so great that the air, by compression, becomes heavier to the square inch than wood or the human body, hence either one will float in the same manner that wood will float in the water—it floats because it is lighter to the square inch than water. Place water in an ordinary wash bowl and remove the plug and it will be observed that in passing out the water forms a circular reaction. Air being a liquid does the same in passing either upwards or downwards; hence the funnel-shaped spout of the cyclone center. When two immense bodies of air coming from opposite directions meet, the only egress is upwards and sideways, and in passing upwards it forms the funnel the same as water out of a wash-bowl downwards. The theory that a cyclone forms a vacuum is absurd. Withdraw air from a glass jar with an air pump and a feather within the vacuum formed will drop with the same velocity as lead, or, on the other hand, you can compress air until it is heavier to the square inch than wood, in which case wood will float in the air. The lifting power of the cyclone is caused (1) by the compression or density of the air, and (2) by its velocity. Combining the power of density with that of velocity, which occurs at the center or funnel, no power can resist it. The feeling of suffocation or difficulty in breathing when near the track of a cyclone is caused from the compression of air.—[Minneapolis Tribune.]

At the North Pole.

If either Dr. Nansen or Lieut. Peary should ever reach the North Pole, they would find themselves face to face with a labyrinthian difficulty, the contemplation whereof, before the starting, might have made even their stout hearts quail. It may as well be confessed, because it will be suspected anyway, that it was mainly this consideration, and the wish not to add another element of terror to their already sufficiently arduous undertaking, which has hitherto sealed the lips, and also the nib of the pen, with discreet silence. When the adjective labyrinthian was applied to the difficulty alluded to, it was done advisedly and from deliberate choice. The word labyrinth is associated in our minds with an intricate convolution of passageways, cunningly interlaced in such a manner that the poor unfortunate who once enters within the maze, never finds his way out. It is a complete illustration of the littleness of man, who struts the world a self-styled lord of creation, when his involved and cumbersome manner of working is compared with the simple processes of nature. Nature's labyrinth in not an involved maze of galleries. She simply fixes a point, makes a dot on the apex of the terrestrial globe and the labyrinth is finished. In the interest of scientific accuracy it may be well to quote the language of a scientific gentleman in describing this new wonder: "At the North Pole," says he, "there is only one direction—south! One could go in as many ways as there are points on the compass card, but every one of these ways is south; east and west have vanished." Imagine then the consternation that must seize the intrepid North Pole voyagers when they get into this terrible place! South to larboard, south to starboard, south ahead and south astern. How shall they put the helm over to get out of it? How can any skipper steer a course when boxing the compass has become a mockery? With the sun always at meridian, with a dreadful, perpendicular moon, how shall he obtain observations to get his bearings? The problem is insoluble; and our chief anxiety should be that the bold adventurers may never get into nature's inextricable maze.

The Wonderful Vanishing Globes.

When the Duke of Coburg and Frederick Gerstaecker were traveling in Africa they were treated to a wonderful exhibition of Arabian legerdemain while guests at the home of a German banker of Cairo. The magician invited the travelers to an open terrace and in the broad glare of an afternoon sun tossed up a number of transparent globes. These shining balls were each about a foot in diameter and each disappeared at an apparent height of about 800 feet. The globes were as colorless as clear glass and had the appearance of being composed of dried gum. Before throwing each globe the artist would submit it for the examination of his distinguished audience. After being passed from hand to hand the wizard would put it into an open mouthed vessel resembling a short-handled dipper and then fling it straight into the air, where they could be seen for a minute or two like glittering stars against the blue sky, when they would suddenly disappear as though they had penetrated the curtain of the heavens. No one ever saw them come down again and what became of the globes is still an open question.

A correspondent asks which is the largest representative body in the world. We answer undoubtedly the parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. In the House of Lords there are 553 persons entitled to vote, while in the House of Commons there are 670 members; the total of Parliament is thus 1223, a very large number for a legislature. France, in its Corps Legislatif, has 300 Senators and 584 Deputies. Italy has a varying number of Senators and 508 Deputies. Japan has 300 peers and 300 representatives. Germany, in its Bundesrath, or Senate, has fifty-eight members, but in its Reichstag (equivalent to our House of Commons) it has 397 members. Spain's Cortes has 431 members. Canada has a Senate of eighty members and a House of Commons of 215 members. The United States has 88 senators and 332 Representatives. The other legislatures of the world are smaller.

CANADA'S EDUCATIONAL STATUS.

Compared Both as to Provinces and Countries.

Great Britain Leads All Countries and Manitoba is the Banner Province.

Census bulletin No. 17 has just been issued by the Department of Agriculture. In it Mr. George Johnson, the statistician, states that the educational status of the whole population was obtained by the enumerators with the exception of 55,401 Indians. He divides the population into three groups: 1, those 20 years old and upwards; 2, those between 10 years and 19 years old; 3, those under 10 years old. Of these three groups a total equal to 70.83 per cent. of the total population can read; and a total equal to 66.50 per cent. can write. Taking the adult population 84.65 per cent. can read, and 80.34 per cent. can write. By means of a diagram he shows Canada's position relatively to other countries. From this it appears that Canada is below the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, and Scandinavia; that she about equals the United States, and is above Belgium, Italy, Austria, Spain, and Russia.

According to provinces Manitoba is the banner province of the Dominion in the proportion of adults able to write, and is only exceeded by Scandinavia, Germany, and Switzerland. Ontario comes next and the North-West Territories third.

Considered by sexes Manitoba is the banner province, both as respects the proportion of females able to write and the proportion of males able to write; thus showing what a splendid population it is that went into the Prairie province.

Taken in the large, the female population of Canada just about equals the male population in the proportion of its ranks able to write. This is occasioned by the fact that in the Province of Quebec the proportion of females able to write is considerably greater than the proportion of males. A diagram shows the relative proportion of adults of both sexes in all of the provinces able to write.

COMPARISON OF RETURNS.

The statistician next compares the returns of 1891 with those of 1871, no returns of education having been called for in the census of 1881. The conclusions which he reaches are that the adult population of New Brunswick is not in comparison with the total population of the province, as generally able to read and write as it was twenty years ago; that in the province of Nova Scotia there has been a decrease in the percentage of illiteracy as judged by the reading and writing tests; that in the Province of Quebec there has been a decrease in the percentage of those who cannot read and of those who cannot write, the proportionate decrease in the number of those who cannot write being considerably greater than in the number of those unable to read.

With regard to juvenile education the statistics for which have been obtained by the census of 1891 for the first time, the results show that of the total number of children under 10 years old 24 per cent. were able to read and 19 per cent. able to write; that of the total number of minors 10 to 19 years old over 90 per cent. can read, and over 87 per cent. can write, and that of children between 5 years and 10 years over 47 per cent. can write.

The statistician next investigates the record for each province, and finds for Manitoba that while children between 10 and 20 years able to write occupy a high position, yet that the group has been outstripped by the similar group in Ontario, and that the group of children under 10 years has been outstripped both by the Ontario and Prince Edward Island groups of the same age period. He thinks educationalists in Manitoba need to seek the causes for this retrogression in order to apply the remedy.

Dealing with Ontario, the bulletin says that with respect to the application of the writing test to minors under 20 years, Ontario holds undisputed pre-eminence, but yields to Prince Edward Island in the proportion of boys under 10 years able to read, the "Gem of the Gulf of St. Lawrence" having more who can read in every 1,000 boys under 10 years than any other province.

OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

the bulletin says the general average is lower than any other province. She stands the only province in which the female part of the adult population able to read is a larger proportion than the male part. Taking 100 for the standard of highest excellence, the adult population of Quebec stands at nearly 64, while that of the Dominion stands at over 80. But while the adult population stands thus low, the statistician states that the most satisfying fact brought out by this study of the statistics relating to education is the fact that the juvenile population of Quebec between 10 and 20 years of age has made a great advance upon the adult population, no less than nearly 78 per cent. of this group being able to write, against 64 per cent. of the adult population. As a matter of fact, their advance has been greater than that of any similar group in any of the other provinces, the nearest approach being the advance of the 10-20 years group in Prince Edward Island. The Quebec group between 5 and 10 years also shows a similar development, indicating that both during the past 20 years and the latter half of the 10 year period, the Province of Quebec has put forth most commendable efforts to bring its youth educationally up to the high average of the other provinces.

The last page of this bulletin is a diagram illustrating the position of each of the three groups in each province, enabling the reader at a glance to see the position of each and to measure the relative position of each to the others.

Guest—"This bill of fare is in French." Waiter—"Yes, sah; but the prices is in English, sah. Mos' folks goes by dem."

A man never looks so helpless and insignificant as when standing around a dry goods store waiting for his wife to get through trading.

"It is a funny thing that what is the sailor's joy is the actor's sorrow," mused Haverly. "What is that?" asked Austen. "A light house."

Judge—"Was there no policeman about when your fruit stand was robbed?" Antonio—"O ya, pleenta policeman! but dey rob not so much as thisa man."