

A Backward Look at the Year

The future historian will have frequent occasion to refer to the year 1904, and the coming generation will find it convenient to use it as a starting point for the study of much that is novel and important in the history of events. In a word, it was a year far out of the common and replete with happenings of vital interest.

As a fitting introductory distinction, nature provided the new year with a reception marked by extreme frigidity. According to the officials of the United States weather bureau, the winter of 1903-04 was the coldest of twenty-three phenomena severe winters which have occurred during the last eighty-seven years. Notwithstanding the rigor of the winter and the delayed spring, the season was the most productive ever known to the agricultural interests of the United States. This was particularly true of the cotton crop, which was more than 13,100,000 bales.

The corn crop was scarcely less colossal, the estimate being 2,452,000,000 bushels, the largest ever recorded with the exception of that of 1902. The most interesting and gratifying incident in connection with the development of the corn crop has been furnished by the state of Iowa, whose product for 1904 was 350,000,000 bushels, an increase of 125,000,000 bushels over that of the preceding year. Much of the credit of this marked excess is due to the efforts of the state agricultural college and its accomplished agronomist, Professor P. G. Holden, whose improved methods of corn raising have revived Iowa's prestige as a producer of this important crop.

In spite of the enormous aggregate of edible crops produced in the temperate regions of America, the market has been excellent, the supply never exceeding the demand. A partial failure of the cereal crop in the grain growing districts of the Russian empire and a marked deficiency in the supply furnished by the Asiatic colonies belonging to Great Britain have contributed to the advantage of the American wheat grower, and American agricultural interests in general have shared in the consequent prosperity.

Throughout the year the manufacturing interests of the country maintained a high degree of activity. This was especially the case with iron and steel trade. One of the most gratifying features of the rapid development of this important industry is to be found in the number of important contracts which have been filled for foreign customers, some of them beyond the capacity of European mills to undertake. A notable instance of this was afforded by the promoters of the new London subway, who were unable to find any manufacturer in Great Britain who had a plant that could turn out the steel cars required and were compelled to have them built in America. This may be set down as one of the most telling victories of peace over war by the United States. The shipbuilding trade was also kept at its maximum capacity during the entire year. This was due to its measure to large contracts with the home government demanding speedy fulfillment, but even more so to large orders received from abroad. The commissions from abroad were almost exclusively for torpedo boats and submarines, and a large number of both types have been constructed.

Contrary to the usual conditions which prevail in presidential election years, the United States suffered few marked industrial disturbances. The differences, real and hypothetical, existing between labor and capital, which are expected to be aggravated at such a time, were remarkably quiescent. The notable exceptions to this were the strikes in the building trades, that of the employees of the great packing house trust, the lockout of the cotton operatives of New England and the mining disturbances in Colorado.

The Republican national convention, convened at Chicago, June 23, renominated Theodore Roosevelt for president and selected Charles Warren Fairbanks, United States senator from Indiana, as the vice presidential candidate. On the 8th of July the Democratic national convention, in session at St. Louis, nominated Alton B. Parker and Henry G. Davis. The Socialist, Prohibition, Populist and Socialist Labor parties also put candidates and platforms into the competition. The campaign which succeeded was singularly free from the influences which make for financial distrust and commercial hesitation. The vital principles which dominated the platforms of both of the leading parties were so similar in essentials that little excitement was felt in any part of the country over the questions at issue. Mr. Roosevelt was re-elected by the large plurality of 2,526,470 votes. The victor actually received the largest vote ever polled in the United States—5,252,581. This is more than 400,000 votes in excess of that cast for McKinley in 1900. One of the interesting features of the election was the marked increase in the Socialist vote. Eugene V. Debs, who was also the candidate of his party in 1900, received about 400,000 votes, being over 300,000 more votes than before. Elias C. Swallow, the Prohibition candidate, received 245,411 votes. Thomas E. Watson, the Populist candidate, received 224,531 votes, 22,635 of which were from Georgia, his own state. Charles H. Corcoran, nominated by the Socialist Labor party, received 35,519 votes.

At no time during 1904 has the peace of the western world been seriously jeopardized. On May 19 an incident occurred which demanded prompt action from the state department. Ion Pericleas, an American citizen of Greek origin who had been living for several years in a villa just outside of Tangier, Morocco, was taken by his stepson, a young English subject named Cromwell Varley, was abducted and forcibly detained by the followers of a noted Moorish bandit, Raisuli. The men were taken into the mountain fastnesses by the outlaws, and a large ransom was demanded for their release. Both the United States and Great Britain made peremptory demands upon the Moroccan government, and to emphasize the

matter sent warships to the harbor of Tangier. The sultan and his ministers adopted a waiting policy and professed themselves unable to deal with Raisuli. After much diplomatic evasion and oriental parley the affair was brought to a conclusion by the payment of the ransom by the sultan and the release of the prisoners.

Still another oriental matter came up for settlement, and the state department adopted the same firm method of procedure. For many years the citizens of the United States residing in Turkey had held claims against the Ottoman government, principally for damages for property destroyed in religious disturbances, and had petitioned the sublime porte for certain privileges which they had not been permitted to share with other foreigners. The sultan and his advisers had paid little attention to these just and pressing demands, and the Washington authorities, moved by the constant importunities of the missionaries and teachers, who were the chief sufferers, and indignant at the assault on the American consul at Beirut and the subsequent apathy of the porte, ordered the Mediterranean fleet to enter the harbor of Smyrna, the chief port of the Levant, and to remain there until a settlement was reached. The action was most effective, and the claims were adjusted with a celerity

ing to the Washington government's prompt action in the matter the scheme was abandoned. On Nov. 1 an important treaty between the United States and the French republic was signed. According to its terms, all future disputes which may arise between the republics will be settled by arbitration.

Besides the political nominating conventions of the year, there were numerous other representative gatherings of more or less moment. The earliest of these was the annual session of the organization known as the Daughters of the American Revolution at Washington. A few days later, May 4, the annual convention of the Iron, Steel and Tin Workers' Amalgamated association began at Cleveland, O. A fortnight afterward two important bodies convened on the same day—the general assembly of the Presbyterian church and the American Peace society, the former at Buffalo and the latter at Boston. During September several national congresses were held at the world's fair at St. Louis, among them the international congress of arts and sciences, the international geographic congress, the interparliamentary peace congress, the American Bar association also met at the Mound City. The international congress of chemists was held in the same month at New York. On Oct. 3

representatives Cockran and Dulzel and the voluntary retirement of Snafroth of Colorado on account of the discovery of fraud in his election. The sensational episode in the senate was the inquiry into the charges against the Mormon senator from Utah, Reed Smoot, which was not concluded. The total appropriations for the session were \$781,172,375.

Ellihu Root retired from the cabinet on Feb. 1, and William H. Taft, who had been governor of the Philippines, was recalled to fill the office of secretary of war. Attorney General Knox resigned his position in the cabinet to accept the seat in the senate left vacant by the death of Matthew Stanley Quay. William H. Moody, then secretary of the navy, was offered the attorney generalship and accepted it. The vacancy in the navy department was filled by the appointment of Paul Morton. George B. Cortelyou, secretary of the new department of commerce and labor, resigned to become chairman of the Republican national committee, and Victor H. Metcalf was chosen to succeed him.

There have been few notable changes in the army. Under the new regulations General Fred C. Ahlworth became military secretary of the war department. The annual war maneuvers were much more extended than ever

Eugene F. Ware resigned on Nov. 11, Carroll D. Wright retired from the position of commissioner of labor, and Charles P. Neill was chosen to fill his place.

As a subject of international interest the Russo-Japanese war has been the most important happening of the year. Even previous to the arrival of 1904 the world had been discussing the probable outcome of the differences between these two powers, and while the quarrel was still diplomatic the public interest in the matter was remarkable for its intensity. Early in the year it became apparent that if Russia should continue to maintain the position which she had assumed at the beginning of the controversy a resort to hostilities was inevitable. About the middle of January the czar protested to the entire diplomatic corps in St. Petersburg that he wanted nothing so much as peace and should do his utmost to secure it. It was known to the world, however, that preparations were being made by both nations with feverish rapidity. The Japanese had lost faith in the prospect of peace, and the influential papers in the little empire were calling upon the mikado and his advisers to begin hostilities while the enemy was still unprepared. Japan had been ready for the inevitable conflict for some time, and it was felt that every moment of delay

to May 2 the great battle of the Yalu was fought. The Russians were routed by General Kuroki's army and were obliged to retreat precipitately. There followed closely the sanguinary battles of Fengwangcheng, Raiping and Yafangow. Then the investment of Port Arthur was made. On June 24 the Russian ships remaining at Port Arthur made the attempt to reach the open sea, and Togo sank the Peresviet and disabled the Sevastopol. Through July the Japanese advanced steadily, the enemy falling back toward Liaoyang, where Kuropatkin was determined to make a stand. On Aug. 10 occurred the disastrous flight of the Russian fleet from Port Arthur. Rear Admiral Witthoft, on the Cesarevitch, lost his legs by the explosion of a shell. The Askold and the Grousevitch put in at Shanghai and were obliged to disarm. Two days afterward Kuropatkin annihilated the Vladivostok fleet, leaving only two armored cruisers in commission. The land operations were conducted with corresponding celerity and success. Early in September, after many hard fights and frightful losses on both sides, Kuropatkin abandoned his position at Liaoyang and retired to Mukden, the great Russian base of supplies, where he still remains, with the greatly re-enforced Japanese effective close at hand.

More recently the attention of the warring world has been centered on the long continued and fearfully destructive efforts of the Japanese to reduce Port Arthur and the equally dogged and heroic defense made by the gallant Stoessel and his surviving troops. With her noble fleet a memory and her one redoubtable Asiatic stronghold on the verge of downfall, Russia's position is full of peril. To this must be added the domestic entanglements growing out of the popular demand for a share in the administration of the government which culminated toward the end of the year in the somewhat startling attack on the capital and the subsequent agitation and discontent throughout the empire. The probable influence of the eastward moving battle fleet, until recently the occasion of more amusement than anything more serious, is gradually becoming a matter of speculation.

The aggregate of results consequent upon scientific research during the year is most gratifying. In all departments of original investigation a distinct advance may be reported. This is especially true of experimental studies looking to the prevention or alleviation of the physical derangements. One of the most striking achievements of the year was the successful demonstration of the power of a solution of copper to destroy the germs of typhoid and other malignant fevers. The cheapness and efficiency of the agent render possible its use in infected districts covering a large area. Professor George T. Moore of the department of agriculture is to be credited with this discovery. In connection with the finding of a new serum cure for tuberculosis by the Italian scientist Maragliano which is reported to be wonderfully efficient the medical profession in all countries has instituted a campaign of extermination against the "great white plague." As laudable efforts in the direction of the prevention of disease may be mentioned the experiments made by Professor Chittenden of Yale in dietetics and those of Dr. Wiley and his "poison squad" at Washington establishing the danger arising from the employment of so-called "food preserver" salts. By subsequent trials Dr. Noguchi of Japan confirmed his reported discovery of a positive cure for the bite of malignant serpents. Dr. Castellani of Spain reported that he had identified the bacillus of dysentery. Koch's theory that tuberculosis could not be communicated to man by other animals, discredited by the British royal commission, was sustained by German experts. Dr. Morton of New York made several successful trials of Liebig's aluminum tubes for internal radium treatment of cancer. Captain Eberle of the United States army found the dengue microbe. The blue light was employed as an anesthetic in Switzerland, and M. Curie, its joint discoverer, pronounced radium fatal to all forms of animal life. Professor Baskerville of the University of North Carolina announced in April that he had separated two new elements, which he had named carolinium and berzelium.

The Louisiana Purchase exposition offered substantial inducement to the progress of aerial navigation, with the result that in two instances dirigible airships established their claim to consideration. The inventors of these were Thomas S. Baldwin of San Francisco and Thomas Benbow of Montana. The most important achievement of pomological science was the perfection of the seedless apple by John Spencer of Colorado. The new farthest south record was made by the British ship Discovery, Captain R. E. Scott in command. Commander Peary obtained American support for another effort to reach the north pole and in making preparation to that effect. Among the numerous inventions of the year were a New Zealand process for making steel without pig iron, a discovery which may revolutionize the iron trade; a submarine wireless telephone device for warships; the globe life saver by a Norwegian named Donsvig, which has attracted much attention; a rotary steam engine by Hoffman of Buffalo; the pyrophilosopher, a machine for generating intense heat from the concentration of the sun's rays focused by a heliostat; a Portuguese crier, exhibited at St. Louis; a wrist twisting machine of great efficiency by H. R. of Germany, a 40,000 radium clock by Martindale, and many others. The perfecting of the various types of submarine vessels should also be recorded. The all American Alaskan cable was completed on Oct. 4. The New York subway, over twenty-two miles of which had been completed, was opened for business on Oct. 27. The Chicago freight subway was also declared ready to begin operations, twenty-three of the contemplated sixty miles having been completed. On May 10 a special train on the Northwestern railroad ran a record run of eighty-one miles in an hour.

Many other events of 1904 should be recorded, even though they must remain unclassified and undescribed. The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Columbia university was celebrated in October with appropriate ceremonies extending over four days. On Jan. 11 the mad mullahs of Siam were killed by the British in Siam and more than 1,000 deaths were caused. Feb. 17 the Turks defeated 20,000 Albanians who had slain 11,000. The British expedition under Colonel Younghusband had never sharp skirmishes with the Tibetans, but succeeded finally in entering Lassa, the forbidden city. June 15 was made memorable in Finland by the assassination of the Russian governor, Count Bobrikoff. The Germans fought a battle with the native Hereros in southwest Africa on Aug. 11, and Count von Arnim was killed. An heir to the Russian throne was born on Aug. 13. M. Plevra, Russian minister of the interior, was assassinated at Warsaw on Aug. 25. On Sept. 10 the treaty embodying the full terms demanded by Great Britain was signed at Lassa, Tibet.

In January several persons of world-wide reputation died, among them General James Longstreet, noted Confederate officer; Parke Godwin, well known New York editor and man of letters; General John J. Gordon, Confederate veteran and statesman; Jean Leon Gerome, eminent French painter, and George Francis Train, ex-financier and promoter. Among those who died in February were Mark Hanna, senator from Ohio; Sir Leslie Stephen, litterateur and son-in-law of Thackeray, and William C. Whitney, capitalist and former secretary of the navy. On the death list for March were Count von Waldersee, Prussian field marshal; Sir Edwin Arnold, author of "The Light of Asia," and the Duke of Cambridge, grandson of George III. April marked the decease of Isabella, ex-queen of Spain; Samuel Smiles, author of "Self Help," and Richard S. Greenough, noted American sculptor. Among May's distinguished dead were Antonin Dvorak, Bohemian composer; Henry M. Stanley, journalist and explorer, and Matthew Stanley Quay, senator from Pennsylvania. Death's victims for June numbered Abner McKim, brother of the late president; James L. Mitchell, senator from Wisconsin, and Rear Admiral James A. Greer. Among July's dead were George Frederick Watts, English sculptor; Samuel M. Jones, the "Golden Rule" mayor of Toledo, O., and Paul Kruger, last president of the Transvaal republic. In August George G. Vest, senator from Missouri, died. Another celebrated senator passed from earth in September, George Frisbie Hoar of Massachusetts. Sir William Harcourt, King George of Saxony, Bartholdi, the sculptor, and Henry G. Payne, postmaster general, died in October. Paul de Cassagne, George L. Watson, the designer of racing yachts, and General Louis Paturel, Generalo, expert antiquarian, died in November.

GEORGE H. PICARD.

LYING UNJUSTIFIABLE.

Admitting for a moment that it is justifiable to deceive a fellow creature under certain circumstances, who is going to be the judge of such circumstances? Truth is one of the grandest and noblest, but unhappily a somewhat rare virtue. The general idea today is to tell the truth only when it pays to do so. Lying has become with many people a fine art, and when they are a little bent for something to do they simply tell lies to pass the time away. In fact, some persons are proud to be known among their friends as "champion liars." A lie, no matter under what circumstances it is told, still remains a lie. It is the deliberate intention to deceive another, and granting the unlikely fact that a lie should pay, do some good, the price that is paid for that good is the sacrifice of one of the greatest principles upon which the existence of human society depends. Abolish truth altogether, and what is the result? Heaven knows that through the painful lack of this virtue today things are not in too happy a state, but abolish it altogether and where will we be? To say that under certain circumstances a falsehood is justifiable is to pave the way for such abominations.

FROGS AS POULTRY.

The report of the British consul at New Orleans just issued by the foreign office says that a few scores of wealth had sprung up in this consular district owing to the decision arrived at by the United States authorities to classify edible frogs as poultry, presumably because they are known as chicken frogs, and make them pay duty as such when they are exported from abroad. Formerly frogs destined for consumption in the United States were largely supplied by the Dominion of Canada, but since the imposition of a duty other sources of supply have had to be sought, and Louisiana, among other places, is found to be suitable for the breeding of this delicacy. The frogs caught in the swamps of Louisiana are larger than the Canadian and fetch a higher price in the markets. They must be caught alive, care being taken not to bruise them. When destined for sale they are skinned and sent all over the country in cold storage.

DO NOT FOLD THE ARMS.

By the action of folding the arms you pull the shoulders forward, flatten the chest and prevent deep breathing. Folding the arms across the chest so narrows it down that it requires a conscious effort to keep the chest in what should be its natural position. As soon as you forget yourself down drop the chest. We cannot, of ourselves as others see us. If we could many of us would be assumed of our shapes. The position you hold your body in usually soon becomes its natural position. Continuously folding your arms across the chest will develop a flat chest and a rounded back just as certainly as clasping the hands behind the head will develop a flat back and a deep, full, rounded chest.

Keep the back of the neck close to the back of the collar at all possible times. Take a dozen deep, slow breaths a dozen times each day. To do these exercises properly dress loosely. You cannot do them properly otherwise.

A New Year's Song

By J. A. Edgerton

Have you heard of the wondrous music
The worlds make on their way,
As though the stars were organ keys
On which God's fingers play?
The suns, the moons and the planets,
In troops of golden spheres,
All move along to a clear, sweet song
Heard only by angel ears.

Could we catch a bar of that music,
Translated to tones of earth,
'T would give the key to a harmony
Befitting the new year's birth,
For the rolling worlds give the measure
Of the song that is sung by time,
While the days, the months and the years are notes
That make up the scale sublime.

Then unto that music celestial
Should be added some earthly strains
Of human hopes, of human joys,
And of human doubts and pains;
The chime of a baby's laughter
And the deep note, low and mild,
The deep, full note of a mother's love
As she dreams to her newborn child.

Some other tones should be mingled
To make the score complete—
The chatter of children about their play
And the patter of little feet,
The first shy talk of lovers,
The plaudits of fame well earned,
The fall of a tear, the sigh of a prayer,
The voice of a friend returned.

Then weave in the web of the measure
A note of the prophetic
Of a happier day that is on its way,
When the human race goes free;
The music made by the builders,
The hum of the city's throng,
The psalm of Progress must enter in
To make up the New Year's song.

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quite foreign to the leisurely Ottoman habit.

Early in February one of the frequent revolutions which occur in the Dominican Republic broke out, and the insurgents fired upon a United States warship in the harbor. A sharp skirmish followed between a detachment of marines and the Dominican rebels in which the latter were repulsed. The Dominican government made prompt reparation, and nothing further came of the incident.

About the same time a band of un-reconciled Moros assumed an offensive attitude against the United States troops quartered in their district. On Feb. 14 a company of General Wood's command attacked the rebels and captured 600 of them. This summary treatment put an end to the movement. In June a rather serious revolution against the existing government in Uruguay developed. At first the rebels were successful in a number of sharply contested fights. On June 22 the government army was defeated, with a loss of 2,000 killed and taken prisoners. In the end, however, the government triumphed. On Oct. 22 a peace treaty was signed between Chile and Bolivia, thus putting an end to the continuous and long enduring quarrel over the boundary question.

The canal treaty between the United States and the republic of Panama was ratified by the senate on Feb. 21, and on May 5 the canal zone was formally ceded, but in the early autumn there were rumors of an impending revolution along the line of the concession. Gov-

ernment assembled in Boston, and two days later the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church opened in Trinity church, in the same city. This important gathering was made unusually prominent by the presence of the archbishop of Canterbury, primate of the English church, who was making his first visit to America. The two most vital subjects under discussion by the convention were the propositions to amend the church's canon in reference to divorce and to change the name of the body. The divorce canon was modified, but the name "Protestant Episcopal" was retained.

During the first session of the Fifty-eighth congress, as is customary in presidential election years, little new legislation was attempted. An important nonpartisan proceeding was the formation of an interparliamentary group headed by Representative Bartholdi of Missouri, which afterward entertained the interparliamentary union at the St. Louis fair. Congress contributed to the success of this gigantic exposition by authorizing a loan of \$4,000,000. The principal legislative business of the session was the ratification of the Panama canal treaty by the senate by a vote of 66 to 14 and after an extended debate. Next to this in importance was the acceptance of the Cuban treaty of reciprocity. March 22. The statehood and the pure food bills both passed the house, but were laid over in the senate. Two striking personal features of the session were the colloquial clash between Repre-

before and were held on the civil war fields of Bull Run, Sept. 5-9. They were under the supervision of General Corbin, who was later transferred from the department of the Atlantic to the Philippines. There has been progress toward a greater American navy. During the year the battleships Virginia, Nebraska, Louisiana, Georgia, Connecticut and Tennessee have been launched successfully, as have also the cruisers Charleston and Milwaukee and the gunboats Dubuque and Paducah. Besides these, several training ships have been put into service, and the facilities for the training of naval apprentices and enlisted men have been greatly extended. The new secretary of the navy, Paul Morton, is an enthusiast on the subject of the enlargement of the naval effective, and plans have been agreed upon for the speedy construction of several additional first class battleships and cruisers.

The action of the state department in abrogating the Moro treaty put an end to the so-called "alliance with slavery." The department also gave its official sanction to the use of "America" as the proper designation of the United States in all diplomatic transactions. The president approved of the plan of the navy having control of all the wireless telegraph stations.

The treasury began its fiscal year with a gradually decreasing deficit, but in November it became necessary to call upon the bank reserve. The most important action of the interior department was the promulgation of the age pension order. Pension Commissioner

was a virtual concession to the enemy. On Feb. 3 the Japanese fleet under Admiral Togo attacked Port Arthur. Japanese torpedo boats entered the harbor and succeeded in striking the Cesarevitch, the Retvizan and the Pallada. A fleet of five cruisers and torpedo craft Admiral Togo landed 2,500 soldiers at Chemulpo, in Korea. Next day in a second engagement Togo inflicted serious damage to the Russian cruisers Novik, Diana and Askold. Togo sank the cruiser Varlag and the gunboat Korietz off Chemulpo. On the following day the czar declared war against Japan. He also appointed Admiral Alekxiev to the supreme command of the Russian sea and land forces in Asia. The Japanese continued the active transportation of troops into Korea, with almost daily long range bombardments of Port Arthur, which did not cease for a moment its preparations for a long and fiercely contested siege.

On March 28 the Russian army under General Michschenko was defeated in a bloody battle near Chongju. The Russians retired from Korea as speedily as possible. On April 1 General Kuropatkin took command of the czar's forces and began the organization of the great army which he announced, was to drive the Japanese into the sea. Two weeks later the line battleship Petropavlovsk was sunk by a torpedo at the entrance to Port Arthur. Admiral Makaroff and over 500 men were destroyed. The same day the Russian battleship Pobieda while trying to re-enter the harbor was struck by a torpedo and badly injured. From April 26

CURRENT EVENTS.

In all their wars the British have won the splendid average of 52 per cent of the battles.

The Bank of England has usually about \$125,000,000 to \$150,000,000 of its notes in circulation.

The dowager Duchess of Abercorn has 140 living descendants, including seventy-one great-grandchildren.

The surface area of the moon is about

as great as that of Asia and Australia combined.

French railway returns dropped in all \$10,000,000 during last year.

The soldiers of the Mexican army are recruited from the prisons.

The heaviest silver coin is used in Anam, in Farther India. It is a rough ingot worth \$15.

The two most difficult creatures to

keep alive in aquariums are the herring and the whale.

England's expenditure on papers is rising at the rate of \$1,400,000 a year. Lancashire holds the record of any English county for twins. The average is 608 twins yearly.

Porto Rico—which island pays for neither army nor navy—is the most lightly taxed country on earth. It has no debt.

Chicago's new swing bridge across

the Chicago river has a movable part 275 feet long, each leaf of which weighs 2,000,000 pounds.

So strong is the Bank of England note paper that a single sheet will lift a weight of 100 pounds.

Since 1859 the average height of English people has increased just an inch. Saxony has 251 people to the square mile against only 104 to the mile for the rest of the empire.

Agriculture is so bad in Russia that

the average yield of wheat per acre is little more than one-fifth the average yield from English soil.

Tigre are 450,000 Germans in China against 45,000 American natives. Not until Henry VIII's time were raspberries, strawberries or cherries cultivated in England.

Quails are becoming so scarce that both France and Germany have absolutely prohibited their killing.

St. Chad's clock, at Shrewsbury, Eng-

land, has a pendulum twenty-two feet long, and the ball at the end weighs 200 pounds.

Many Chinese temples have windows made from the white mother-of-pearl found in oyster shells.

Alcohol, with twice the heating power of petroleum, can be made from wood at a cost of 15 cents a gallon.

Sardine cures in France are nearly all women, who sometimes work twenty hours out of the twenty-four. They

are paid at the rate of 30 cents per thousand fish.

The longest canal in the world is the Imperial canal of China, which is over 1,000 miles long.

Three hundred and thirty people were killed in Chicago last year by railway accidents. The average for big cities in the United States is only eighty a year.

The massed navies of the world include 350 battleships, 471 cruisers, 1,355 gunboats and 1,600 torpedo craft.