

duige in it the “culchawed clawss,” as distinguished from the “culchurd claiiss,” which he thinks is largely of Canadian parentage, growth and cultivation. This class, which he condemns for “indistinctness in articulation, bad enunciation, wrong pronunciation, unmusical form and quality of voice, and slovenliness, carelessness and indifference in delivery of voice and the manipulation of the language,” is alleged by the Professor to possess members in pulpit, bar, rostrum, and business mart, in Canada, and to be not absent from school, college and university. He adds, and we agree with him, that “much of the responsibility for this state of things rests with the home, and the public and private schools.”

The writer’s old school-master in Western Ontario used to ask for his “clock” when he wanted his cloak. And we have known school-teachers of a later date in Canada, who came under the condemnation by Oliver Wendell Holmes of mispronouncers, thus:

Learning condemns, beyond the reach of hope
The careless churl that speaks of “sup” for soap;
She knits her brows and stamps her angry foot
To hear a teacher call a root a “rut.”

Such mispronunciations, when learned in youth, persist in hampering the man. And some means should be taken to prevent them, at any rate, from being taught in our schools.

BLUE BOOK FIGURES.

Our readers may find it interesting, as we have done, to trace some of the Canadian Blue Book figures of import and export beyond the mere totals, and to see what certain localities and certain towns have had to do with the furnishing of these totals. For instance, we are told on page 8 of the Trade and Navigation Tables, that the aggregate value of Canada’s exports for the fiscal year 1900 was \$191,894,723, and of her imports \$189,622,516; on page 16 that the amount entered at the Custom House for consumption in the twelve months was \$76,457,521 worth of free goods and \$104,346,695 worth of dutiable goods, making the total \$180,804,316. These \$76,445,000 worth of dutiable goods paid \$28,889,108 in duties, which is equal to an average of 27.68 per cent. The distribution of the exports, imports and duty over the various provinces is as under:

Province.	Exports.	Imports.	Duty collected.
Ontario	\$56,116,756	\$71,258,544	\$10,763,214
Quebec.....	76,791,668	79,508,622	10,593,487
Nova Scotia	12,608,973	10,646,716	1,904,972
New Brunswick...	14,165,506	6,673,709	1,110,511
British Columbia .	17,851,812	10,560,532	2,354,779
P. E. Island	1,349,529	502,565	143,401
Manitoba.....	3,568,675	6,691,864	1,281,302
N. W. T. and Yukon	9,441,804	3,779,961	737,442
	\$191,894,723	\$189,621,516	\$28,889,108

Dividing the value of dutiable imports by each province into the amount of duty collected from it, we discover that whereas the relative amount of duty paid by the Maritime Provinces greatly exceeds the average (27.68 per cent.), whereas that paid by Ontario and the North Western Territories is less than the average. Thus the duty paid by Ontario on her dutiable imports is 26.12 per cent.; by Quebec, 27.92 per cent.; by Nova Scotia, 33.14 per cent.; by New Brunswick, 32.05 per cent.; P. E. Island, 43.45 per cent.; British Columbia, 30.12 per cent.; Manitoba, 28.13 per cent.; the North West, including the Yukon, 24.56 per cent.

It must be borne in mind, as stated in the explanatory

notes prefixed to the Tables, that the figures in the above table need not imply that the goods imported were for the use of the province indicated—nor that the exports were the product of that province to which credit is given, but merely that they were entered inward or outward at some port of the province through which credit is given. Much of the grain of Manitoba, for example, and of the dairy produce of Ontario, is credited as the export of Quebec.

Now to give a list of the places, or the principal places, in each province where these inward or outward entries for 1900 were made:

N. W. TERRITORIES AND YUKON.		
	Value Exports.	Value Imports.
Calgary	\$ 261,866	\$ 779,956
Lethbridge	83,984	321,884
Dawson	9,095,954	1,443,945
Yukon Frontier.....	1,234,176
• Total	\$9,441,844	\$3,779,961
MANITOBA.		
Brandon	\$ 105,525	\$ 410,998
Winnipeg.....	3,463,150	6,280,866
	\$3,568,675	\$6,691,864
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.		
Charlottetown	\$1,147,574	\$ 435,032
Summerside	201,955	67,533
Total	\$1,349,529	\$ 502,565
BRITISH COLUMBIA.		
Grand Forks	\$ 6,211	\$ 524,953
Kaslo	961,416	126,549
Nanaimo	3,679,344	354,632
Nelson	1,199,225	834,516
New Westminster.....	2,477,594	683,899
Rossland.....	4,991,348	768,999
Vancouver	2,484,744	3,877,173
Victoria	2,051,930	3,389,811
Total	\$17,851,812	\$10,561,532
NEW BRUNSWICK.		
Bathurst	\$ 191,963	\$ 25,953
Chatham	1,483,563	161,378
Dalhousie	645,819	40,346
Fredericton	151,334	419,441
Moncton	606,981	418,829
Newcastle	729,304	35,956
Sackville	118,134	42,354
St. John	9,733,534	4,730,403
St. Stephen.....	361,025	676,444
Woodstock	143,842	122,605
Total	\$14,165,506	\$6,673,709
NOVA SCOTIA.		
Amherst	\$ 333,525	\$ 219,422
Annapolis.....	366,561	65,210
Halifax.....	6,758,403	6,335,691
Kentville	184,151	145,905
Lunenburg	697,291	107,411
Parrsboro	421,219	6,349
Pictou	488,534	637,180
Sydney.....	850,689	1,613,479
Truro	37,392	348,785
Windsor	291,745	235,501
Yarmouth	917,797	522,953
Other ports	1,201,666	408,830
Total	\$12,608,973	\$10,646,716
QUEBEC.		
Coaticook	\$ 984,463	\$ 159,361
Cookshire	460,771	48,886
Montreal.....	65,344,197	68,550,993
Quebec.....	5,173,843	5,439,922
St. Armand	256,176	55,674
St. Hyacinthe	62,500	283,855
St. Johns.....	502,537	2,387,396
Sherbrooke.....	941,381	1,001,467
Stanstead	188,164	631,755