

Population of British Columbia. The Government of British Columbia has issued a pamphlet relating to the population of that province. The total classed as Rural is 87,825 and Urban 89,477, a total of 177,272. The cities have a population respectively as follows: Victoria, 20,919; Vancouver, 26,386; New Westminster, 6,499; Nelson, 5,182; Nanaimo, 6,130; Rossland, 6,133; Revelstoke, 1,779; Slocan, 950; Kamloops, 1,591; Greenwood, 1,853; Kaslo, 2,118; Fernie, 1,640; Trail, 1,360; Phoenix, 1,004.

On the Indian Reserve there are 4,201. When classified by origins there are: English, 52,910; Scotch, 31,073; Irish, 20,661; Welsh and Manx, 1,822, making the total of British inhabitants 106,466, which is 60 per cent. of the whole.

There are 14,869 Chinese, 4,597 Japanese, 6,779 German, 4,993 French and Belgian, and the rest are of various origins. When classified by nationalities 144,992 are stated to be Canadian, 10,070 American, 17,712 Chinese and Japanese, 339 French and Belgian, which details show that a large portion of those in British Columbia who are of foreign origin are classed as Canadian because of their having been born in Canada. Thus we find 1,754 more Chinese and Japanese on the list of "Origins" than in the list of "Nationalities," but it is very questionable whether these people of Asiatic origin ought to be styled "Canadian." There are 10,027 Buddhists in British Columbia, 3 Fire-worshippers, 6 Mohammedans, 4,556 Pagans. Evidently, there is a field for Christian missions in the Pacific Coast, which, doubtless, is not neglected. British Columbia takes high rank for the enormous amount of wealth produced and undeveloped resources in proportion to population.

In the last R. C. "Gazette" notices are given of the incorporation of companies of an agricultural character with a joint capital of \$1,525,000.

Literary Blunders and Pilferings American, and some papers nearer home, are continually stating a facts relating to old country affairs what are rank inventions or blunders. Thus the Chicago "Tribune," a first-class journal in its way, said recently in an editorial:

"In spite of his multitudinous cares, responsibilities and worries, Gladstone found time to master Greek after he was 60 years old—a period in life when most men consider that their days of study and research are done."

Mr. Gladstone in his 22nd year, 1831, took "double honours" at Oxford, which is a very rare distinction; in 1858, in his 49th year, he published "Studies on Homer and the Homeric Age," and in 1869 "Juventus Mundi." He and his intimate friend, Lord Lyttelton, were regarded as the most exudite Greek scholars in the world. A short time

ago a prominent American journal attributed one of the best known sacred lyrics in the English language to an American lady living in Illinois, the evidence being a copy of it in her handwriting found in a bundle of papers. Now that poem was published before the alleged authoress was born! Historic anecdotes and classical sayings are continually attributed by American journalists to some Yankee. So much for American journalism. A few days ago a leading Canadian daily gravely attributed a classical saying to an English cleric, just deceased, which saying appears in a biography published in 1798, 103 years ago. In the House of Commons, Ottawa, a member last week said: "Dr. Stubbs, the celebrated historian, was never heard of before he was made Professor of History, Oxford." The fact is, of course, that Dr. Stubbs was appointed to that highly distinguished position because he was so well known to be qualified. Whether such blunders and literary misappropriations are caused by illiteracy or brazen dishonesty they are highly discreditible, as well as a nuisance, they poison the wells of literature.

The Benefits of Association.

President Wyman of the United States National Association of Life Underwriters dilated with eloquence, at its recent meeting, upon the benefits derived from such organization. A portion of his address reads as follows as reported in "The Insurance Press":

"This is an age of association. No important business or profession can be named in which its power is not felt. The uplifting of our profession and those engaged in it, in the public mind, the prominence given to the members through their activity in association work, the good feeling generally engendered and its impression upon the public as well as upon one another, is extremely helpful to those engaged in our work.

"As a profitable investment, no life agent in this country can afford to stay out of the life underwriters' associations. It is good business to be on friendly terms with your competitor, to be able to speak well of him and he of you. By united effort you become recognized as a power in the community in which you live. In union there is strength. In recognizing your strength the people will recognize more and more the beneficence of life insurance.

"The officers of our banks and other great financial institutions are looked upon with much regard by the people among whom they live, not because of their personal worth alone, but because of the positions of trust which they hold, and oftentimes on account of the size and strength of the institution they represent. Did it ever occur to you that there is not one of us but who represent in many of our respective fields an institution that is larger than