

marketed at this one point for last season's crop."

The steps described above are just the practical and energetic ones which are needed by districts situated as Brandon is. Too often is it the case that intending settlers, or people looking for employment, are drawn off to other places or misled by designing persons for want of the very assistance that may be rendered to them "in the nick of time" by an intelligent and trustworthy agent.

AN OBJECT-LESSON IN STATISTICS.

"Things seen are mightier than things heard," says a great writer, and the statement is adopted as a motto by the compiler of George Johnson's GRAPHIC STATISTICS, just issued at Ottawa under the auspices of the Minister of Agriculture. The sentence is one which might well be adopted by Kindergarten teachers to urge as a *raison d'être* for their schools. And indeed, the unique collection of Canadian statistics here presented is neither more nor less than a series of object-lessons, designed to place quickly and forcibly before the mind what tables of figures often fail to do, since many persons have an aversion to figures, and many who have not are yet unable to grasp readily the meaning of a mass of numerals which to others appears simple. To such the work here noticed will possess a pleasing novelty.

An effort has been made in this book, according to the preface, "to collect statistics suggestive of the changes and illustrative of the development in Canada during the period of Confederation." The method of presenting them is that of dividing pages into squares and columns, numbered consecutively on the margin, and then indicating by chequer-work, by shading, coloring, or by single zig-zag lines, the development and extent of an industry, the advance or decline in failures, imports, insurance losses, coal sales, mortgages, or what not, from year to year. Thus, a *loyal* blue line, on page 68½, represents the total sales of Nova Scotia coal as zig-zagging from 500,000 tons in 1868 up to 884,000 tons in 1873, down to 640,000 tons in 1876, and then up again, some years slowly, other years quickly, to 1,540,000 tons in 1887. A red line, roughly corresponding to the first, illustrates the sales of N. S. coal to other provinces. A black line traces the course, generally declining, of sales of Nova Scotia coal to foreign countries from 260,000 tons in 1873 to less than 100,000 now. The tables of shipping and of water-borne commerce, pages 46 to 55, are interesting, and are besides made distinct to the eye by colored columns; British shipping, for example, is shown by the color red, American by brown, Canadian by black, other countries by blue. The coasting trade of each province is separately shown. That of Quebec and Ontario undergoes some strange vagaries, that of New Brunswick and P. E. Island remains for a dozen years much upon a level, while those of Nova Scotia and British Columbia display in that time a pretty steady advance.

An amusing mode is adopted by Mr. Johnson of illustrating how much tobacco is used by the residents in each province of the Dominion. From a series of seven heaps of fuming pipes and cigars at the bottom of the page, he represents seven columns of smoke rising. The height to which the fragrant smoke reaches represents the quantity of tobacco used by each person in the Confederation period. In Ontario and Nova Scotia this was about 35 lbs. each in 19 years, in Quebec it was 45, and in Manitoba and B. Columbia 50 and 56 lbs. respectively.

But the most "graphic" of all his pages is page 36, where the extent of our wine, beer, and spirit-drinking is presented in a very ingenious way. On an imaginary table stands an array of pewter tankards, colored grey, spirit-tumblers, colored blue, wine-glasses, colored red. The sizes of these represent the quantity and proportion of each kind of intoxicant used by the dwellers in the various provinces. Down by the sea, they drink, as Mr. Johnson says, "morespirits than beer," for the big blue spirit-glass in the diagram overtops the modest wee flagon of ale, and the allowance of wine per head is merely fractional. Going northward and westward among the provinces, we see that Quebeckers drank, in 19 years, 74½ gallons per man; i. e., 37 of ale, 32 of spirits, and the rest wine. Ontario, whose residents drink "nearly three times more beer than spirits," swallowed 60 gallons of beer per man, 20 of spirits, and 8 of wine in the course of 19 years. It is to be hoped these beverages were not sophisticated. But when we come to British Columbia, it is a case of Scott's soldiers' song:

"Whoop! bully boys, off with thy liquor;
Drink 'up-sees out' and a fig for the Vicar."
They drink, out on that favored coast, if Mr. Johnson is correct, more beer, wine, and spirits per head than any other province of the lot. Is it "cussedness" that induces them? Surely it is not climate, for they are said to have the finest climate of all out-doors.

THE USE OF LEATHER IN THE REALM OF PASTIME.

Baseball players, boxers, and those fond of athletic sports in general, are indebted to skillful manufacturers of leather for much of the entertainment they enjoy in different ways. Leather is adapted to many purposes. It combines in the highest degree, strength, softness, toughness, beauty of finish and of texture. There are fashions in leather, even in the sporting world and among baseball men. There has risen a marked demand for shoes made from kangaroo skins, because they are tough, light and soft. Raw hide seems little used for amusement purposes, except, perhaps, the gut on lawn tennis bats. The worsted web belts worn in this game are mounted in leather, otherwise the material is not much required.

Imported dogskin is used in catcher's masks, which are made of the best hardened wire, padded with goat hair, and the padding faced with the best imported dogskin, which is impervious to perspiration and always soft and pliable. Horse hide is sometimes used instead for cheaper masks. The breast protectors for catchers and umpires in games of base ball are made of chamois leather and canvas padded, and sell at 3 to \$5 dollars each. League club bat bags are made of sole leather, and hold from one to two dozen bats. Cost, \$15 and down. Individual bat bags cost \$3.50 each.

Tennis racket bags of split russet leather cost \$1.50. If made of grain calf russet leather, \$3 each. Football shin guards cost \$2 in buff, and \$2.50 in white chamois per pair. Quiver and belt for archers cost \$2 to \$2.50 in buff leather. Buckskin leg guards for cricket cost \$4 to \$4.50 a pair.

Badges for firemen's caps are of red, white or blue patent leather. They cost \$1 a dozen. The caps themselves, made of black enameled leather, cost about \$2 each. The best firemen's helmets are of sole leather, varnished. They cost \$48 to \$54 a dozen.

Lunch satchels, covered with leather, cost \$1.50. Straps for baskets or shawls, 25 to 50c.

each. Fly books for fishermen, \$4 each. Bass books, \$1.75 to \$2 each, furnished. Reel and tackle cases are made of bridle leather, furnished with morocco-lined trays at \$5 to \$7.50 each. Shot pouches made of heavy embossed leather cost from \$75c. to \$4, according to size. Hunting leggins cost \$3.50 a pair. These are of grain leather with side springs.

Dog collars are made of leather. The best, with nickel plate trimmings, cost \$2. A nice bridle leather dog collar, 40c. to \$1. Dog whips are 30c. to \$1.50. Leather muzzles cost 30c. to \$1.

Of balls many millions are made and sold yearly. League and Association balls cost \$12 to \$15 a dozen. Covers are buckskin and horsehide. Horsehide covered balls retail from 25c. up. Sheepskin covered balls from 5c. to 50c. each.

Football require cowhide specially prepared for this sport. Strength, pliability and waterproof qualities are needed, and when the ball is sewed ready for inflation, a hollow rubber ball is placed inside, air is forced in, the leather is tightly laced, and there is your ball swelled and light and ready to be kicked out of every field in the country. Good balls cost from \$2.50 to \$6 each. Leather shoes for this game have sole-leather ribbed soles, and are worth about \$6 per pair; canvas are cheaper.

Cricket does not make many demands on the leather trade, except in wicket-keeping gloves, which are covered with buckskin, or white chamois leather or buff chamois leather. Cricketers who have means willingly pay \$10 for leather bags in which to convey their outfit.

Running shoes are a special branch of manufacture, and need great care and best material. The best running shoes are made of fine calfskin or kangaroo, and retail at \$6 per pair; machine made, \$3, poorer quality. They must be very easy, light and durable. Gymnasium shoes or pumps often have stout buckskin soles or chamois leather soles; worth from 75c. to \$1 per pair.

Clog dancers at variety halls and theaters call for a neat wooden-soled shoe, with leather uppers, of all qualities and colors, though black is well liked. These dancing clogs run from \$3 to \$4.50 per pair, and should be justly proud of the applause accorded to their wearers in public. Minstrels and funny men order remarkable shoes, with stiff oak soles, 12 to 18 inches long; the uppers are mostly black goat or kid. These irrepressible adjuncts of the temporary colored brother cost him about \$5 per pair, and are not used for street exercises.

John L. Sullivan and his lusty competitors could bear eloquent testimony to the skill of the leather manufacturer in attending to their wants. The best boxing gloves are made of white kid leather, and sell at \$7 per set of two pairs; buckskin and chamois are also employed. A good set may be had for \$5.50, kid back, tan palm.

Fencers need leather gauntlets and padded gloves, which sell from \$1 each to \$3.50 per pair.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

—Advices received from Harbor Grace Newfoundland, state that the number of people in that town and surrounding country who are getting ready to emigrate to Canada and the United States may be roughly computed at 800. The exodus this year is nearly double that of last year, and the people remaining are looking forward to union with Canada as their only hope. In the face of such a wholesale deportation of Newfoundlanders, what can the opponents of Confederation have to say on the subject?