THE EXPENSES OF FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

The statistics of Fraternal Societies in our last issue are so clear as to need no explanatory com-Several of the items are more suggestive than satisfactory. The legal expenses are large enough to make a lawyer's mouth water to have a Three of the fraternal pull at such fruitful trees. societies last year incurred law costs respectively to amount of \$15,532, \$14,538, \$19,760 and \$10,449. Whatever may have been the case with the rest of the members, those of the legal profession who were employed by their brethren must have regarded the friendly feeling shown towards them and their bills, with enthusiasm. The printers also of the official publications of most of the societies must be very earnest supporters of the Orders for the sums paid to some of them are sufficient to maintain an entire establishment. One fraternal society spent last year \$114,601 on printing, advertising and its official publication; a second, \$88,821; and a third \$55,084. The cost of an annual Convention seems suggestive of the delegates having a good time, fraternizing being quite an expensive operation in some cases, and no doubt is a highly enjoyable experience. The statistical pie served up in our last issue is full of plums which each reader can pick out for himself.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE OF CANADA.

The last Census Bulletin gives the ages of the people of this Dominion in groups as in tables below. The first gives the respective numbers at yearly ages from 1 to 5, then up to 95, in groups of 5 years, as follows —

14 203,964 37,97 159 160,671 29,91 141 140,963 26,24 159 105,673 19,67 174 76,380 14,22 189 47,796 8,90 184 25,830 4,81 189 9,838 1,83 194 2,910 0,54 194 0,077 9,14
54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 54 5

The entire population of Canada at time of the Census, April, 1901, was 5,371,315, consisting of 2,751,706 males and 2,619,609 females. Tee following table shows the number per 1000 of various ages in the several Provinces, and the unorganized Territories:—

Years.	Canada.	Quebec.	Ontario.	N. Brunswick	Scotia
	per 1000,	per 1000.	per 1000.	per 1000.	per 1000
0-1 1-4 5-9 10-19 20-29 20-39 40-49 50-59 60 over Not giv	24,497 95,210 114,664 210,906 173,549 129,259 98,494 67,886 76,397 en 9,137	30.53 113.57 127.36 218.84 165.41 116.92 90.79 64.86 71.18 .54	21.26 81.62 105.51 210.15 180.31 136.54 105.76 72.98 83.71 2.16	24.14 97.83 119.64 225.38 165.06 115.40 92.88 71.03 87.87	21.98 92.09 114.59 217.31 170.23 113.99 92.97 74.25 101.32 1.27

P. E. Island, 19.99 90.40 121.69 239.59 153.63 103.50 93.62 75.69	Manitoba. 28.40 112.35 129.34 215.18 183.43 140.61 97.22 52.23	British Columbia, 14.35 71.41 83.62 133.32 199.94 197.68 117.16 56.67	North West, 29.50 116.35 130.39 202.37 172.08 140.50 94.85 49.08	Unorganized Territories. 3.15 37.96 38.97 59.29 136.84 163.69 85.49 31.38
100.94	39.92	40.76	37.39	14.25
.95	1.32	85.09	27.49	428.98

The greatest number per 1000 is found in those whose age runs from 10 to 20, except in the unorganized territories where there are few children, and tar fewer youths under 20 than elsewhere. Of those under 20 Quebec takes the lead with 490.292 per 1,000, that is, nearly half the people in this province are under 20 years of age. Manitoba and the Territories run close to Quebec in this feature, and Ontario stands the lowest of the older provinces with 418.541 per 1,000 under 20 years of age. Naturally the newer Provinces, British Columbia, Manitoba and the Territories show the largest proportions of men from 20 to 45. The fact that Quebec has the largest proportion of infants seems to indicate that the excessive death rate amongst those under a year old in this city is more than offset by the high birth rate of the This province has a larger numprovince at large. ber per 1,000 of children from 4 to 9 years of age than any of the other older provinces. It looks well for the North West to see how numerous are the young folks in Manitoba and the Territories.

A BRITISH FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

The Ancient Order of Foresters Annual High Court was opened at Barrow-in-Furness on 4th inst. This Society is the especial favourite of the artisan classes in Great Britian and the Colonies. Within the last half century the Order has made rapid advances in numbers and in financial strength. Some 37 years ago the attention of the members was drawn to the contributions being inadequate to fulfill the obligations. Steps were promptly taken to remedy this defect; a most commendable spirit having been shown throughout the Society to have its finances put on a sound basis. The membership on 31st December last stood at 928,035.

The High Court report shows that 40,993 new members had joined in 1901, and 24,723 had left the Order, which illustrates our remark of last week as to the temporary character of a large number of the new accessions made by these societies, into and out of which there is a continuous stream of mere casuals." One cause of this is the liability of men whose education is defective, to act without due consideration in either joining a society or severing connection with it. The most trivial incidents in a Lodge or Court often leading to secessions out of