

ing in the Province is 7,288 with 490,718 pupils and 17,284 teachers. As the number of children of school age is 543,873, the percentage attending school is high considering there is no compulsory system.

As well as the elementary, model and high schools, the Province of Quebec has 3 Universities, 21 Classical Colleges, 5 Technical Schools, 12 Schools of Arts and Manufactures, 4 Schools for Deaf Mutes and the Blind, 3 Agricultural Colleges, 53 Domestic Science Schools, 69 Night Schools, 62 Dressmaking Schools, 1 School for Higher Commercial Studies. Outside the universities and classical colleges, tuition at all the above special schools is practically free, so that there is nothing to prevent the poorest from having a first-class education in Quebec.

Bureau of Statistics.

Still another example of the modernness of the Quebec administration is the statistical bureau under Mr. G. E. Marquis, which department compiles and publishes from time to time statistics, including vital statistics, that cover every phase of progress in the province. This Bureau is probably the most up-to-date record of provincial activities that we have in Canada, and is invaluable to students and administrators.

Those who have to deal with governments know to their cost the time wasted in completing their business, but the Quebec Government is a pleasant exception. The Premier sets the pace in giving quick decisions in any question of business, and his example is followed by his colleagues and subordinates. The result is satisfaction.

If space allowed, one would like to take up the Natural Resources of the Province and their development, people's co-operative banks, farmer's clubs, public health department, and so on, but enough has been said to show that the administration of this province of great natural wealth and enormous potentialities is right up-to-date.

QUEBEC'S FOREST WEALTH LEADS DOMINION.

The Province of Quebec has more forest wealth than any other Province of the Dominion. It has almost twice as much as Ontario, and has thirty per cent. more timber than British Columbia, which is commonly believed to be richer in timber than any other Province in Canada.

Federal estimates show that there are 414 millions of acres of timber in Canada. This forest wealth is divided into Provinces as follows:—

	Millions of acres.
Nova Scotia	5
New Brunswick	9
Quebec	130
Ontario	70
British Columbia	100
Manitoba
Saskatchewan	100
Alberta
Total	414

The forests of the Province of Quebec, New Brunswick, Ontario, Nova Scotia and British Columbia—with the exception of those in the railway belt—are under the exclusive administration of the Provincial Governments, while those in the Western Provinces are under the control of the Federal Forest Service.

The aggregate value of the forest products of Canada in 1911 was about \$170,000,000, while in 1912 it was \$182,000,000.

The Province of Quebec's proportion of these products was 30 per cent.

According to the census of 1911, lumbering throughout Canada gave employment to 70,000 persons; Quebec's

share was about 30,000. It takes about 21,000 men each year to cut timber in the Province of Quebec.

A conservative estimate of the forest wealth of the Province of Quebec places it at \$600,000,000. The forests of Quebec contain approximately the following:

50 billion feet, board measure, of white and red pine, worth	\$200,000,000
125 billion feet, board measure, of spruce and balsam fir, worth	250,000,000
100 billion feet, board measure, of pulp wood, worth	100,000,000
35 billion feet, board measure, of hardwood birch, maple, etc., worth	25,000,000
20 billion feet, board measure of cedar, worth	25,000,000
	\$600,000,000

The forest products of Quebec mainly consist of shingles, railroad ties, pulp-wood, pickets, spool wood, knees, staves, stave wood, fire wood, lathes and large lumber.

The following table shows the value of forest products in Quebec in 1914:

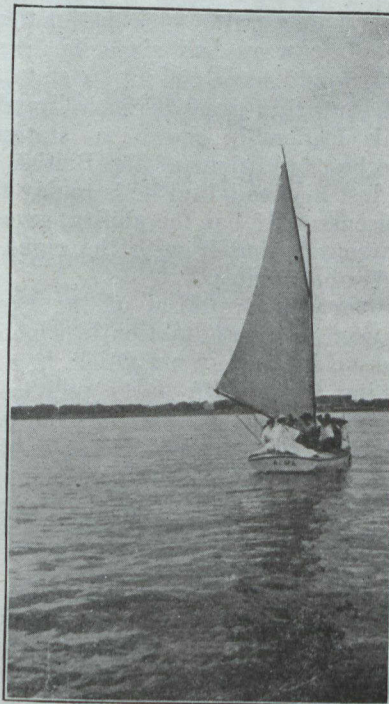
Trees.	Total value.
Spruce	\$10,249,820.59
Balsam Fir	3,029,165.36
White Pine	2,806,622.40
Red Pine	463,039.63
Grey Pine	204,205.68
Hemlock	465,976.02
Tamarac	74,384.13
Balsam	453,552.90

Along with various other trees, making a total of

Other forest products, such as shingles, railway ties, etc., were estimated at 57,676,836.62, making a grand total of \$26,239,167.90.

COST OF MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC LIGHTING LOW.

The city of Beloit, Kansas, owns its electric light plant. The City Light and Water Department recently compiled a record of the homes in which electricity was used in electric cooking stoves. This record showed that the average monthly bill for electricity in all such homes, including its use for lighting, cooking, laundering and all household appliances, was only \$6.95.



The Great and Peaceful St. Lawrence that Runs Through the Province of Quebec.