

find the chances are that 150,000 of our boys will learn to make something; 330 of these will be wheelwrights, 560 tinworkers. No fewer than 12,000 will have to do with cotton and wool manufacture. Boiler-makers, cabinet-makers, plumbers, jewelers, all these and a hundred other trades are included in this industrial army. One hundred and twenty thousand will be clerks, shopkeepers, or assistants, and 80,000 will live on the land. They will not all drive the plough. Some of them will be gardeners, or nurserymen, woodmen, fruit growers, graziers, or the like. This is a section, however, which has sadly diminished of late years. Forty thousand will wield pick and shovel deep in mines or quarries, and a similar number will work in brick, or stone, or other branches of the building trades. Only 5,000 less will be the number of those who will drive cabs, vans, waggons, or be engaged as porters, guards, engine-drivers, in the employ of our vast railway system. Domestic service accounts for another 13,000 of the number, 25,000 will engage in what are commonly called the professions. This number includes clergymen, barristers, and solicitors, doctors, artists, authors, and all the ever-growing army of teachers. Navy and army will absorb another 3,000 of whom 2,200 are likely to enter the latter service, and 800 to defend their country afloat, and we fill our number with 2,000 who will be fishermen, or will enter our merchant service.

The work which the 489,000 girls will engage in is just as varied as that of the men; but, as women rarely continue to follow any

money-making profession after marriage, it will be better to deduct from the number at once the 344,000 who will wed at an average age of twenty-five years and six months. Then there must be deducted another 1,000 who are classed as infirm. Women thus incapacitated form rather a larger proportion than is the case with men. On the other hand, in the matter of criminality, women shine superior. Only 100 out of all these 489,000 girl babies will spend their time under lock and key, and, roughly speaking, 900 will represent the tramping class. Fifty-seven thousand of our unmarried women will earn their living in manufacturing industries, and 48,000 are likely to become cooks, housemaids, ladies'-maids, or "generals." Sixteen thousand will live on the land, most of these doing hard work on the farms, but others keeping poultry, or acting as dairy-maids. Shops swallow up 14,000 who range from the smart Bond Street milliner, who makes a favor of putting a bonnet on the head of a duchess down to a poor, tired girl, who stands fourteen hours out of the twenty-four behind the counter of an East End sweat shop. The professions claim the goodly number of 1,800. We are left with 6,200 whose occupations will be so many and varied that they cannot be more than glanced at in this article. They include 800 hospital nurses, 1,100 typists and stenographers; also seventy who will give their employment as "baby minders." Probabilities point to eighty-seven turning detectives, and another ninety-three becoming professional packers.—*Cassell's Saturday Journal*.