

REVERENCE FOR MIKADO:

One Reason Why the Japanese Make Almost Inevitable Soldiers - Their Undying Patriotism.

"To every child of the Island Kingdom the emperor is Japan—he is also as a god, believed in devoutly by all, whether literally or allegorically, and to die for him on the field of battle is but to ascend to his other and everlasting kingdom. To the old school Japanese," Mr. Alexander Hume Ford says in his article on "Patriotism of the Japanese," in Pearson's, "all this is as real as his undying patriotism and love of country. He has followed the emperor through many changes and revolutions, with but one fixed desire uppermost in his breast—to die at last for his mikado. This desire to die for king and country has descended from father to son, and is as strong to-day in the hearts of young Japan, as ever it was in the breasts of the old Samurai chivalry. The Japanese soldier boy goes off to war in Korea or Manchuria eager to give his life for his country, knowing full well that the news of his honorable death on the field of battle will be received at home with rejoicing. His aged parents will go up to the temple to offer thanks to God that he has been so good to them as to accept their offering of a son for the glory of his country, while from miles around, the envious neighbors will assemble to do homage, and point out to one another the happy family that can boast a member who lies dead upon the battlefield—a son who has given his life in the service of his emperor."

OLD THEORY IS DOUBTED.

Some Meteorologists Deny That Forests Influence the Rainfall to Any Great Extent.

Almost from time immemorial meteorologists and the public generally have held to the opinion that the cutting away of forest trees greatly diminishes the rainfall in a given area. Of late, however, the first named class doubt the correctness of the theory, although they concede that denuding the land of trees accelerates the rate at which water runs off mountain sides. The same attitude is adopted by the forestry bureau at Washington. In a report regarding a special study of the Rock River watershed, the region lies partly in Wisconsin and partly in Illinois. Within the last 18 or 19 years there has been some decrease in precipitation in the valley and the river is lower than it once was.

In discussing the facts the bureau adopts a notably cautious manner, saying that "it cannot be safely asserted that forest destruction has produced any falling off in the annual precipitation over the region." Commenting on the facts in "The Bulletin of the American Geographical Society," R. DeD. Ward, a well known meteorologist, calls attention to the fact that a falling off in rainfall has been observed at many other localities in the western part of the United States for several years, thus in a measure corroborating the conclusion of Bruckner that there is a 25-year cycle in the climate.

POTTERY AND PORCELAIN.

Russian Product of Which Little is Seen Outside of Russia—Samples in This Country.

Very little is known in this country of Russian pottery. In St. Petersburg there is a royal porcelain manufactory where exceedingly fine and artistic ware is produced, though it is almost impossible to bring samples out of that country, which accounts for its great scarcity in Europe and America, says the China, Glass and Pottery Review. The pottery is a bold, semi-barbaric character, with arabesque decorations, consisting of heads of animals in relief, etc. The industry is carried on rather sparingly, and, aside from this royal porcelain plant, there is but little attention given to the production of ceramic ware.

In the Pennsylvania museum, of which Edwin Arlee Barber is curator, can be seen a case of decorated Russian pottery, which was originally exhibited at the centennial in 1876. This pottery is of a buff or orange colored clay, and the decorations are in relief and highly colored. The pieces are in the shape of coffee pots, vases, plaques, etc. Another variety is decorated with conventionalized animals, painted in enameled colors. There is also in this museum a single piece of fine porcelain, artistically decorated, consisting of a cup and saucer, the product of one of the modern Russian potteries.

Ages of Married Couples.

A curious correlation between the ages of husband and wife appears to have been established in the course of the recent investigation of the inheritance of physical qualities by Prof. Karl Pearson. Prof. Pearson's results, published in Biometrika, may be briefly summarized: "These data have shown that there is a very definite correlation between the degree of longevity of husband and wife. Think that place as if men destined to live to old age, marry women of similar vitality, while short-lived men generally marry short-lived women. There has been an unconscious selection from the point of view of general vitality. This follows clearly from the study of the age of decease of a great number of couples, taken from graveyard inscriptions." The influence of grief upon the longevity of the surviving partner is not taken into account.

Russia's Two-Headed Eagle.

Russia's imperial two-headed eagle was first assumed by Ivan Basilovitch, when in 1472 he married Sophia, daughter of Thomas Palaeologus, and niece of Constantine XIV, the last emperor of Byzantium. The two heads symbolize the eastern or Byzantine empire of the western or Roman empire.

THEY KEEP THEIR NERVE.

Engineers on Fast Trains Have Too Much to Do to Worry About Possible Accidents.

"Speaking of railroad wrecks," said the commercial traveler in the smoking compartment of the Pullman car, according to the Chicago Inter Ocean, "my observation leads me to believe they are due to the fact that the nerves of the engineers are brought to such a high tension after a number of bad accidents that they lose control of themselves." "That's just where you are wrong," quietly said a gray-haired man with a tanned, weather-beaten face, who sat near the window smoking a cigar. "I think you will all credit me with knowing what I am talking about, as I have been a railroad engineer for the last 30 years, have run all kinds of engines, from a mine dumper to a hundred-ton passenger engine with a seven-foot wheel, and have railroaded on all the principal lines in the United States. "The majority of people seem to have the idea that the engineer of a fast train is always in fear of run-ins and collisions, and that he is under such a nervous strain that he sometimes has to be lifted from the cab when he reaches the end of his run. That isn't so. An engineer has too many duties, such as watching his signals, keeping water in his boiler, and seeing that he is on schedule time, to have much time to worry himself about accidents that are likely to happen. As long as he pays the proper attention to his own train he knows that is all he can do, and that if anything goes wrong it is beyond his control. So he doesn't take up any of his time worrying. Accidents will happen, no matter how much care is taken to prevent them, and sometimes there can't be found any reason for them; but you may be sure that they are never caused through the engineer losing his nerve."

COSTLY STICKS OF TIMBER.

Some Mahogany Logs Bring as Much as \$50,000—Mexico the Chief Source of Supply.

Sydney H. Shadoboldt, of Washington, largely interested in a 130,000-acre timber and plantation tract in the state of Vera Cruz on the Coatzacoalcos river, is familiar with all phases of the timber trade, and for several years his attention has been given largely to the purchase and marketing of mahogany, says the Mexican Herald. Speaking of mahogany generally, he said: "Mahogany has been esteemed a very valuable wood for more than 200 years, and during all that time the world has had substantially its whole supply from Mexico, Honduras, Cuba and Santo Domingo. Up to within about ten years the proportion secured from these districts was about 60 per cent. from Mexico, 30 per cent. from Honduras, and 10 per cent. from Cuba and Santo Domingo combined. Now comparatively little is obtained from Cuba, and practically none from Santo Domingo. The product of all of the four districts belongs to the same species, but there are marked differences in the fibre of the wood from West India islands and that from the mainland. The Mexican and Honduran growth is of a better grade than any other. The mahogany of Mexico is worth in the United States and Europe from \$80 to \$100 a thousand feet, on the average. The value of individual logs, however, is occasionally very high, single sticks bringing as much as \$5,000."

THE PALMISTRY BUSINESS.

Quick Profits Realized at Coney Island by Fortune Tellers—Argument of a Sorceress.

"Somebody is going to make money out of the palmistry business, and why shouldn't I be that person?" said the Egyptian sorceress who came from Alabama, and who supported her sick husband and her poor children by the proceeds of her Coney Island stand, according to Frank Leslie's Monthly. "I said to myself: 'I'll go into this as a serious business, and I'll go into it the right sort of way. I'll be the executive, and I'll hire experienced people to do the rest.' I started in with only \$30, and I've got \$5,000 worth of fittings alone now. I don't know anything else I could have taken up that I'd have been able to get along so well at. I'm able to pay my people good wages, too, which I couldn't have done if I'd taken up dressmaking or anything else I'd have to employ girls in. I start them in at eight dollars a week and I raise them as high as \$15 when they prove to be quick and clever at reading character."

American Sugar.

A leading newspaper of Austria complains that under the reciprocity treaty with Cuba the consumption of sugar in the United States will be fully covered by the home production and Cuban crops. The consumption in the United States is estimated at 2,000,000 tons a year. Out of this Cuba, where the crop is this year nearly \$350,000 tons larger than last year, will deliver the lion's share—say 1,200,000 tons. The raw sugar production of Louisiana and Florida contributes 300,000 tons, the Philippines 100,000 tons and the United States proper turns out 250,000 tons of beet sugar.

Finest Choir in World.

The cathedral of Alexander Nevskoi, St. Petersburg, is said to have the finest choir in the world. It is composed of about thirty of the best voices in the Russian monasteries. Whenever a novice with an exceptionally good voice is entered he is sent to the monastery of Alexander Nevskoi, where he is trained as carefully as an opera singer, and remains there doing nothing except assisting at the meals at mass in the morning and vespers in the afternoon until he becomes aged, when he is retired on a pension.

KING'S SON IN LONDON.

Scion of Cetewayo, Chief of Zululand, Living in Seclusion in British Metropolis.

In a small lodging in Bloomsbury, London, a king's son lives. The king, his father, was Cetewayo, chief of the Zululand, who matched the prowess of his people against England's might. "H. K. H. Prince Cetewayo," who lived in a kraal and wore no clothes, has taken a lodging in this brick and mortar wilderness of Bloomsbury, and has become a reader at the British Museum. He is already a favorite. Constables, commissioners, waiters—all are ready with their attention and their smiles. He holds his head up and carries himself expansively, as befits the descendant of chiefs whose word or whim was life or death to 100,000 human beings. His eyes are well parted, and look at you straight. There is decision in his speech and force in the lines of his mouth. "People here often call me 'Setywayo,'" he said. "That is not right. I am 'Ketchwabyo.'" "Yes, I am studying the history and customs of the country. When I go back to my country I may write a book or I may not." "I have not many friends here, no. Most of those men in the reading room are from the west coast. There are not many Zululand in this country, no." "I came to England with my father in '82. I have been back to my own country since then several times. When I can no more bear the cold I go back to my own country. I came to England with the South African exhibition at Earl's court."

"Before the war against the Boers I went back to Africa to fight for the English. It was a great grief to the Zululand when they were not allowed to fight for the English. "I like to be here very much, but I can't stand the cold. I cannot bear to wrap myself up. I hate this great coat. I cannot bear tight clothes. Sometimes I do not like the food. Too much meat. The Zululand eat a little bit of the meat now and then, but more rice and maize and cornstuffs." Now, there was one sad thing about this son of a fallen king. He never once smiled.

FRESH FIELD FOR WOMEN.

Act as Secret Agents in Society for British Merchants—Sought by Advertising.

The automobile boom in England has opened up a fresh field for women touts, and one female expert driver in the social world is known to have cleared some hundreds of pounds in commissions in a short time, but it would appear that this system of female touting is done in London to an almost incredible extent. Women are acting as secret agents for wine merchants, soap manufacturers, and even as touts for money lenders, while there are several so-called "men-about-town" whose only income is derived from commissions for one service.

So prevalent has become the custom amongst women moving in society of increasing their means for adding to their wardrobe by touting for tradespeople that the following advertisement, unblushingly was inserted in a London paper recently: "LADY MOVING IN GOOD SOCIETY REQUIRED at once to wear and so make fashionable daily article of jewelry. Liberal remuneration. Strict secrecy."

It is well known that it is no uncommon thing for a delicate suggestion to be made at fashionable shops that in return for a tactful recommendation the firm would be only too delighted to supply dresses, hats or shoes, as the case may be, gratis, even paying a commission upon new orders obtained.

KING SPENDS MORE MONEY.

Civil List for Keeping Up English Court Shows Increase Over That of Queen Victoria.

The parliamentary return recently issued shows the king's civil list for keeping up his court increased soon after Edward ascended the throne. The list, which had been \$369,000 in the case of his mother, was raised to \$965,000, while the total sum payable by the country to the royal family was increased to \$2,350,000, as compared to \$1,925,000 of the previous reign.

The only private inheritance falling to the king from his mother was the revenues from the duchy of Lancaster, amounting to \$309,000 in the later years of the queen's life. This has risen to \$305,000 for the king's private use. The price of Wales' income also is improving, for, whereas the duchy of Cornwall, which is his appanage, only yielded \$200,000 in 1886, last year's return was \$260,000, with over sixty thousand dollars carried forward to the next account.

The king and queen celebrated the forty-first anniversary of their wedding the other day. The event occasioned unusual rejoicings at Windsor, where, at St. George's chapel, his majesty married. The queen was 19 then and the king two years older.

Good Pay.

After a search of five centuries buried treasure worth \$16,000,000 has been dug up in Bolivia. Almost anyone, says the Chicago Daily News, would be willing to search five centuries for an amount like that.

Almost More Than He Could Carry.

As the world's cotton crop is valued at the modest sum of \$750,000,000 it will be seen, says the Chicago Daily News, that one man could hardly carry around the change in his vest pocket with which to buy it.

ODD SAMPLES OF ENGLISH.

Japs Bid for Anglo-American Trade with Curious Results in the Advertising Line.

The extent to which Japan is becoming Anglicized is evidenced more or less by the ever increasing use of the English language there. There are few large stores in Tokio, states the New York Herald, which do not exhibit some sign or other written in English, and the same is true, to a less degree, of other large cities in Japan. At Kioto, for instance, there is a hotel which displays an announcement reading as follows: "On the dining time nobody shall be enter to the dining and drawing room without the guests allow."

The municipal ordinances of that city contain the following specimen of English literature: "Any dealer shall be honestly by his trade. Of course the sold one shall prepare to make up the safe package."

A Tokio dentist recently sent out a circular written in both Japanese and English. The so-called English portion read as follows: "Our tooth is an important organ for human life and countenance, as you know; therefore when it is attack by disease or injury artificial tooth is also very useful. I am engaged in the dentistry and I will make for your purpose."

A shoemaker in the same city displays a signboard containing the words: "Shoes maid and men dead hear."

At Nikko you can buy a bottle of claret which has a printed label on it like this: "Weak man who is not so hard of his stomach takes notice of his health ever must use this wine, usually."

Fortunately for the buyer of the wine, the claret is not as bad as the English.

CURIOUS COOKING DEVICE.

Electric Egg Cookers with Mechanism for Automatically Flushing Eggs Out of Water When Boiled.

There are some things new under the sun in these days, although in some cases one does not encounter them on dry land. Nowhere is one more likely to encounter oddities of kitchen economy than on the big ocean liners, the cooks, purser and stewards of which have been busy for the last 60 years devising arrangements for the convenience of their work. Perhaps the most astonishing culinary outfit is that in the kitchen of the White Star line steamship Oceanic, which, in a circular issued recently for the benefit of American patrons, one of its paid writers takes some pains in describing. The cooking is done by electricity, so that there is absolutely none of the fumes and odors of wood, coal, petroleum or gas clinging to the food when it is served. The little electric stoves are arranged in rows, somewhat resembling a typewriter keyboard, and each stove cooks a certain vegetable, meat, fish, soup, dessert, or what not. But the odddest thing of all is the arrangement for boiling eggs, speaking of which the circular states: "On another side were electric egg cookers, which by an ingenious mechanism automatically pushed the eggs out of the water as soon as they were boiled." This is without doubt the most up-to-date wrinkle in cooking eggs, and the proprietors of some of the restaurants would do well to order a gross at once.

IF JAPAN IS VICTORIOUS.

Her Policy in Respect to her Neighbors—No "Yellow Peril" for Western World.

Even at the outset of the struggle, writes D. W. Stevens, the counselor to the Japanese legation in Washington, in Leslie's Monthly, the prophecy may be heard that if Japan is victorious she will gain a predominant influence in the affairs of the far east and will use it to the injury of American and European interests. It is argued that race affiliations with China and Korea will be cemented, and that the western world will have to face the "Yellow Peril" in an acute and dangerous form. This belief betrays ignorance of Japan's past and present policy, as well as of her actual relations with her neighbors and their most probable development. Japan's past policy was shown by the conclusion of the commercial treaty with China at the close of the war of 1894, whereby the field for development of commerce in that empire was opened to the whole world. She entered into the present struggle primarily for self-protection; after that for the maintenance of the principle of "equal opportunity for all nations" in China and Korea. No one pretends in her behalf that she is acting for others, but this fact remains that her success means the triumph of a cause in which other nations are as vitally interested as herself.

Secret Stock Transactions.

"New Yorkers look on Washington as one of the best towns in the United States in the matter of trading in the market," said Mr. George L. Devoe, according to the Washington Post. "There is more secret buying and selling of stocks going on in Washington than in any other city in the country, for the reason that so many of the men operating are in the employ of the government and are afraid to be seen in the brokers' offices. Many of these men are under bond, and one of the conditions of their bond is that they must refrain from speculating and from playing the races. But this prohibition doesn't keep them from taking a flyer in stocks, only they do it in such a private way that few people know of their deals, which are transacted before and after regular business hours."

OCTOPUS IN TIDE GAUGE.

Marine Officials at Port Simpson, B. C., Find Eighty-Pound Monster in Their Register.

A devil fish has been caught under remarkable circumstances at Port Simpson, B. C., by George Kudge, the officer in charge of the tide gauge there. The gauge is a small, self-registering instrument placed in a sheltered box on a wooden column or pile well made of a plank placed against the side of the wharf. This well is about fifteen inches square, and extends from about three feet above the top of the wharf to five or six feet below the level of low water. The well is made water tight to keep out the wave motion, with the exception of a small inlet in one side near the bottom, one-half inch in width. This admits the water, and also keeps out all foreign matter that might interfere with the working of a six-inch copper float which is suspended inside. This float is attached to one end of a copper cord which passes over the pulley wheel of the instrument and on the other end is a counter weight of lead.

For several weeks this cord was continually breaking, and much of the record of the tides was lost. Thinking that something must be catching the float as it rose and fell with the tide, the officer in charge was ordered to open the top of the column and ascertain the trouble. Instead of finding something projecting from the side of the well he discovered a devil fish trying to climb up the sides. This at once explained the breaking of the wire. The octopus was evidently catching the float and breaking the copper cord.

After two hours' hard fighting the octopus was finally fished out on to the wharf by means of spears. Its weight was 80 pounds, and the arms were from eight to nine feet in length. The question is: How did the octopus get there? The only opening was the one-half inch inlet at the bottom of the well. The devil fish must have got in when very small, and kept on growing until he became strong enough to do the damage mentioned.

The gauge has only been in operation one year, and supposing the fish to have been washed in when first placed there, its growth at that rate is about eighty pounds a year. Another puzzle is what the devil fish lived on.

TWO NEW LIFE-SAVERS.

French Motor Boat That Cannot Sink, and Belt That is Always in Place.

The first motor lifeboat ever built in France has just been launched at Port La Rochelle, and is now the subject of no end of discussion amongst sailors. The boat is propelled by a 12-horsepower engine, in which petroleum is used for fuel, and in an ordinary sea is credited with a speed of 25 miles an hour. The lines of the boat are like those of a racer, and it is equipped with air-tight compartments that the builders say will keep it afloat in the heaviest seas. Part of the boat's equipment consists of a lot of new life belts. These have just been invented, and the initial experiments have proved them to be vastly superior to the old-time life belts, made of sections of cork sewed in canvas bags. The new belt consists of a broad sash in which there are four air-tight pockets. It has been tested several times in the last month, and in every case has given the best results.

Men wearing the belts jumped into the water head first, but invariably came to the surface head at the top and remained thus without the least movement of the body. Experts say the buoyancy of the new belt is sufficient to keep anyone above water for many days.

FORETOLD HIS INSANITY.

Southern Pacific Section Foreman Has Premonition of Dementia and Prepares for It.

After instructing his companions to bind him and voluntarily giving himself into their hands, C. E. Garthy, a section foreman employed by the Southern Pacific in the Santa Susana tunnel, became violently insane. The man felt his mind giving way, and apprehensive of his conduct, called his men to him and told them his fear. He gave minute instructions as to the way in which he should be tied. Hardly had they made him secure when his mind completely gave way. He struggled and tore at his bonds, and it was evident he released he would be a most dangerous maniac. So secure had his men tied him, however, that his efforts were fruitless. Sheriff McMartin was immediately summoned to attend to the man, and brought him to the county jail. Garthy is evidently a well-educated man. He has a daughter and relatives in Michigan.

Cradle That Cost a Fortune. An interesting gift just presented to the Musee Carnavalet of Paris is the cradle of the prince imperial. The cradle was the gift of the city of Paris to the Empress Eugenie in 1856. Designed by Baltard, it is of rosewood, and takes the shape of a ship. At the prow figures the imperial eagle, and at the stern rises an allegorical statuette in silver representing the city of Paris, and holding aloft a crown from which the curtains hang. No fewer than three artists collaborated in the construction of the cradle, which cost the city of Paris 760,000 francs.

Three Who Mean Business.

The probate judge at Independence recently issued three marriage licenses on the application of women who came unaccompanied to his office. Perhaps the much talked of leap year privilege, says the Kansas City Journal, may be more than a newspaper joke after all.

TWO MILES A MINUTE

SPEED OF ENGINES THAT DRIVE FAST AUTO BOATS.

Propellers Driven with Tremendous Rapidity—Mechanism of Motive Power Must Be Perfect.

When one of the fast auto boats is dashing through the water at the rate of from 20 to 25 miles an hour the propeller wheel revolves from 500 to 1,250 times a minute. When the number of revolutions is stated one rarely comprehends what it means.

In a boat of high power the propeller will be 23 inches in diameter. This means that its periphery is a little over six feet.

If this screw revolves at the rate of 1,250 times a minute the outer edge of the blades of the propeller are cutting through the water at the rate of just one and one-third miles a minute.

These propellers are not flat. If they were they would have no purchase on the water and the boat would not move an inch. To give them a grip on the water each blade is twisted slightly, like a spiral, and this twist increases the stretch of the blade beyond its circumference by about 14, so that what marine engineers call the helioid path of the propeller would be very nearly two miles in a minute.

This remarkable speed is produced by a motor that is only 28 inches wide, 40 inches long and 41 inches high. It develops a horse power of about 65.

The propellers which drive the fast Atlantic liners are about 45 feet in circumference. The tip of the blade will cover about a mile and a fifth each minute when revolving at full speed.

The cruiser Minaspolis, which is one of the fastest in the navy, has propellers 45 feet in circumference. They make 132 revolutions a minute, so that the tip of the blade when driven at full speed is traveling at the rate of 6,336 feet each minute, and the helioid path, or the distance covered by the spiral twist of the blade, is a 570 feet a minute, or more than a mile and a half.

The Minnopolis and the ocean liners are driven by steam, but the fast auto boats gasoline is the motive power.

It can be understood to what a petty mechanism in a gasoline engine is adjusted when it is stated that to make 1,000 revolutions a minute means that in a four cycle engine, there are 500 sprays of gasoline forced into the cylinder, 500 times the electric battery makes a spark and 500 times the escape valve is opened to let the gas out.

If there are four cylinders at work on the shaft, and many of the fast auto boats have four cylinders, then each operation is repeated four times. Some motors have eight cylinders, and one is now being built that will have 12 cylinders. It is figured that a motor uses a pint of gasoline for each horsepower an hour. An eight-horsepower motor will use a gallon of gasoline an hour and will cost about 16 or 17 cents an hour to run. A 24-horsepower motor will take three gallons an hour, which will make the cost about 50 cents an hour.

There is a motor now being built that is to have a 500-horsepower motor. This motor will consume about 50 gallons of gasoline an hour, and if it runs ten hours a day, will cost more than \$30 a day.

THE CAUSE OF PNEUMONIA.

Increased Use of Soft Coal Declared to Be an Important Factor in Prevalence of Disease.

Dr. C. A. Lindsay, secretary of the Connecticut board of health, says in the monthly bulletin, referring to pneumonia:

"Fog which is a combination of dust and moisture, affects the health of large communities in a marked degree. This is notably true of cities as compared with the country, because in cities the fog is so largely composed of carbon from the combustion of coal. There is no reason to doubt that the increased use of soft coal this winter has been an important factor in the prevalence of pneumonia."

"Live properly. Indulge in no excesses in eating, and especially in drinking. Keep the feet dry and warm. Dress comfortably according to the temperature. Avoid unnecessary exposures and take care of early symptoms. Pneumonia is a communicable disease and the sputum of pneumonia patients should be destroyed as carefully as that of consumptives."

HAS BULLET IN HIS BRAIN.

Brooklyn Young Man Puzzles Physicians by Recovering from Severe Wound.

John M. Peters, of Brooklyn, 21 years old, is to be discharged from the Eastern district hospital as cured, although there is a bullet in his brain. The case has aroused widespread interest among surgeons.

On the morning of November 28 last Peters was found in the yard of his grandfather's old metal shop with two bullet wounds in his head, one over the right eye and the other over the forehead on top of the head. Both bullets penetrated the brain. Every physician in the hospital was interested in the case, but not one held out any hope for the man's recovery. One of the bullets was extracted, but the other could not be found.

To the astonishment of all the physicians, Peters began to gain strength, and showed signs of improvement.

What Yield of Russia. The average yield of wheat in Russia is less than half that of the United States.