distances. Its population has increased, however, enormously, partly by the usual increase in manufacturing activity of a large modern city, but most notably by reason of the war activities. These latter had quartered some 500,000 troops in the neighborhood, and had, also, established the centre for war manufactures (about 60 per cent. of the total of the country) in the city. An enormous number of refugees from Poland and the Baltic provinces has recently flocked here, so there are now probably 2,500,000 people in the city. In spite, however, of the resulting congestion, and the consequent difficulties of living, the high prices, scarcity of food and the large number of people dependent upon charity, the city is one of the most orderly in the world; and all this in the face of the fact that there is now no regular police force. Since the Revolution the only police has been a volunteer organization of citizens, few in number and seldom in ~~existence~~ since. Aside from these abnormal conditions, life in Petrograd is not unpleasant this summer for a sojourner who has money to spend and who is not burdened with a house or apartment. In the case of the latter class, living is very difficult, as servants are scarce and inefficient. I am told that one's cook has always to spend two to four hours early each morning in line at the shops to get the day's provisions, and as the summer progressed matters got worse instead of better. The weather, however, is always most delightful at this season and the long days and continuous sunshine makes one take a cheerful view of life, in spite of the dark future which is certainly ahead for this people. The native, however, takes matters cheerfully; the favorite motto is "nichevo"- "what does it matter"? No oppression of anyone has as yet resulted from the Revolution; the nobility have, it is true, fled, but they are mostly living