

permanent than any of its predecessors."—*Concluded from Herapaths Journal.*

How MONEY IS LOST.—*Lippincott's Magazine* says:—A national fault of ours is that of not getting the full use of things. European cities, for example, earn millions a year by selling their street dirt. American cities pay millions to get rid of it. In Europe it dresses sterile soil; in America it is dumped into channels to obstruct navigation. On the Pennsylvania oil lands twenty men put up a derrick, sink a test well, and fail. Sixteen out of the twenty reorganize, sink a new well within fifty rods of the other, build a new derrick, and never touch the old one, leaving it to rot. The expense of this kind of machinery is great; and yet out of the abandoned derricks in the oil regions you could almost build a timber track from Corry to New York. It is, I say, almost a national trait to accumulate what will be left to rust unused—although it is doubtless not American ladies alone that fill their wardrobes with garments never worn out. When a European friend of mine came to travel in this country one of his first surprises was the hundreds of miles of expensive fences he saw enclosing very ordinary fields; next he noted the unused ground along the tracks of railroads. "That land would all be covered with vegetables in our country," he said. At his hotels he thought there was more wasted in labour, food, and superfluities than would have sufficed to reduced the cost of living a third; indeed, I fancy he believed that, despite the cry of "hard times" and "enforced economy," the sheer current waste of America would pay the national debt in a year.

CANADA AT THE AUSTRALIAN EXHIBITION.

The exhibits by Canadian manufacturers at the Sydney Exposition of April last have secured, to use the language of a Sydney paper, "a very flattering proportion of awards for excellency and novelty." The machines which seemed most to take the fancy of the Australians were the light but strong horse rake, the reapers and mowers, of which some thirty were shown, the "Little Giant" taking a prize. The criticism is made of the I. X. L. machine and others, that although strong and durable they are more complicated than is needful. Praise is given to the chaff-cutters of Manville & Brown of London, D. Maxwell & Co., Paris, (both of which took prizes) and Jno. Watson & Co., of Ayr. The last named firm received a prize for their four horse power thresher, and their drill and grain sower was much admired.

A shingle machine was shown by some one, but it was not in working order, which, perhaps, prevented our Antipodean doubting-Thomases from believing in its capabilities. The more the pity; for, according to our informant, there is much need for these machines in that country. Canadian farm-waggons, a specimen of which was shown by Peter Adams, and received a prize, were warmly admired for cheapness as well as adaptability. The thresher and separator of Sherman & Foster, Stratford; the engines of the Wentworth Co., Hamilton; the wood-working machinery of Cameron & Co., Galt; and the sewing machines of the Williams Mfg. Co., Montreal, were adjudged prizes.

The reputation of Notman's photographs, already world wide, is enhanced by the award of a prize from "the under world." Messrs. R. Hay & Co., of Toronto, receive a first prize for furniture; James Reid, of Hamilton, takes a prize in furniture; while the Upper Canada Furniture Co., took the first premium for chairs away from the Hayward Co., an American firm with whom they competed. The Smith Organ Co., of Brome, Que., represented in Montreal by Mr. Joseph Gould, received the reward of merit for Organs, likewise Messrs. Bell & Co., of

Guelph. In boots and shoes, Toronto and Montreal were represented amongst the prize winners by Messrs. King & Brown and Messrs. Slater & Perry respectively. In this department there were American and English as well as Australian exhibitors to compete with. Messrs. Bryce, McMurrich & Co's., exhibit of tweeds &c., was awarded a recommendation, and the display of the Ontario Educational Department was similarly honoured.

All the goods sent out were not suitable for that market, that was not to be expected, and a loss will result from some of the shipments. As an example, we are told that the conservative blacksmiths of that island-continent prefer their hand-made and hammer-pointed horse shoe nails to the smoother and more symmetrical ones produced by machinery in Montreal. But when our Commissioners return, and we know the full particulars, we shall probably discover enough successful exhibits to stimulate direct trade in the future.

NOT A GENTLEMAN.

There ought to be a sentiment which men call "honor" in regard to these things. Clean hands in matters of money among the young certainly ought to be the indispensable condition of gentlemanliness. No man who borrows and does not pay, and does not care whether he pays or not, is a gentleman, no matter how witty, or gay, or fine he may be. To speak in good plain English, the man who dresses himself at another's expense, not knowing how to pay, nor caring whether he pays or not, is a genteel scoundrel! And yet, such things are done by good-natured folks, by very kind-hearted people, by persons who never probe them morally to ascertain what their tendency is, and what they lead to.

Generally where men have done this kind of wrong it is followed by a long train of temptations to other wrongs. In the first place, men often borrow without a certain competence to repay. Provided they would deny themselves, before the time of payment, from other indulgences, and bestow that which they thus saved to the settlement of their debt, they might meet it, perhaps; but the question is whether they will go on being happy, and be dishonest, or whether they will stop their self-indulgence for a time and be honest, and then go on enjoying themselves again; and very generally men adopt the latter course, and defer payment.

This is a very cruel thing when it is practised under certain circumstances; as, for instance, where a poor man works the week through, and on Saturday wants his wages in order that he may make provision for his household on the Sabbath. It is very cruel when the poor seamstress, having, as it were, sewed her very life into her work, returns it to some niggardly employer, who turns her off without paying her, saying that it is not convenient for him to attend to it. Hundreds and thousands of suffering people are turned away groaning from the doors of those to whom they have a claim, and who are able to care for them.

Now, nobody is a gentleman or a lady who is indifferent to the condition of the poor. The poor are God's children pre-eminently. He that smites the poor buffets the Master in His face; for He said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto Me." Many do not pay their newspaper man promptly. "It is not quite convenient," they say. Many do not pay their grocers bill when it is presented, "it is not quite convenient." Many do not pay the sewing woman, or the man in the kitchen, or the farm hand, when they ought to, for "it is not convenient." They neglect these duties with impunity, because they know that for these people there is no appeal; that they are weak; that they cannot go to the courts for redress; that

there is no public sentiment which protects them; that they cannot control them. They are in their hands, and they sacrifice them to their convenience. There is a great deal of suffering in life on this account.—*H. W. Beecher.*

—An admirably written letter from St. John to the *Montreal Witness* says

"The day after the fire was dismal and dreary and a heavy rain fell, drenching to the skin those who had no shelter. Many wandered through the ruins—wandered day and night—hovering around their late homes as the bird around its nest that has been robbed. And what a scene it was! There were many such as they, but that did not make the loneliness any the less felt. It was the loneliness of one turned out from home with none to befriend."

All were dazed at the suddenness and completeness of the catastrophe. Everything was uncertainty to them except their troubles. Some of them did not have courage to go near the ruins, and many up to the present time have not seen them. Hundreds left the city. They took the boats and trains for "anywhere." The conductors on the Intercolonial on passing through the train would ask for tickets, but if any of these had no tickets he passed on saying nothing, a breach of duty, if it was a breach of duty, like that oath of Uncle Toby which, it is said, the angel in recording dropped a tear and blotted out.

* * * * * This fire has had a wonderful uniting influence; and the newspapers had a great effect in raising the spirits of the people. They told them what was lost, and encouraged them for the future. They suggested means for protecting the city from depredators and villainous incendiaries and united the people in one great effort to overcome their loss. When they published the words of regret, consolation and the promises of substantial aid from Quebec Ontario, Great Britain and the United States, and also the fact that some six million dollars would be poured into the city from insurance companies, the public spirit rose very quickly."

MIDLAND RAILWAY OF CANADA.—Statement of traffic receipts for week from 21st to 30th June, 1877, in comparison with same period last year. Passengers, \$1975.30; Freight \$5945.32; Mails and Express, \$290.76; Total \$8211.38; Same week last year, \$6661.55; Increase \$1549.83; Total Traffic to date, \$111741.35; Do. year previous, 125153.67; Decrease, \$13412.32

A GOOD CONSCIENCE.—A Texas merchant writes to an editor to ask the following question: "Suppose that with an unsullied reputation it has taken me six years to make an honest living, while in that time I have seen thirty-two scamps go through the door of insolvency into an improvement of their estate, how long will it be before I will lay by something for old age?" The editor answers: "A man who has lived an active, unsullied life in the midst of such temptation for six years, has already laid by something for the future and there is One who will keep what he has committed to Him, so that he will find that he has a good foundation against the time to come. A credit on that book is a sure provision for old age."

Commercial.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MONTREAL, July 10, 1877.

Wholesale business in the city has shown no signs of improvement during the past week. The weather has been oppressively hot and as many as can manage it have gone to the sea side. We have had a good deal of rain and thunder which has interfered somewhat with the hay harvesting, but both root and grain crops in this island are looking luxuriant and promise large returns. In the grain trade there