

works on Wellington street, in Hamilton, is a fitting instance of the effect produced by tidiness. One might fancy it a large school-house, in fact one gentleman did, in passing, mistake it for an academy, so different was it from the ordinary idea of a factory. The grounds are fenced about and the fences are painted, attention has been paid to sodding the spaces between the building and the sidewalk, and the shade trees are planted and maintained. There are no mounds of ashes or heaps of refuse emptied into the yard, no piles of coal exposed to the weather, the waste papers from the office and the sweepings from the factory are not seen blowing about the street or grounds; packing cases, broken barrels, straw, sawdust, are not littered about the yard. In fact the place is clean, and what is more, it is methodically kept so. The windows are clean, with awnings over some of them. Of the inside we cannot speak so particularly, but we are told it is well arranged, and we readily believe, from the neatness of the exterior, that it is so.

Another instance that occurs to us is the knitting factory of Mr. Penman at Paris. A compact neatness characterizes the premises, the offices are light, the grounds clean, the interior of the factory arranged with careful regard to sun-light and ventilation, and the greatest attention paid to cleanness of floors, walls and ceilings. Day by day, and not once a month, greasy rags, dust, or accumulations of the kind are removed. Neatness of person in the operative is fostered by this carefulness as to his surroundings.

That the effect of this neatness and method should be agreeable to the eye is only natural. But there is vastly more in it than this. The result of such cleanliness to the health of operatives is decided; it has, moreover, an effect upon the individual workman or workwoman in making them tidy and methodical in their work. That such simple facilities for doing work well will result profitably to the employer, ought to be patent to our manufacturers.

### THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

On Saturday last, the New York banks showed a deficiency of reserves, and the "bears," headed by Jay Gould and Sage, are giving the market a squeeze. They are said to be "sitting on" twelve millions of cash. There have not been any double eagles obtainable in London for about three weeks, so that all the shipments of specie now received are in gold bars or foreign coin, which have to go to the Assay Office, and four or five days are thus lost. The West and South take all the specie as fast as it

comes, and the absorbent power seems greater this year than last. New York rates on Wednesday were six per cent.; and one-quarter for the day, or ninety per cent. per annum. Canadian banks have a large amount there, but cannot take over six per cent., which is five per cent. nett. But they will likely buy exchange at the low rates current. The Bank of England rate is likely now to rise to protect its specie, as shipments will be otherwise increased to buy exchange at the low rates in New York. We understand that there is plenty of money in Canada, and Canadian banks will, perhaps, draw money from New York if speculators want to get it at seven or eight per cent., but it is more likely that a good many speculators will want to get out of stocks now, if they can get others to go into their places.

The business community will be pretty certain to get money at six per cent., and as much as they want for all business purposes. Money is plentiful enough in Montreal. The brokers and stock operators will be the only persons to feel any pressure.

In our issue of the 17th September, the movements of specie and reserves in the New York Banks were given to 11th September. We continue them, to show that the present state has come about naturally.

	L. T. in Bank.	Specie in Bank.	Surplus Res.	Imports Specie less Ex.
Sept. 18	13,517,000	66,517,000	5,308,000	4,101,000
25	13,197,000	65,147,000	4,643,000	3,919,000
Oct. 2	13,048,000	65,256,000	4,399,000	3,851,000
9	12,629,000	66,992,000	4,368,000	3,208,000
16	13,035,000	67,364,000	4,757,000	2,798,000
23	13,159,000	65,613,000	3,565,000	6,623,000
30	13,016,000	66,372,000	3,743,000	3,195,000
Nov. 6	11,989,000	66,691,000	1,732,000	7,813,000
13	12,474,000	64,955,000	503,000	1,673,000
20	12,078,000	63,830,000	1,941,000	1,572,000
			Deficiency.	
27	12,098,000	60,177,000	105,000	2,349,000

In the ordinary course, currency will not return to the New York banks until the second or third week in January, so that stringency may properly be expected to last till then.

### EMIGRATION AND ITS CAUSES.

M. Tassé, a member of the House of Commons, recently made an elaborate speech on Canadian emigration to the States, in which he brings forward some instructive facts. He admits that the movement from east to west is not entirely abnormal, and that its effect is much more sensibly felt in some of the Eastern States than in Canada. While the Province of Quebec, from which the larger part of the emigration proceeds, is increasing its population, the population of Maine and New Hampshire, is positively decreasing. In 1861, Maine had 628,729 inhabitants, in 1871, only 626,915; New Hampshire, at the former date counted 326,

073, and at the latter only 318,300. Besides, Vermont is increasing in a less proportion than Quebec.

Among the causes of the emigration from Quebec, Mr. Tassé places, first and foremost, the holding of large quantities of wild lands by speculators, near to the old settlements; the want of roads and of manufactures; the backward state of agriculture; luxury and intemperance; the seductions of town and city life; the false statements of American emigration agents in the employ of the carrying companies. Besides, among the French-Canadians an irresistible love of adventure, the desire to see new scenes and to travel great distances, has at all times since the foundation of the colony, been liable to become epidemic. Even when the safety of their lives depended upon their clustering together in settlements, the government could not prevent them from scattering in all directions. Of the causes that produce this emigration, some are temporary and others are permanent in their nature. The desire of adventure is deeply implanted in the French-Canadian and cannot be eradicated. The preference of town for country life is also a permanent feeling, which has largely manifested itself in Europe and in some parts of Asia, and talk against it as we will, nothing can repress its development.

M. Tassé, who has paid great attention to the subject, is ready with some remedies. The first of these is the opening of roads from the old parishes into the forest. But even here a difficulty presents itself, which he does not mention. These roads would have to go through and beyond the dear lands in the hands of speculators, and the question of distance is serious both as to the length of roads to be made and travelled. Still, without roads nothing can be done. His second remedy is an encouragement of manufactures; "agriculture and industry being sisters who have the same interests and who support one another." This remedy, in the opinion of some, is already receiving even too rigid an application. After this, M. Tassé goes off into a rhapsody and forgets his other remedies, if he has any.

M. Tassé has often undertaken to show, and he has shown successfully, that the total number of French-Canadians now in the States, is much less than is usually represented. But he passes in silence over the current misrepresentations about what is called the present exodus. At some points on the frontier, there is reason to believe that the number of emigrants has been exaggerated eight-fold. When the real facts are published, people will wonder how such gross exaggerations could ever have obtained a moment's credence.