

ORDERLY PEOPLE.—There are persons who are never easy unless they are putting your books and papers in order—that is, according to their notions of the matter—and hide things, lest they should be lost, where neither the owner nor anybody else can find them. This is a sort of magic faculty. If anything is left where you can find it, it is called litter. There is pedantry in housewifery as well as in the gravest concerns. Sir Walter Scott complained that whenever his maid servant had been in his library, he could not set comfortably to work again for several days.

PERMANENT LIGHTNING.—A chemical experimenter in St. Petersburg has discovered a new and beautiful means of popular illumination. Placing a pencil of charcoal in a glass tube not more than six inches long, exhausting the air from the tube, and hermetically sealing the latter, and then passing a current of electricity through the charcoal, he produces a light at once brilliant and soft, which will last for an indefinite period. As the charcoal is not perceptibly consumed in the process, and two hundred tubes at considerable distance apart can be kept splendidly luminous by a single electrical machine, the discoverer thinks that he can light a whole city at fabulously small cost.

A good deal of amusement was provoked on Change at Liverpool the other day by the exhibition of what was described as the "army worm," an insect which is very destructive to the cotton plant, and one of the most terrible scourges of the cotton market. During the day parties of frequenters of Change were crowded around the table upon which the curiosity lay nestled in a sample of cotton recently arrived, and as they went in and out of the newsroom the anxious question asked was, "Have you seen the army worm?" The whole affair, however, turned out to be a practical joke, the "army worm" being nothing more or less than a carcass of a gigantic prawn, which had, by some means or other, found its way into the cotton.

The number of miles of railroad in the United States at the close of 1873 was 61,564. The amount of capital stock was \$2,071,251,984; total debt, \$1,999,741,597; total cost, \$3,728,416,958. Gross traffic for 1873, \$478,886,697; net receipts over operating expenses, \$174,320,913. The last two items relate to \$4,454 miles, all that are reported, on which the net income applicable to interest and dividends equals \$3,201 per mile.

A barrel with only one stave has been invented. The stave is procured by turning a steamed log the length of the barrel against a knife of the same length, and cutting from the log a continuous sheet or vessel of the proper thickness. This sheet is cut into lengths of the circumference of a barrel, and by machinery is crozed or chamfered, and by means of a gang of saw sliding slits into the ends of equal lengths, the size of the lengths is reduced for the heads and the proper edge produced. The barrel, when bound with the usual number of hoops, appears to be quite as strong as the ordinary barrel.

The "Colonist," in striving to find arguments against the Reciprocity Treaty, speaks of "the loss of the coasting trade." As the Provinces never possessed the American coasting trade, the "Colonist" will have some difficulty in proving that we have "lost" it.—*Halifax Chronicle*.

While England, between 1862 and 1872, decreased her national debt \$175,000,000, and Holland decreased hers \$30,000,000, nearly all other civilized nations added to their indebtedness. During the period in question the United States has borrowed \$1,750,000,000; France, \$2,500,000,000; Italy, \$1,250,000,000; Spain, \$1,100,000,000; Russia, \$550,000,000; Turkey, \$535,000,000; Austria, \$450,000,000; Egypt, \$350,000,000; Brazil, \$275,000,000; Portugal, \$200,000,000; and Peru, \$160,000,000. A very large part of this sum was loaned by English capitalists, where no less than \$14,113,585,105 of foreign securities are quietly and destructively wars, England has been terribly monopolizing trade and becoming the great banker of the world.

SOUTH AMERICA.—According to communications, the printing trade of Rio de Janeiro, as well as that of the entire of South America, is not very prosperous, besides being in a most unsatisfactory state. An average tariff of prices, work time, and other trade regulations does not exist. In Rio, about 18.6d. is reckoned per 1,000 ems, in whatever type it may be, large or small. The word "phant" is not

known (happy land!), nothing is paid for extras, and even the paging is done by a compositor with regular wages.

(The Brazilians do not appear to be quite so stupid.) Such a compositor gets 9s. per day, which sounds very high, but, according to prices there, scarcely suffices to keep body and soul together. There are about forty printing offices in Rio, of five of which Germans are masters.—*Shipper's Monthly Circular*.

The Registrar-General estimates the population of the United Kingdom in the middle of this year, 1874, at 31,412,010, being 600,000 more than double the population enumerated at the first Census in 1801. The population of Ireland in 1874—viz., 5,300,485—is only 84,000 more than in 1801. The population of Scotland in 1874—viz., 3,462,916—is 212,000 more than double the population in 1801. The population of England and Wales in 1874—viz., 23,648,600—is above five and a half millions more than double the population in 1801.

HOW TO PUT CHILDREN TO BED.—Not with a reproof for any of that days sins of omission or commission. Take any other time but bed time for that. If you ever heard a little creature sighing or sobbing in its sleep, you could never do this. Seal their closing eyes with a kiss and a blessing. The time will come, all too soon, when they will lay their heads upon their pillows lacking both. Let them then at least have this sweet memory of a happy childhood, of which no future sorrow or trouble can rob them. Give them their rosy youth. Nor need this involve wild license. The judicious parent will not so mistake my meaning. If you have ever met the man, or the woman, whose eyes have suddenly filled when a little child has crept trustingly to its mother's breast, you may have seen one in whose childhood's home, "Dignity" and "Severity" stood where Love and Pity should have been. Too much indulgence has ruined thousands of children; too much Love, not one.—*Fanny Fern*.

MR. DISRAELI AND RITUALISM.—The *Saturday Review* notes that Mr. Disraeli has deliberately chosen to put his eggs into pannier, to repudiate "elaborate mystification," and to "put down Ritualism" under conditions which, so far as the Premier is concerned, leave no high Churchman safe in the enjoyment of his most cherished practices. Mr. Disraeli is not yet, we suppose, so constant a votary of the Church Association that he will continue for conscience sake to incur the distrust of his High Church followers. He can beat a retreat, what atonement he can make, is not our business to suggest. So versatile an intellect as his is would take any poor suggestion of ours as almost an insult. We have fulfilled all neighborly duties towards our actual ruler in pointing out to him that he has very suitably dug a very deep pitfall for himself in his Government.

THE LATE BARON ROTHSCHILD.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* writing on the 31st ult., says:—The death of Baron Anselm Rothschild has produced an extraordinary impression at Vienna; the papers are full of articles describing the smallest incident of the late Baron's career, the simplicity of his life, and especially the great influence which he exercised on the commercial world. This influence, however, was entirely due to the wealth which was at his disposal, and not to the position which he occupied either in society or in politics. In society Baron Rothschild sedulously avoided all ostentation, and he lived so moderately that he gave no cause for envy either to the aristocracy or the lower classes. Now that he is dead, however, and that all sorts of estimates have been published of his immense wealth, people are discussing whether the concentration of so much capital in the hands of a single individual produces a beneficial or an injurious effect on the community. The late Baron himself used to say that he considered he was only the administrator of his property; but there are many who think it would have been better managed if there had been more people with a right to dispose of it. During the late crisis, especially, complaints were frequent that the manufacturers were at the mercy of the capitalist, and that the latter made the greatest possible use of their advantage; and the house of Rothschild would doubtless have been even more popular than it is if it had held aloof from such transactions. As a politician the late Baron was not remarkable; he was a member of the Upper House and belonged to the Constitutional party, but he seldom or never expressed his opinions in the Chamber. According to the most probable estimate he has left property to the value of 150,000,000 florins.

SEASONABLE ADVICE.—During the present heated term—which seems resolved on fighting it out on that line if it takes all summer—it behoves people to be careful in guarding against the discomforts and dangers of the intemperate season. In the first place, with their muscles all relaxed, they ought not to attempt to follow or even read all the advice given them on the subject. They should cut out such "hints for summer" as they see in the newspapers, and file them away for perusal at the cheerful winter fireside.

As to how to advise people to keep cool and enjoy this bright beautiful weather, we are at a loss just now, unless it might be to tell them to sit on a big cake of ice and fan themselves. The best plan seems, however, for a fellow to go it alone and look out for himself.

But there are some dangers with regard to diet that deserve attention. People should be disabused of the idea that it is their duty to eat all the green apples brought into market. The fruit is cheap, sour and tempting, it is true, and at the rate at which it is selling (twenty cents a peck) a first-class case of cholera-morbus would cost but about two cents—children half price; but druggists, doctors and undertakers can depend on other things for a living besides green apples.

Cucumbers are plenty, nice and cooling, but they should not be eaten in large quantities just before going to bed. In such cases they are likely to prove more cooling than one's mourning friends enjoy. Green corn is stalking into market, along with unripe pears, plums and grapes; and soon the water-melon, cholic bombshell of destruction will appear. There is plenty of other dangerous ammunition on hand and in prospect, which it seems that people ought to be wise enough, before they have died of some fearful internal torment, to handle tenderly, so to speak. But it may be added that the innocent young union, if carefully masticated, may be eaten with impunity and salt, provided the patient thereafter stays at home, and does not expose himself at social parties, church and public gatherings.—*Cincinnati Commercial*.

THE NEW WELLAND CANAL.—Chas. P. Morse, contractor on the Welland Canal, has furnished the Oswego Board of Trade with a map showing the route on the new canal and giving the first accurate statement of its size and capacity yet published. By the map it appears there is to be an entirely new and separate canal from Marlett's Pond to Port Dalhousie, and an enlargement of the old work from the Pond to Lake Erie. The new line, from lake to lake, will be nearly one mile shorter than the old line, and will have one lock less. The prism of the canal will have 100 feet bottom width, slopes of banks, 2 feet to 1 of height, height of banks 17 feet, and width from surface edge to tow path to the same of berm bank, 168 feet. The locks are to be 280 feet long in chamber, 46 feet wide and to have 14 feet water over miter-sill, and 12 feet lift, which will allow a vessel to pass of 260 feet length, 45 feet width, and drawing 14 feet water. Such a vessel will easily carry 60,000 bushels of grain. The whole line of canal will have at least 16 feet water throughout, so that a vessel drawing 14 feet, with water required to feed the line and the locks, will have no difficulty in passing, and no delay will be occasioned by a shortness in the water supply. On the completion of this great work by the Dominion Government, Lake Ontario will be placed on a par with Lake Erie, so far as the carrying capacity of propellers and sailing vessels are concerned, and as the Western business men and producers will soon discover which is the cheapest route to the tidewater. The work is mostly under contract, and is expected to be ready for navigation in 1877.—*Exchange*.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T. J. G., MONTREAL.—Back numbers can always be obtained by applying for them.

ORIENT.—A Rouble is worth about sixty-three cents.

JEWELLER.—(1) Mizpah signifies a "watch-tower." The word "Mizpah" on articles of jewellery is translated, "I will watch over thee." You can obtain such a locket at any wholesale house in the line.

DRUGGIST.—Gosnell's are the best, the higher priced is amply compensated for by superiority of quality.

E. J. W.—It would not be advisable for you to sell real estate and embark the money in a business which you do not thoroughly understand.