

paper-knives, writing desks, cabinets, gold pens and pencil cases, photo albums, Vienna goods, such as fancy inkstands—and very odd ones there are—Bohemian glassware for library and office, office supplies, art stationery, the Wirt fountain pen. A feature is the display of tinted "crinkled and crepe" tissue paper, for decorations and for Christmas work, such as lamp-shades, hand screens, and dear knows what.

The Lake Erie Fibre Company has been organized at Cleveland, Ohio, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Dreams, books, are each a world;
And books, we know,
Are a substantial world,
Both pure and good.

Endeavor to own every book you really think worth keeping, writes A. H. Leypoldt. It is lack of education that makes people consider their friends' books things that may be borrowed, kept, ill-used and returned when asked for. No one thinks of borrowing paintings, furniture, musical instruments or articles of clothing, of which friends have become owners by spending their money for them. Why should books not come under the heading of personal property? Get your good books in good editions and in sets, and you will help in educating your friends not to borrow them.

This is what a reviewer in the New York Sun says of the Canadian novel, "Geoffrey Hampstead," by Thomas F. Jarvis, which has been variously called a yachting novel, a high-life novel, and a bank-clerk's novel: "The picture of Toronto club life and life in chambers is spread out for us in all its easy and negligent charm, affording a strong reminder of the Temple and Pall Mall pictures drawn by Thackeray in 'Pendennis.' Of course the Toronto clerks do not at all times exhibit in their club and chambers the perfection of manner that marks the Thackeray people—for Toronto is younger than London at this business—but they do amazingly well."

MONTREAL CLEARING-HOUSE.

Clearings and Balances for the week ending 27th November, 1890, were as under:

	Clearings.	Balances.
Nov. 21.....	\$2,068,960	\$366,841
" 22.....	1,659,779	208,570
" 24.....	1,278,640	171,483
" 25.....	1,886,582	307,056
" 26.....	1,432,899	206,375
" 27.....	1,380,562	256,468
Total	\$9,707,422	\$1,516,793
Last week	\$11,371,767	\$1,443,751
Cor. week 1889	8,022,619	\$1,015,572

ANSWERS TO ENQUIRERS.

O. G., Kingston.—Our list of imports at Montreal for October did not give coal, because we were not told the whole of the coal imported. Only dutiable (soft) coal, \$17,551, is mentioned in the returns. Anthracite coal, being free, is not usually distinguished in either the Toronto Board of Trade returns or in those we get from Montreal. We have repeatedly, however, obtained it from the Custom House returns at Toronto and printed it. The total value of exports at Montreal last month was \$4,508,976, which is \$907,920 less than in October, 1888.

American products account for \$745,204 worth of this total, being mostly grain and cheese. The principal Canadian products were, in order, horned cattle, lumber, cheese, minerals, fruits, meats, manufactures. The total Montreal imports were \$4,320,260, an increase

of \$391,625 over October, 1889; and \$1,400,800 worth was free goods.

WOODSTOCK BOARD OF TRADE.—This body held its quarterly meeting on Tuesday, 18th instant, the president, Mr. Grant, in the chair and some twenty members present. Seven members were added to the board. Reports having been received as to the establishment of an Electric Light Manufacturing Co. in Canada, it was learned that no location had yet been made. The opinion prevailed that the claims of Woodstock should be put forward in order to secure the location there if possible. The question of advertising the advantages of the town as a business and railway centre, and the establishment of an iron pipe foundry, were referred to a committee consisting of the president, vice-president, and Mayor Karn, to consider and report upon at next meeting. The committee on railway fares reported that reduced Saturday market rates were given from Burgessville, Blandford, Innerkip, Beachville, and Embro, into and from Woodstock. The question of a Normal School being established in Western Ontario was considered. The claims of Woodstock as a central point in the West in which to locate it, were forcibly presented, and upon motion of Dr. McLay seconded by Mr. Whitelaw, the secretary was instructed to prepare a memorial to the Ontario Government laying the matter before them. It was suggested by the president that the discussion of some trade question, and more frequent meetings of the board, might make them more interesting to the members.

—The American Academy of Political and Social Science, established this year, has already some six hundred members, among whom are a good number of leading American scientists and economists. Its headquarters are at Philadelphia. Professor Ashley, of Toronto University, and Dr. Bourinot, of Ottawa, represent Canada upon the Advisory Committee. Two of its quarterly Annals, those for July and October, 1890, have been issued. The first article in the former is "A Study of the Politics of Canada and the United States," by Dr. J. G. Bourinot, of Ottawa. It is of interest, as indicating the place which Canada occupies in economic studies at the present time, that among the book notices in these Annals are those of "The Constitution of Canada," by J. E. O. Munro, Law Professor of Owen's College, Manchester, England; "The Ontario Township," by J. M. McEvoy; "The Toronto University Quarterly Review"; "Thesis; Department of Political Science, Columbia College, The Dominion of Canada: a Study of Annexation," by Wm. Benford Aitken, A.M. Then among the books and pamphlets which have been added to the library of the Academy are: "Perplexities that Canada would bring," by A. R. Carman, which seems to show that there are some people who think annexation is really a live issue; "The Capture of Canada" (peacefully, per Commercial Union, of course), by Erasmus Wiman; and "The Mineral Resources of Ontario," that valuable volume published this year by the Provincial Government of Ontario.

—The cost of the recent election in the State of New York is said to have been close upon a million dollars, and yet to have been the least costly of the kind in many years. By their sworn statements, the candidates paid \$140,730; the police expenses, including cost of ballots, \$42,000; 6,000 voting booths, \$39,000; inspectors of election (3,788), \$136,368; adver-

tising, \$60,000; rent of polling places, \$43,550; stoves, lamps and chairs, \$28,410; were altogether, \$432,417. The Federal expenses were \$90,165. The *Bulletin* has the following comments: "Add to this aggregate of \$663,321 the \$50,000 expended by the P. M. L., and sums expended by party organizations and not contributed by candidates, and the round million may be approximated. Tammany Hall received \$62,500 from the candidates, and as usual, the judicial candidates were assessed more highly than others. This is a very bad practice, and one that should be forbidden by law. Forfeiture of office should be the penalty imposed upon any judicial candidate who paid an assessment or contributed to party machine funds, and upon those who levied or received such funds suitable punishment should be inflicted. Ten thousand dollars has been often assessed on judiciary candidates in this city, and it is said that more than once the amount has been \$25,000."

—It is stated in a New York despatch that James D. Leary, the much abused author of the big raft towed from Bay Fundy to New York, expects to float more big rafts. He has bought a large tract of forest land in Queen's county, N.B., and should the weather be favorable for lumbering this winter, Mr. Leary's Canadian lumbermen will get out 30,000 pieces of piling for use on crib work and other contracts in and around New York. The sticks out comprise the smaller growth of spruce, tamarack and other trees, which are a size too small for the New Brunswick sawmill men, and have hitherto been little used for any purpose. On being floated down the streams to the St. John River, they will be rafted to St. John harbor, where large tugs will take hold of them and tow them to New York. If this is to be done, the huge unwieldy structures should be compelled by law to carry lights at each end and along their whole length. This is the least that should be insisted on, for these great masses of timber are a menace to navigation in many respects.

—Gold mining in Nova Scotia appears of late to have received rather more than usual attention, some good results having been achieved in different workings. From the Egerton Mining Company, of Stellarton, whose mines are at Fifteen Mile Stream, Pictou county, several very valuable bricks have been brought in. The latest brick, representing four weeks' working of this mine, weighs 394 ounces,—value \$7,600. And according to the *Eastern Chronicle*, there has been another rush for gold areas at the mines' office during the last few days. Thirty areas have been taken up in Middle Stewiacke, Colchester County, by one man, 78 in Burnside by various others, 100 at Gay's River, Colchester, and 96 at Sutherland Brook, near Lansdown, Pictou county. It is evident, therefore, that steady work, with reasonable knowledge and skill brought to bear, will result in a good yield to the gold miner in Nova Scotia.

—We are told that a meeting will be held at the Toronto Board of Trade rooms to-day (Friday) at half-past three, to consider the erection of a beet sugar factory at some suitable point in Ontario. It is apparent, from the figures we published a fortnight ago, that the sugar beet can be cultivated successfully in Ontario, and we are told that numerous farmers in at least a dozen counties are willing to engage in raising these roots at the price mentioned. The object of this meeting is to