

keepers who know no better what the requirements of health and comfort are. We cannot expect that good cookery, for instance, can all at once be taught landlords who live on pork three times a day, or who like tough, lean beef, fried to a crisp, and expect travelers to be satisfied with the same fare. Nor is it easy to reform the habits of living of persons of whom it might truly be said, "manners none; customs beastly." But means should be found in the more energetic action of licensing authorities, or in some other way, to teach country landlords not only the rudiments of healthful living, but the fact, difficult to be understood by some Bonifaces, that a man is entitled to at least as much attention at his hands as a horse.

TORONTO TRADE FIGURES.

Larger imports and smaller exports characterize the foreign trade of the port of Toronto for last month, as compared with that of November, 1894. There was an increased purchase of both dutiable and free goods, as the following condensed table will show:

Imports.	Nov., 1895.	Nov. 1894.
Dutiable goods.....	\$ 978,075	\$ 805,765
Free ".....	430,401	367,940
Coin and bullion.....	14,508	19,743
Total imports.....	\$1,422,984	\$1,193,448
Exports.	Nov., 1895.	Nov., 1894.
Canadian produce.....	\$409,587	\$548,361
American ".....	22,691	16,668
Total exports.....	\$432,278	\$565,029

Our dry goods merchants have felt encouraged by the outlook to bring in more woolen, silk and cotton goods, and there is also a marked increase of iron and steel and their manufactures. In such dutiable articles as leather goods, fruits, books and hard coal, there is a larger import. On the other hand, jewellery, watches, musical instruments, glass and earthenware have decreased.

DUTIABLE IMPORTS.

	Nov., 1895.	Nov., 1894.
Cotton, and manufactures of.....	\$51,806	\$33,462
Fancy goods.....	35,351	32,263
Hats, caps and bonnets.....	6,856	8,688
Silk, and manufactures of.....	48,852	28,222
Woolen manufactures.....	100,380	36,706
Total dry goods.....	\$243,245	\$139,341
Brass and manufactures of.....	\$ 5,451	\$ 5,487
Copper.....	563	324
Iron and steel.....	120,706	86,718
Lead.....	4,064	4,471
Metal comp., etc., n.e.s.....	8,771	8,937
Total metal goods.....	\$139,555	\$105,937
Books, pamphlets, etc.....	\$43,007	\$30,803
Coal, bituminous.....	16,515	25,708
" anthracite (free).....	118,962	106,389
Drugs and medicines, n.e.s.....	20,306	20,727
Earthen, stone and chinaware.....	14,056	17,637
Fruits, green and dried, and nuts....	68,614	62,586
Glass and glassware.....	24,803	31,669
Jewellery, watches, etc.....	26,082	41,432
Leather, and boots and shoes.....	22,643	17,838
Musical instruments.....	14,128	15,357
Paper and manufactures of.....	29,303	34,452
Spirits, wines and cordials.....	10,627	9,292
Wood and manufactures of.....	9,532	9,698

Among free goods there are well-marked increases in imports of such articles for manufacturing purposes as broom corn, tobacco leaf, hides, skins, dyes and chemicals, as also in anthracite coal and effects of incoming settlers. The items which show a decline are coffee, "wool, etc.," and free metal goods.

In export of horses and of wool, last November showed to advantage, but in this year's return butter, cheese and eggs show an increase. Dead meats continue to be the largest item among produce of animals. Field products exported include 60,559 bushels barley, against 179,821

bushels last November, and a lessened quantity of "other articles," such as clover seed and flax seed. In manufactures sent abroad leather is still the large item. Agricultural implements (\$8,898), pitch and tar, books and drugs, are smaller ones:

EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE.

Produce of	Nov., 1895.	Nov., 1894.
The Mine.....	\$ 149	\$
" Fisheries.....		
" Forest.....	27,415	17,652
" Field.....	112,688	193,521
Animals, and their produce.....	179,741	256,159
Manufactures.....	89,594	80,925
Miscellaneous.....		104
Total exports.....	\$409,587	\$548,361

THE FORESTERS' TEMPLE OF FAME.

The Independent Order of Foresters are putting up a fine building in Toronto. It is estimated to cost some \$200,000, the original estimates being \$175,000, the site alone being worth \$50,000, but the charter of the Order authorizes it to hold only \$100,000 in real estate. This, however, was no bar to the resolve of the Supreme Ranger that a temple worthy of his fame should be raised. And so three plots of land at and around the corner of Bay and Richmond streets were bought and conveyed to Miss Jessie Bayly, amanuensis for Oronhyatekha, and were afterwards mortgaged by her to the Supreme Court, I.O.F., for a total of \$226,000, in two mortgages. Thus the charter provision was evaded. This mode of proceeding may have been occasioned by certain suits which we understand are about to be brought against the officers of the Order in connection with their administration of its reserve fund.

Oronhyatekha, the Supreme Chief Ranger, refused, when asked about the matter, to say anything for publication, and referred the reporter to his solicitors. The latter stated, as reported in the *Evening News* of December 10th: "The mortgages were taken as security on the property." But who paid for the property? Did the lady typewriter? As for the security, will any independent valuator say that it is sufficient? "Further," says the solicitor, "they were still within the \$100,000 limit prescribed by the charter, because on building and property that amount of money had not yet been expended." But is not the building to cost \$180,000, and if the work came to a stand when \$100,000 had been spent, what would be the value of the unfinished structure? "The affair was a perfectly business one," the legal gentleman is reported to have said. Is it in accordance with the rules of business to lend on mortgage the whole cost of the land and the building? We quote again: "The whole transaction indeed was tentative, pending the legislation that the society had asked for." It is not usual to anticipate legal authority to spend a quarter of a million of money. And, besides, what guarantee is there that the extended powers asked for by the company will be granted? The company is trying to do indirectly what it cannot do directly, and the lawyers say this is good law. A new reading, snrely, of a well-known maxim.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MINES.

As supplementing what our Vancouver correspondent said the other day about the agricultural and other promise of the Okanagan District of British Columbia, we have some information from another source. Describing the situation and extent of the country, our informant says: "The Okanagan District is supposed to consist of 300,000 acres west of the Okanagan Lake, south of main line C.P.R. and extending south to the United States boundary. Thirty-five thousand acres of the southern portion of this is owned by one man, Mr. Tom Ellis, a good deal of it being grazing land. The Boundary Creek country west of Rossland, is known to be minerially rich. The difficulty is to get into it. Trails are the only methods meanwhile. On the west side of Okanagan Lake, ten miles down from Vernon, is a rich find. And two miles from Vernon, on Swan Lake, a regular quarry exists of low grade gold ore, easy to mine.

"A cinnabar mine has been found at Savona's which, as a sulphide of mercury, will be used in reduction work. The quicksilver from it is already on sale. Vancouver people mainly own it and it was developed last year. In November gold mines were discovered up the White Valley, running east from Vernon, at a place called Bissett's. The settlers in Long, White and Fire Valleys are petitioning the Government to continue the wagon road from Fire Valley to Arrow Lake, which if done will accommodate an extensive and important mining district.

"At Crow's Nest Pass there is an immense deposit of cannel coal. In view of this fact a railway is needed thence to Montana, which