## THE TRADER.

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" THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON."

This is the season of compliments and good wishes, and Tre Trader, in accor. dance with the asage of all well son ducted suciety, takes a great deal of plea sure in wishing its numerous readers

## "The Compliments of the Season."

We sincerely trust that the year 1884, upod thich we are now entering, may, in spite of tho fer clonds at present darkening the horiznn, be one of the happiest and most prosperous that this country lins ever seen.

## THE OUTLOOK.

Althongh hard to believe, it is hever theless a fact that a period of commercial depression is apon us. In spite of the N. P. our facturies have overtakea and passed the demand for their products, and althongh the wheat crop genemilly has been far below the average, thi price obstinately refuses to exhibil an uprard tendency.
At no period during the past five years has the stoot markets been so depressed, and even undoubted securities havo felt the effect of the predicted financial storm.
There is no use of dissambling- -things do look blue, but are thoy as bad as they seem, or as bad as some would have us beliove?
Wo think not. The over-prodnction of our factorios was a thing to be expected, and it is one of the evils of a protected marbet. The fall of stocks, althongt one sign of distress, is not alwayn a true one. Stock broking bas degenerated in these latter days as a parely gnmbling businoes, and the qnoted marset price is no index of its real value, more frequently is it an indisation of Fhich is in the ascendent, bulls or bears. The worst foature by all odds, and the only one really worth taking serious notioo of, is the crop failare, bat in our
opinion this is Lardly so bad as it is made out. True, the rheat orop in Ontario is far bolow the avorage, but then to counterbalance this other things are better than usual. Taking the whole of Ontario crop together, it is calculatod that the harvest of this provinoe is in excess of that of 1882 by over $\$ 7,000,000$. Wie heard nu cumplaint of that harvoat, simply because the wheat orop was good, but does it really mako any difference to the wealth or purchasing of the farmer, whether he sells one thousand dollars I worth oi wheat or oats, or hay, or butfer, for cheese, so long as he gots the money. Wo thak not, but var farmers appar ently think it does, and just here is where tho differences comes in, and it is in this difference of opinion that we find the true solution to the present ary of hard times.

It seems to us that the present panio is more of want of confidence in ourselves than anything elso. A succession of pruspervus harvests has made the country better off than it has been fnr a long time, and therefore better able to harvest, although not good, is better than last year, so that that cannot be pleaded as a valid reason Oar merchants have met their accounts folly as woll as in former years, so that in that respect there is nething to alarn anyene.

Want of confidence is a fearful thing. Give a dog a had name and you may as well shoot it, and it is exactly the same of tho times, make a people beliove thay aro poor and they will whine about veing hard ap, and very soor bring on the very thing from which they were seoking to escape.

We don't think we are going to have hard times jot. Trade may, and prob. ably will be quiet for some months, bat we see nothing in this to alarm ourselves needlessly about. The hest way in such an emergency is co put agood face on thinge. While not undervaluing, do not over-estimate the danger. The oxercise of cconomy and common sense are aboat the best preventives for such commercial paralytio attacks as these.

## FIBE.

In our last issuo wo bad something to say by way of warning, in roference to the danger arising from barglars, in this article we toach npon a decger, ni sess roal, glthongh more common.
The fires last month in Port-Perry,

Napanoe, and olsowhore furnish n toxt from whioh a very improssivo logson might be drama by evory businoss man in Cauadn. Tho man who fails to profit by such a lusson would be botter out of business, or indepondont of it.
If ablo to be his own underwriter and stand suoh a loss, it is entircly his own Lusiouss, although he trould gonerally bo regarlod as a very foolish person. If, however, he owed for the goods and was not indopondent of business, then to his foolighness ho ndds an injuetice to the oredituss who trusted the stock to his charge in the expectation that he would take overy pussible precaution in keep ing it safely.
No matter how oareful peoplo may be fires will happen when they are leagt wauted or expected, and this risk is now 50 generally recognized, and has been во nccurately guaged, that insurance experts can tell almost to a fraction how much the cuantry's average loss from fire sull be, and huw much it will cost cach induvidual member to guard aguinst that loss. A for gears ago, but fow of our business men insurel against fire, now every man who pretands to have any busiuess traiaing whatevor, not only ansares against luss from this cause, bat takes guvil care that the amonnt of his anotrauce is large conough to save him from loss.
Some people seem to imagine that an ansurance policy $1 s$ a kind of a charm agannst fire, aud that if they are insured at all they are all right.
Therenever was a grenter mistake than this, for as the rain descende upon just and unjust alhee, so fire ravages the insured and uninsured irrespective of the protection of parchment policies or beraldic fire protectors over the doors of the insured.

This being the case, every man in business slould make it a point to see to three things in connection with his insuranco:
First. Make sare that ho is ingared. Second. Make sure that he is fally insured.

Third. Make sare that his insurance is in some first-class company.
C'eag insurance usually means risky iasumace, and risky insuranco is but a snade belter than none at all. Sceing that it is but common rense to keep fully in3ured in some first-class com: pany, we truat that our many readera

