

—A most commendable step, and one which deserves to be imitated by public-spirited men in various parts of Canada, has just been taken by A. A. Wright, merchant, of Renfrew. That gentleman has secured the services of Mr. and Mrs. Yuill, who are said to be competent persons, to deliver lectures on butter-making. These meetings are held at various places around Renfrew, and in the back country which trades with that village. Mr. and Mrs. Yuill teach butter-making, practically, at each meeting, cream being churned, and the butter made, each process being fully explained. It is not often that a public-spirited man takes such a practical way of benefitting the country in which he lives as Mr. Wright has done.

—At a recent meeting of the Quebec city council, it was resolved that tenders be immediately called for the following amounts of debentures at 30 years, bearing four per cent. interest payable semi-annually in the city of Quebec, in the city treasurer's office. The purposes are given as under, viz.:—Redeeming ground rents, 45 Vict., ch. 106, s. 1, \$20,000; widening St. John st., St. Ours, Champlain, drainage and paving, 51-52 Vict., ch. 78, s. 65, \$200,000; water in St. Sauveur, part of the issue, 53 Vict., ch. 68, s. 28, \$150,000; completing widening of St. Ours, Champlain, Grande Allee, etc., 53 Vict., ch. 68, s. 28, \$27,655; streets, 53 Vict., ch. 68, s. 28, \$75,655; purchase of Jesuits' property, 53 Vict., ch. 68, s. 28, \$20,000; total, \$493,310.

—The Grocers' Association of Montreal is arranging for a picnic at Knowlton, in the County of Brome, whither the merry-makers will be transported by the C.P.R. The association met the other day in Mechanics' Hall, Montreal, and struck committees. The general committee consists of twenty-seven members, and there are committees on games, on music and dancing, on refreshments, on printing and advertising, on railways, and on finances. The enthusiasm, we are told, was great.

—As published two weeks ago, the cloak-makers' strike in New York is proving a stubborn one. A request (which it is claimed has been largely successful) has been made of the retail dealers, that they will not buy of firms who employ non-union men. In this connection the following document has been promulgated:

To all whom it may concern:

BROTHERS,—You are hereby ordered not to work in any houses whose cloak-cutters are on strike. If this order is disobeyed, any member under the jurisdiction of National Trade Assembly 231 is liable to expulsion. Members of L. A. 7,507 (Baltimore) are especially cautioned against working in cloak houses where there is trouble.

WALTER S. WESTBROOK, Secretary.

Correspondence.

FARM ENGINES AND FIRES.

Editor MONETARY TIMES:

SIR,—In your issue of June 27th, you refer under "Insurance Notes," to a resolution passed at the semi-annual meeting of the Mutual Fire Underwriters' Association of Ontario, re steam threshers. By an error, either of copy or type, you make it read that the Executive Committee are instructed "to petition the Government to insert in the statutory conditions a clause making void all claims for loss occasioned by steam engines used for threshing, unless the engines are at least 100 yards from barns or stacks." The resolu-

tion says, "unless the engine is set at least 100 feet" from barn or stack.

Many insurance men, in fact nearly all our large companies, consider that to guarantee safety, the engine should in such cases be placed not nearer than 200 feet to barn or stack, which can easily be done by the use of a "jack" and a rope-transmitter.

At the last meeting of this association, after fully considering the question, a unanimous vote was passed, fixing the distance at "100 feet," as noticed. Experience will decide whether the limit is safe or not. It is desirable that every insurance company—and the public—give the question of steam threshing careful businesslike attention, and assist in the present effort to remove or lessen the fire waste from this cause.

Yours truly,

HUGH BLACK,
Secretary Mutual Fire Underwriters'
Association of Ontario.
Rockwood, July 7th, 1890.

AMERICAN CITIES.

The United States now boasts three cities each with more than a million inhabitants. The first ten cities in the republic, with their population now and ten years ago, are, says an exchange, as below:—

| | 1890. | 1880. |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| New York | 1,627,227 | 1,206,299 |
| Chicago | 1,086,000 | 503,185 |
| Philadelphia | 1,040,499 | 847,170 |
| Brooklyn | 806,583 | 566,663 |
| Baltimore | 432,095 | 332,313 |
| St. Louis | 430,000 | 350,518 |
| Boston | 417,720 | 362,839 |
| Cincinnati | 315,000 | 255,139 |
| Pittsburg | 250,000 | 156,389 |
| Buffalo | 250,000 | 155,134 |

NOTES ABOUT FIRES.

On June 27th a large stock of Japanese goods was destroyed at Victoria, B.C. The goods were the property of Jins & Kozakura, and the building belonged to Mr. Jas. Brown. Total loss will amount to several thousand dollars, and there is no insurance.

The agitator of the National Oil Works, of Petrolia, owned by John Macdonald, was struck by lightning last week. The agitator contained about 400 barrels of oil, which was at once fired. The loss will be about \$2,500, which is pretty well covered by insurance.

The Grand Opera House at Salt Lake City was burned on July 4th. Loss, \$500,000.

Fire broke out in the Columbus & Hocking Valley coal dock on July 4th. The firemen went in a tramway to get at the fire and the supports gave way, when one man was killed and three others were badly injured. Loss nearly \$100,000.

Three barns in the vicinity of Belleville were struck by lightning and burned on July 2nd.

At Erie, Penn., Dr. H. C. Statzer's house and barn were destroyed by fire. The odor of kerosene, absence of furniture and family, with heavy insurance, established a case, and the doctor is in jail awaiting a trial on a charge of arson.

The fire loss of the United States and Canada for June will not exceed \$5,500,000. This is \$2,000,000 less than for the same month last year. It is estimated that the loss for the first six months of this year will not exceed \$48,000,000. For the same period in 1889 it was \$64,286,000; for 1888, \$67,280,850; for 1887, \$62,921,600.

On Friday last, Nelson Green was convicted at Kingston of firing Fairman's mill at Om-pah. He has confessed to Col. Walsh that he was in collusion with Fairman, who was to pay him \$40 for burning the mill. Warren Fairman was in court, prepared to deny this allegation.

The explosion of a lamp set fire to a stone-cutter's dwelling in Quebec, on Sunday. Damage, \$500; insured.

Lightning struck Henry Richardson's barn at Tamworth on Monday last, and it was burned with all its contents. Loss, \$1,000; partly insured.

Two deaths from lightning stroke are reported from Uxbridge, as a consequence of the

storm of Tuesday last. In Reach township the barn of Joseph Watson was struck, and his hired man, Norman Davidson, killed. The lightning set fire to and burned the building, with eleven head of thoroughbred young cattle. Damage, \$4,000. No insurance. About the same time Daniel Munroe, farmer, near Uxbridge, was working a churn in the cellar of his house, when a lightning bolt struck and killed him.

A new place named Pullman, in Washington State, has suffered severely by fire. Its whole business portion was burned some days ago. There was no fire service, and in order to check the flames buildings were blown up with powder, but without avail.

THREE ROCKS AHEAD.

"There are three great rocks ahead of the practical young man who has his feet upon the ladder and is beginning to rise," remarks Andrew Carnegie, the Pittsburg manufacturer. "First, drunkenness, which, of course, is fatal. There is no use in wasting time upon any young man who drinks liquor, no matter how exceptional his talent. Indeed, the greater his talents are, the greater the disappointment must be. I do not mean by drinking liquor, the taking of a glass of beer or wine at meals. It is not necessary for a man to be a total abstainer in order to be temperate. The rule should be: Never enter a barroom and never drink liquor except at meals."

"The second rock ahead is speculation. The business of a speculator and that of a manufacturer or man of affairs are not only distinct, but incompatible. To be successful in the business world, the manufacturer's and the merchant's profits only should be sought. The manufacturer should go forward steadily, meeting the market price. When there are goods to sell, sell them; when supplies are needed buy them, without regard to the market price in either case. I have never known a speculative manufacturer or business man who scored a permanent success. He is rich one day, bankrupt the next. Besides this, the manufacturer aims to produce articles, and in so doing to employ labor. This furnishes a laudable career. A man in this avocation is useful to his kind. The merchant is usefully occupied distributing commodities; the banker in providing capital."

"The third rock is akin to speculation—indorsing. Business men require irregular supplies of money, at some times little, at others enormous sums. Others being in the same condition, there is strong temptation to indorse mutually. This rock should be avoided. There are emergencies, no doubt, in which men should help their friends, but there is a rule that will keep one safe. No man should place his name upon the obligation of another if he has not sufficient to pay it without detriment to his own business. It is dishonest to do so. Men are trustees for those who have trusted them, and the creditor is entitled to all his capital and credit. For one's own firm, 'your name, your fortune, your sacred honor;' but for others, no matter under what circumstances, only such aid as you can render without danger to your trust. It is a safe rule, therefore, to give the cash direct that you have to spare for others, and never your indorsement or guarantee."

STOCKS IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, July 9th, 1890.

| STOCKS. | Highest. | Lowest. | Total. | Sellers. | Buyers. | Average. 1890. |
|------------------|----------|---------|--------|----------|---------|----------------|
| Montreal | 222 | 217½ | 96 | 221½ | 219½ | 220 |
| Ontario | 120 | 116 | 30 | 120 | 116 | 118½ |
| People's | 100 | 95 | 23 | 97½ | 96 | 100½ |
| Molson's | 169 | 160½ | 170 | 160½ | 176 | 168 |
| Toronto | 212½ | 212½ | 216 | 212½ | 225½ | 215 |
| J. Cartier | 10½ | 95 | 92 | | 93 | 97 |
| Merchants | 146 | 143 | 85 | 145 | 143 | 144 |
| Commerce | 128½ | 126 | 180 | 127½ | 126½ | 127½ |
| Union | | 90 | | | | 94 |
| Mon. Teleg. .. | 99 | 97 | 180 | 98 | 97 | 98 |
| Rich. & Ont .. | 63½ | 60½ | 275 | 63½ | 62 | 62½ |
| Street Ry. | 195½ | 182½ | 1134 | 195 | 182½ | 189 |
| do. Rights | 38 | 35½ | 450 | 38 | 36½ | 37½ |
| Gas | 207 | 205 | 60 | 206 | 206½ | 206½ |
| do. Rights | 36 | 33 | 2 | 36 | | 34½ |
| C. Pacific R.R. | 82½ | 80½ | 2500 | 81 | 80½ | 81 |
| N. W. Land | 76 | 70 | | 75 | 72 | 74½ |