

re cannot therefore
against spontaneous
the substances to
attention.

INSURANCE.

ts subject the best
of fraternal orders,
Mr. Isidor Bush, was
of co operative insur-
ago. The author calls
fact that, regardless
objections, quite a
beneficial or protective
use of secret orders,
form just about such
s and alchemists used
se societies are form-
Some promise to pay
in seven years, some
to advance them half
of sickness, at the
dollars per week, asking
no more than about
50 in assessments, not
all ages alike. If
possible, the officers
societies talk boastfully
co-operative protec-
grandest achievements
they discourse learned-
etc., without, how-
erst logical proof. They
e of the past, and scoff
f actuaries. And as
nder the garb of secret
y, under the cloak of
ty, tens of thousands
bership."

us resist governmental
that is more intelligible,
can organizations for
m exemption from all
en the meeting at which
in adopting a standard
membership, provided that
applicable to fraternal
anized, where there are
ere business considera-
is unable to see any
on for this exemption.
me so liberal that they
difference in plans and
evidenced by the fact
ding societies of Masons,
other genuine fraternal
th that standard. Yet
largest fraternal insur-
such as the Knights of
anum, A. O. U. W., etc.,
h its conditions, nor have
mselves of the express
ir favor. They seem to
ride, aroused by the mag-
membership. But mere
during practical value, it
lightest error of method
s. These societies are
d by men of high standing
racter, men of undoubted
rable ability, and some
e all know that "A little
dangerous thing." These
abor under the delusion
rowth of membership is

alone needful to permanent success; their
principal efforts are therefore devoted to
securing additional members. Vain would
be any effort to convince them that no
accession of new members can fully counter-
act the natural increase in age and mortal-
ity. /

"Members of these associations must cease
to ignore the great law of mortality. Their
leaders must study, if not the theories of
eminent actuaries, at least the practice of
such assessment insurance societies as
have managers who show a proper regard
for science. * * They must learn to
recognize and meet the fact that equity
among the members as well as safety to
the institution imperatively demand either
a graded and advancing rate, or a decrease
in the amount of benefit as a member
advances in age, or a compromise between
the two means of adjustment."

TORONTO TRADE FIGURES.

The difference between November this
year and last, in the matter of imports and
exports at the port of Toronto, is but slight,
as the figures furnished by the Board of
Trade indicate. Inclusive of foreign pro-
ducts the exports of that month last year
showed a value of \$583,443, while the value
of imports was \$1,367,993, the aggregate
being \$1,951,436. Last month's aggregate
was \$1,922,852, of which exports consti-
tuted \$345,754 worth, and imports \$1,576,-
098 worth. We append our usual list of
principal articles:

IMPORTS.		
Article.	Nov., 1889.	Nov., 1888.
Cotton goods	\$ 31,554	\$ 33,695
Fancy goods	21,545	19,966
Hats and bonnets ..	5,201	6,350
Silk goods	30,602	29,369
Woollen goods	68,905	57,140
Total dry goods	\$157,807	\$146,520
Books and pamphlets ..	66,046	64,218
Coal, bituminous	32,281	23,564
Drugs and medicines ..	22,335	18,609
Earth and china ware ..	16,428	16,012
Fruits and nuts	63,058	53,173
Glass and glassware ..	41,371	51,442
Hops	13,750	32,250
Iron and steel goods ..	156,312	117,346
Jewellery and watches ..	30,196	38,165
Lead goods	30,565	3,496
Leather, shoes, &c.	27,817	24,381
Marble, and stone	14,571	7,861
Musical instruments ..	18,492	20,481
Paints and colors	12,221	15,906
Paper goods	42,323	33,111
Spirits and wines	12,643	11,688
Wood and m'frs of	21,013	17,708

The is nothing in the above comparison
of figures which calls for special remark.
November is usually a small month for im-
ports of dry goods. Turning to exports,
we tabulate the Canadian products alone.
The first thing that attracts attention is
the falling off in shipments of barley from
640,000 bushels, which brought 75½ cents
per bushel a year ago to 352,000 bushels at
51½ cents. A marked increase is shown in
the department headed animals and
meats. Eggs, \$26,397; dead meats, \$54,-
690; wool, \$7,125, are among the items
more largely exported. Almost all the
manufactured goods exported come under
the designation "other articles," so that we
cannot tell what they were, possibly agri-
cultural implements.

EXPORTS.		
Produce of	Nov., 1889.	Nov., 888.
The mine	\$ 15	\$
" fisheries	10,168	7,624
" forest	105,725	51,518
Animals, &c.	188,613	497,107
Field products	27,451	15,324
Manufactures	35	35
Miscellaneous		
Total	\$331,972	\$571,608

DECISIONS IN COMMERCIAL LAW.

BANK OF COMMERCE V. BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE CO.—By the 19th statutory condi-
tion of fire insurance policies, "the insurance
may be terminated by the company by giving
notice to that effect, and, if on the cash plan,
by tendering therewith a rateable proportion
of the premium for the unexpired term, calcu-
lated from the termination of the notice; in
the case of personal service of the notice five
days' notice, excluding Sunday, shall be given.
Notice may be given by any company having
an agency in Ontario, by registered letter
addressed to the assured at his last post-office
address notified to the company, and where no
address notified, then to the post-office of the
agency from which application was received,
and when such notice is by letter, then seven
days from the arrival at any post-office in
Ontario shall be deemed good notice, and the
policy shall cease after such tender and notice
aforesaid, and the expiration of the five or
seven days' as the case may be." In the case
above cited, the insurance company's agent
called on A., who was insured under a policy of
fire insurance in the company, and handed him
a letter written by himself, stating that the
company "have instructed me to cancel their
policy 2,862,361, held by the Bank of Com-
merce, and I therefore send you herewith \$13.75
for unearned premium on same." The agent
said that on handing A. the letter he took the
money out of it, counted it over, and laid it
down beside the letter, and when A. refused
to receive the money, he (the agent) said he
had no alternative but to tender it. He also
said that he told A. that he had under the
conditions of the policy a limited time to
replace the insurance. Held by the Court of
Common Pleas, that the letter was not a suffi-
cient cancellation of the insurance within the
meaning of the condition; that the condition
required written notice; and such notice must
state that the insurance would be cancelled on
the expiration of five days, whereas here the
notice was an immediate cancellation; and also
that the rateable proportion of the premium
for the unexpired term should have been cal-
culated from the termination of the notice.

REGINA V. HENDERSON.—The Municipal Act
respecting hawkers and pedlars gives local
councils power to pass by-laws regulating,
licensing, and governing hawkers, or petty
chapmen, and interprets "hawkers" to in-
clude all persons who, being agents for persons
not resident within the county, sell or offer for
sale tea, dry goods, or jewellery, or carry and
expose samples or patterns of any such goods
to be afterwards delivered within the county
to any person not being a wholesale or retail
dealer in such goods, wares, and merchandise.
H., a wholesale and retail dealer in teas in the
county of W., where he resided, went to the
county of H. and sold teas by sample to private
persons there, taking their orders therefor,
which were forwarded by him to the county of
W., and the packages of teas subsequently de-
livered, all the packages being sent in one parcel
to H. county, and there distributed. The local
magistrate convicted H. under a by-law passed

under the above recited Act for carrying on a
petty trade without the necessary license
therefor, but on *certiorari* it was held by the
Court of Common Pleas that the conviction
was bad and must be quashed.

THE "WESTBOURN."—In this case the master
of a vessel in a helpless condition made an
agreement with the master of another vessel
to tow the vessel in distress to Gibraltar for
£600, the latter vessel to supply the hawsers.
The weather became worse, and all the haw-
sers but one broke, and it became impossible
to proceed to Gibraltar. The towing vessel
therefore took the disabled vessel to the near-
est safe port. Under the circumstances the
English Court of Appeal held that the original
agreement was put an end to by the act of
God, making it impossible of performance, and
that the salvors were entitled to be remun-
erated as though no such agreement existed, and
£900 was awarded.

THE "STETTIN."—In this case Butt, J., held
that a shipmaster delivering goods to the
consignee named in the bill of lading, without
requiring him to produce one of the parts of a
bill of lading, is guilty of a wrongful delivery,
and that the owners and charterers are liable
for the damage occasioned thereby.

A DRY GOODS ASSOCIATION.

We are glad to chronicle the formation in
Montreal of an association of dry goods im-
porters, and dealers at wholesale, on a basis
closely resembling that of the Dry Goods
Section of the Toronto Board of Trade. The
new organization, the name of which is The
Montreal Wholesale Dry Goods Association,
has received the official sanction of the Board
of Trade of that city, and indeed the terms of
its constitution make it virtually a branch of
that Board. The objects of the association
are stated to be to promote the advancement
of trade and to watch over matters affecting
the trade interests of its members.

It is to be expected that the body described
will find its most valuable function in keeping
watch upon matters especially connected with
dry goods, tariff matters, freight matters, the
regulation of discounts, returns, credits, and
fifty other things. A policy that shall most
satisfactorily govern the city's dry goods
trade can best be deliberated upon and framed
by those who are members of that trade. The
system has been found to work well in Toronto;
we trust it may equally serve to bring into
harmonious working the dry goods trade of
Montreal.

A COLUMN FOR GROCERS.

A Retail Grocers' Association was formed
at Sarnia the other night. Its object is to
prevent the slaughtering of goods, and to pro-
tect the trade from dead-beats.

It is announced that the Hamilton firm of
George S. Tuckett & Son propose to erect a
factory for the manufacture of tobacco on
Queen street, between Kent and Oxford streets,
in that city. It is to be five storeys high and
will likely give work to about 300 hands.

A quantity of Nova Scotia cider is being
daily received at St. John from the Annapolis
valley.

The largest single consignment of tea, some
1,500 tons, that has ever gone overland from
that port arrived, says the Vancouver World,
by ss. "Batavia," and was sent on the 22nd
Nov. to New York.