

INLAND TRADE OF THE ST. CROIX.

	1830.	Tons.	Men.
British	795	3,194	1,443
Foreign	17	15	17
	812	3,209	1,460
	1831.	Tons.	Men.
Boats	858	1,289	514
"	62	235	107
	415	1,524	621

Figures are dry reading to most readers, but they will be made brief, and as they will be submitted in contrast to the present period or nearly thereto, they will be found possessing especial interest.

The same author says, "That some timber and boards or deals, to no great extent, are also brought down from the American branches of that water in rafts." "Cattle to the number of perhaps 10,000 head, fish, meats, butter and other provisions are carried over." British manufactures, West Indian produce and specie and some furs are taken back in return. Such are given as the principal imports and exports in that quarter.

The next given is the traffic by land carriage from Maine to Lower Canada. There were imported in 1831—

Horses.	Beesves.	Sheep.	Fresh Fish.
249	1,394	936	14 tons.

The value of these and some other articles not enumerated is stated to be £15,000. The returns are similar to those last mentioned. Of the traffic between Vermont and the Eastern Townships no particulars are given. Bliss says: "It cannot be of great amount or value, nor will it probably become so until the navigation of the St. Frances be improved and connected with Lake Memphremagog, which the parallel of latitude here forming the American boundary crosses in about the middle."

A steamboat, he says, is already plying upon this lake, and its waters when connected with the St. Lawrence will undoubtedly become the seat of a considerable commerce. "Notwithstanding frequent portages," says Bliss, "the St. Frances is already the channel by which about 1,500 barrels of ashes, some timber and other articles are brought into the St. Lawrence, and British manufactures sent up into Vermont." He states that "the intercourse on Lake Champlain was much interrupted by the impolitic measures enacted relating to intercolonial trade." Most of these errors he says were "subsequently remedied, and the trade which declined under their operation and which has also been diverted by a canal to the Hudson, seems to be now recovering and perhaps already equals and will probably soon exceed its former amount."

He gives the following figures as the returns for the year 1824-5, and to which is annexed what appears to be a very imperfect account of the quarter ending July 5, 1831.

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO LOWER CANADA BY LAKE CHAMPLAIN IN THE YEARS

	1824.	1825.	1831.
Ashes, barrels....	6,171	6,028	1,840
Wheat			
Corn	6,356	2,654	
Flour and Meal..	964	293	
Rice			59,218
Beef, barrels....	464	2,811	
Pork	6,069	14,462	

Butter, Meat and other provisions, pounds	1,411,967	1,621,866	76,897
Tobacco	227,114	127,862	295,078
Cattle, No.	4,831	6,305	3,390
Furs, No.	25,932	38,104	
Hides and Skins..	24,709	29,301	21,410
Boards and Deals, feet.....	870,890	407,567	
Timber, pieces..	17,554	53,000	75,000

The same author continues, "That from the parallel of 45° on the St. Lawrence to Lake Ontario, the commercial intercourse with the American territories is at present carried on in large boats or batteaux, built for ascending the rapids of that river. He gives as the leading articles imported into Montreal from the United States down the St. Lawrence :

	1830	1831.
Ashes—barrels	15,375	18,112
Wheat—bushels		2,646
Flour—barrels	96,781	42,000
Beef "	77	1,541
Pork "	2,868	3,910
Tobacco leaf, hhds.	132	93
Do. manufactured, kgs ..	1,806	2,302

Of the intercourse between the British and American sides of Lakes Ontario and Erie and the straits of Niagara and Detroit and other waters westward, no returns appear to be made to the customs in this country, and no certain information could be obtained.

The tonnage owned on both sides seemed to be nearly equal on the two lakes, though very different on each if the following estimate of the amount approach nearly to the truth :

Ontario.				Erie.			
Vessels.	Steam.	Tons.		Ves.	Steam.	Tons.	
British..100	9	12,700		10	3	1,600	
American 30	5	4,500		350	10	17,000	
	130	14	17,200	360	13	18,600	

What a contrast to the fleets that may now be seen gaily gliding over the waters of Canadian lakes !

"With their cargoes, stores and crews on board."

MAXIME MARITIME.

THE A. O. U. WORKMEN.

The Ontario jurisdiction of this Order continues to meet with much success in the matter of increasing the membership, but the Order, as a whole, is not keeping pace with Ontario by any means, relative to population. The gain in membership in this province for July is given as 542, while the whole of the other twenty-four grand lodges furnished only 1,063 of an increase. In other words, Ontario's two millions of people are taking a much larger proportionate interest in this very doubtful enterprise than the forty or fifty millions in its own fatherland are now doing. If they continued to have as much faith in it as Canadians unfortunately seem to have, their share would be to give it an increase of upwards of 10,000 members per month. Some of the State grand lodges did much more than this, relatively, in the Order's earlier days, when all its members were young, and full of hope and confidence; but they have grown wiser and older, and assessments have come faster, and a sort of sadness, born of disappointment, has settled down over the American contingent. While members in Ontario still hope that they can maintain their certificates for about \$16 to \$20 in assessments, there are very few grand lodges on the

south side of the boundary line whose members have not, years ago, left behind all hope of any such light levy. The *Michigan Herald*, the organ of the Order in our nearest Western State, tries to comfort the members with the fact that the "average has been found to be about \$24 per \$2,000, and when in any year it cost less than this, the members have gained just so much." That's all very well for those in whose case it does cost less than \$24, even though they were at first made to believe that \$14 or \$16 would be the highest; but what about the other half, who are being forced out under a pressure of very much more than \$24 a year? Illinois, for instance, has made no gain in membership for five years past, and New York and Pennsylvania and Ohio, and half a dozen other States, have apparently come to the top of the hill, and are about joining in the down-grade movement which has set in. People who can get their life insurance in a regular company, backed by a reserve fund, for \$20 to \$30 for \$2,000, if not over 30 years of age, will not long continue to pay \$45 and upward, as in Ohio, or even \$30 and more, as of late in Pennsylvania, and be under the uncertain yoke of increasing assessments. We don't blame them.

The Workmen increased their entire membership throughout the United States and Canada for the twelve months ending May 1st of this year, by 29,413. But during the year ending August 1st an increase of only 23,830 is reported. The whole amount paid for death losses last year was \$5,307,588, or \$442,900 per month, but last month it rose to \$517,750. The membership in good standing, August 1st, is stated at 294,745. This is the largest membership of any of the modern assessment orders.

Not only in the United States, but in Canada also, have the death claims begun to show an unusual rise. It was not until Nov. 1st, last year, that "Assessment No. 13" was called for from Ontario's members, but No. 13 is found this year in the call of Sept. 1st—two months earlier than last year. Some reason for this may be seen in the age to which some of the members have attained. The first six in the September call had reached, respectively, 42, 49, 52, 46, 44 and 59. The absurdity of carrying a risk on a man 59 years of age at the same price as his grandson of 21, cannot be too often pointed out. The cost of risk at the one age, for one year's insurance of \$2,000, is \$49.44, and at the other age only \$15.72. Ten years later it would have increased to \$113.50 in the one case, but only to \$17.00 in the case of the young man. The expectancy of a man at 59 is 14 years, and at 21 it is 42 years. No enterprise founded upon such inequity between the members can possibly be a permanency, and it is therefore not to be wondered at that the A.O.U.W. has begun, in most of the States, to enter upon the down-hill course. Its Ontario members should take warning in time, as most of the Ontario members in the Iron Hall did, and most of those in the defunct Canadian Mutual Aid did not, and refuse to pay longer when they find the