

The largest mortality rate in the indoor occupations considered is found among liquor-sellers, a fact which explains the reluctance of life insurance companies to write insurance on that class of risks. Mr. Stevenson finds the average mortality among 1,000 liquor-sellers to be 29.2, increasing from 12.2 between the ages of twenty and twenty-nine to 102.8 from age seventy upward. He divides the liquor-sellers into three classes—licensed grocers, hotelkeepers, and barkeepers—and shows the respective mortality rates to be, from 25 years of age upward, 18.9, 26.8, and 33.4, respectively, which shows that the life risk of the average barkeeper is an extremely hazardous quantity.

Among 1,000 gardeners the death rate is found to be 10.6; carpenters, 12.4; shoemakers, 13.4; stonemasons, 16.8; butchers, 17.8; and innkeepers, 21.4. This agrees precisely with the information collected by American life insurance companies, which shows the butcher to be a hazardous risk.

### TORONTO TRADE FIGURES.

We have received the monthly bulletin of the Toronto Board of Trade, showing the value of imports and exports for June. The figures of last month were: Imports, \$1,741,771; exports, \$216,485; aggregate, \$1,958,256. The figures for June, 1892, were: Imports, \$1,623,251, and exports, \$335,000; aggregate, \$1,958,251. The principal items are shown in the comparative table below which we compile as usual. It will be seen that dry goods imports of all descriptions are larger than in the corresponding month last year, so were those of metal goods, leather and paper. A marked falling off is noticeable in our purchases of glass and glassware, china and earthenware.

#### IMPORTS.

	June, 1893.	June, 1892.
Cotton, mfrs of.....	\$ 87,496	\$59,814
Fancy goods.....	30,887	23,962
Hats and bonnets.....	12,065	6,174
Silk and mfrs of.....	40,459	37,625
Woolen, mfrs of.....	243,241	209,417
<b>Total dry goods ....</b>	<b>\$414,148</b>	<b>\$336,992</b>
Brass and mfrs. of ....	9,585	14,175
Copper ".....	5,923	3,500
Iron and steel ".....	153,034	133,339
Lead and mfrs. of.....	3,608	10,101
Metal and comp. ....	10,094	10,216
<b>Total metal goods....</b>	<b>\$182,244</b>	<b>\$171,331</b>
Books and pamphlets....	30,966	34,666
Coal, bituminous.....	26,904	41,781
Coal, anthracite.....	224,484	210,413
Drugs and medicines....	16,490	19,152
Earthen and chinaware....	25,604	30,939
Fruit, green and dried....	22,405	23,937
Glass and glassware.....	25,916	48,958
Jewellery and watches....	16,007	11,995
Leather and mfrs. of.....	22,385	18,493
Musical instruments.....	10,717	12,919
Paints and colors.....	13,289	15,090
Paper and mfrs. of.....	37,535	32,513
Spirits and wines.....	13,619	10,192
Wood goods.....	18,163	18,565

Field and forest contribute but little to our June exports from this port. For a long while we have not had so little to announce in any one month. It is too soon for fruit, and too soon for new grain. But few horses and absolutely no wool were exported last month at Toronto. Meats kept up pretty well. Among manufactures "other articles" are still the big item.

#### EXPORTS, PRODUCTS OF CANADA.

Produce of.	June, 1893.	June, 1892.
The Mine.....	\$ 39	\$ 165
" Fisheries.....	62	368
" Forest.....	26,266	50,702
" Field.....	6,044	20,280
Animals, etc.....	78,520	98,738
Manufactures.....	87,577	150,773
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$198,508</b>	<b>\$321,026</b>

### MONTREAL HARBOR FIGURES.

We have had sent us the statement issued by the Harbor Commissioners of Montreal, showing the revenue of the harbor and the arrival of vessels during the present season up to 1st July. The number of arrivals from sea and the aggregate tonnage continue to show an increase compared with previous year. For instance, the vessels, steam and sail, up to 1st inst., numbered 208 in 1891, 243 in 1892, and 252 in the present year. The total tonnage was 283,178 tons, 343,340 tons and 350,566 tons in the three years respectively. Subdivided into steam and sail craft, we perceive that the steamers arriving continue to grow in number and the sailers to decrease.

#### OPENING OF NAVIGATION TO 1ST JULY.

	Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailers.	Tonnage.
1890.....	197	284,188	21	4,411
1891.....	185	271,336	23	11,842
1892.....	221	334,703	22	8,637
1893.....	227	343,942	25	6,614

The revenue of the port from Customs dues during June has been \$38,000, and from local traffic, \$4,583, in all \$42,583; where in the same month of 1892 it was \$38,097, consisting of \$34,500 from Customs dues and \$3,597 from local. The total receipts for this season to date amount to \$74,364, whereas it was only \$70,413.

The arrivals of inland vessels show an increase over last year, being 1,712 as compared with 1,646; but the latter was in its turn a decline from the 1,757 of 1891, while the number in 1890 had been only 1,637. The depth of water in what is known as the twenty-seven and a half feet channel below the city on 1st of July of successive years has been 33 ft. 7 in. in 1890; 29 ft. 8 in. in 1891; 32 ft. 8 in. in 1892; and 31 ft. 9 in. on 1st inst. As to the suggestion made of lower wharfage rates on hay, the board decided that for financial and other reasons they could not reduce the charges on hay.

### SHOP-LIFTING.

Several cases of shop-lifting are reported from Owen Sound. In some of the cases, it appears, the thieves were discovered, but the merchants have refrained from prosecution. Leniency to shop-lifters, although ill-deserved, is far too common. A man or woman who may have respectable connections, or who may themselves be by no means low down in the social scale, should no more have a right to steal with impunity than the veriest thief who lives by ill-gotten gains. In both cases there is a lack of moral perception. We are told that the articles stolen in Owen Sound have been for the most part of trifling value, consisting, for example, of neckties, ribbons, caps, etc. The principle, however, remains the same. The interest not only of society, but more especially of the trade, demands prosecution and punishment to the full extent allowed by the law. Shop-lifting is by far too common in our cities; although a most vigilant, and, at the same time, expensive watch is kept, merchants report frequent and sometimes severe losses from this cause.

### CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.

From the report of the Co-operative Storekeepers' Congress recently held in Bristol, England, we gather the following statistics: The co-operative societies of Great Britain have a membership of 1,750,000, representing a sixth of the population of that country. They own £12,000,000 in stock, and in business have an annual turn-over of something like £50,000,000. And they claim to be putting between £4,000,000 and £5,000,000 of profits every year into the pockets of their members. Wholesale business is now becoming quite a feature of the system, and last year, it is said, business was done, in a wholesale way, to the amount of £13,000,000 in value.

A paper was read at the Congress by Mr. Tutt, of Plymouth, in which the author discussed the position which co-operators ought to take with regard to the social and industrial problem of the present time. He asked what position co-operators should take with regard to communism, collectivism, and socialism. "The realization of the communistic ideal seemed to be immeasurably distant if not impossible; collectivism and socialism were very much akin. In the abstract the aims of co-operators and socialists were alike, but as soon as co-operators and socialists set out on the journey they must make to reach their goal, it became apparent that there were different roads for reaching the same place, and the paths taken by co-operators and socialists began to diverge. Experience had taught them it was by self-help and self-culture advance was to be made. The position co-operators should take with regard to trade-unionism should be one of close relationship. The feeling of mistrust was passing away, and a better understanding was growing between the two bodies. (Hear, hear.) Trade-unionists would do well to reciprocate the action and spirit of co-operators by identifying themselves with co-operative societies. With regard to the provision for infirm workers co-operators as employers of labor should assume some responsibilities for the lives of their employees, and set an example to other employers as to what the true relation between master and servant should be."

On motion of Mr. R. Powell (Rochester), Mr. Tutt's paper was referred to the Sectional and District Associations to be discussed, then report to the united board the decisions arrived at, and the united board was requested to report at new Congress as to some scheme for superannuation for co-operative employees and representation on local public bodies. He said, "the questions brought forward in the paper were too complex to be settled in a few hours."

### A PROSPECT.

Here is a scheme, outlined by the *Montreal Witness*, in which the C. P. R. and the city of Quebec are the interested parties: "(1.) The purchase of all the property overlooking the Terrace, and surrounding the present Champlain Market Hall, on the condition that the city shall give the latter to the company to be converted into a passenger station, the present Palais station to be only used thereafter for freight. (2.) The construction of an immense jetty or dock from the Champlain market toward Sillery for large steamships; and, (3.) the construction of a branch of the railway from above Lorette to Cap Rouge and along the river front, to enable passenger trains to run directly to the principal station to be erected on the present Champlain market."