

bank, and settle, in fifteen minutes, the business of its eight banks between each other for that day, amounting to about \$125,000. The total coin and currency held by these banks averages about \$225,000, their daily transactions about \$300,000. In New York, fifty-seven meet daily, and settle in like manner the business the banks of that city have with each other, amounting daily to about \$125,000,000. The total coin and currency held by the New York banks probably averages about \$75,000,000, and their daily exchanges are probably about \$175,000,000.

THE BURNING OF SAW-MILLS.

HOW TO PREVENT IT.

Some time since, the *North-Western Lumberman* had a two-column article on this subject, part of it was devoted to the watchman system in cities, the checks upon these functionaries by means of the registering clock or the telephone, and the suggestion was made, as an answer to the presumed query: *quis custodiem custodiet?* that the night-policeman should watch the night watchman.

"But," the *Lumberman* concludes, "with the most careful watching fires will sometimes occur, and the best of watchmen are not sufficiently ubiquitous to be at all points at once in an extensive mill or lumber yard. It is therefore of the highest importance that the means of extinguishing fires in their incipency should be always provided. Every mill has a fire pump, but in 99 cases out of 100 this is the poorest liance which can be imagined. A great majority of the mill proprietors whose attention may be called to this article, if on laying down the paper after reading it, they at once inspect the pump and hose with the connections upon which their reliance is based, would find that the pump was out of order, the connecting pipes burst or disconnected or the hose in anything but reliable condition and situation for use in a sudden emergency, and would be forced to acknowledge that in case of fire the chances would be greatly against the local water supply being found of the slightest value to them.

Every mill should have a half dozen portable extinguishers located in various parts of the building, but the chances are that where they are already provided, they have not been tested for months, and in case of emergency, the charge will be found to have lost its efficiency. The cost of a new charge once a month is so small that it is folly not to test these excellent devices for extinguishing a fire in its incipency, at least that often.

Where city waterworks are available, it is folly to place any great degree of reliance upon pumps located within the walls of a mill. If in suitable locations about the mill premises, not less than from 100 to 150 feet distant from the building, a hydrant is available, covered by a small structure in which can always be kept from 200 to 300 feet of suitable hose, ready for immediate use, it should be a part of the daily routine of duty for the employees to practice for 10 minutes in the morning, at noon or at night, in making the hose connection with the hydrant, and throwing a stream of water upon the mill roof, thus only would the fact be assured that the hose was in good order, also that the men knew how to use it in case of a sudden emergency.

Next to the hydrant, an independent pump in a detached building, having not only steam connection with the mill battery, but as well with a small portable boiler by its side, the water in which is kept hot through circulating connections with the mill boilers, and the fuel on whose grate bars is placed ready for instant ignition, is the next most safe reliance. This should be handled as suggested in cases where a hydrant is available, and is a good substitute for the latter where city waterworks are not available. But the mill hands must be trained to its use, and the engineer must be charged with the duty of careful attention to a proper connection between the mill boilers and the portable boiler in the pump house.

A careful and intelligent preparation to handle a fire, should one break out, is equal to a fair amount of insurance. We will venture the assertion, however, that in 99 cases out of every 100 mills which already possess ample provision for extinguishing fire, so far as pumps and hose are concerned, no drilling of the men to their proper use has been attempted, and in case of emergency, they will, on this account, be found perfectly useless. We can only suggest

that if the mill hands be divided into two squads, each practicing on alternate days for 10 minutes only, under the incentive of a year's subscription to a good newspaper, awarded each month to the squad which shows the highest efficiency in drill, to be by the successful squad appropriated, by lot, to one of its members, the local protection can be brought to the highest possible state of efficiency.

In the country mills fire breaks out in nearly every instance at meal hours, and much risk would be obviated if, in addition to the sawyer, who always remains to point up his saw teeth, but is in that part of the mill in which a fire was never known to start, another man should be required to stay in the boiler room and about that portion of the mill which is endangered. A watchman about the arch during the noon hour will, at least, a half-dozen times during the sawing season, find in every mill the incipency of a destructive blaze. A spark will have lodged unobserved among the dry dust on the rafters or timbers over the boilers, or the sawdust in front of the arch will not have been swept so clean but that a fire will, at some time, be found creeping over the hearth; a man on watch during the noon hour, especially, can always earn the cost of keeping him there. We throw out these suggestions simply with the idea that those who are interested, will find that an ounce of prevention is worth more than a big mill gone up in smoke."

—TORONTO EXPORTS.—The goods shipped from this port to the United States during the quarter ending 30th June, amount in value to the respectable total of \$1,090,834.16. The smallest item appearing in the tabulated statement is butter, while the next two, hay and oats, are also of trifling amount, the reason being plain: that too good a market exists in Toronto for these products of the farm and dairy. Raisins, re-exported, is an unusual item, and refers, we presume to Valentia raisins shipped hence during a sudden scarcity of them in Western American markets. We give the leading articles as under:—

Barley	\$357,884 72
Lumber	309,960 33
Malt	79,642 41
Wheat	43,134 20
Wool	20,147 50
Books	8,376 17
Bones	8,850 00
Breeding animals	16,683 00
Eggs	7,269 00
Furs (raw)	23,841 20
Hides and pelts	5,703 40
Horses	62,927 15
L'ees	26,624 00
Potatoes	36,250 10
Railway ties and telegraph poles ..	13,904 50
Raisins (re-exported)	26,784 66
Rye	18,768 90

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.—The number of immigrants that arrived at the Provincial Immigration Office, South Quebec, and settled in this province from July 1st, 1881 to 1st July 1882 was 5,609. Advices from Quebec state that the number arrived from England was 3,358; from Ireland, 1,525; from Scotland, 382; from Sweden and Norway, 141; from France, 123; from Germany, 30; from Denmark, 16; Belgium, 13; Russia, 10; Italy, 8; from Holland, 2 and Switzerland, 1. Of this number there were 1,475 women and children; among the former 619 were servants. The principal occupations of the male immigrants were as follows:—Farm la' orers, 1,575; common laborers, 565; carpenters and farmers, each, 234; mechanics, 174; masons, 149; miners, 73; railway laborers, 77; fitters, growers and weavers, each, 62; male servants, 56; gardeners, 39; blacksmiths, 38; engineers, painters, mechanics and clerks, each, 33; tailors, 26; shoemakers, 24; plasterers, 20; butchers, 19; boiler-makers and bricklayers, each, 15; plumbers and moulders, each, 10; printers, 7; etc. Of the total number, 3,423 were destined for Montreal, 1,276 for Sherbrooke and most of the remainder for Brome, Compton, Stanstead, Megantic and other parts of the

Eastern townships. Quebec, Three Rivers, and the Saguenay District claimed about 100, Argen-teuil and Richmond about as many more.

AUSTRALIAN STATISTICS.—The area of the Australasian colonies is 3,127,588 square miles or about twice the area of India; the estimated population in 1880 was 2,673,707, or about half that of Ireland; and the aggregate revenue was £17,069,016, of which £6,173,658 was raised by taxation, the rate of taxation being £2 6s 4d per head. The total value of the foreign trade, imports and exports together, was £93,926,834, being £35 2s 7d per head of the population; 4,869 miles of railway were open and 27,831 miles of telegraph are now open, and 6,509,543 acres under cultivation. The debt amounted to £89,910,240 being £33 per head.

—The annual excursion of the Canadian Press Association is this year arranged for Winnipeg, to start on the 22nd of August. For the reason that the capital of the Prairie Province is the objective point of the lucky members of the Fourth Estate whose happy lot it is to be in with this 1882 excursion, there is sure to be a greater pressure than usual to "catch on." For, as the original and only Peter X. of the *Berlin News* says: "A man who hasn't been in Winnipeg, doesn't amount to much, these days." The *MONETARY TIMES* is already represented in that alluring region, in the person of its worthy Business Manager. But if the Toronto eleven should be so fortunate as to defeat the Winnipeg eleven at cricket here to-day the editor may also feel sufficiently carried away with enthusiasm to join him there. Of this, brother Climie may be sure, that nothing but the stern necessities of the case would keep our whole staff from embracing the conveniences of his excursion, and partaking of the hospitalities of the open-handed and big-hearted Winnipeggers,

—Respecting the Province of Quebec loan of a million and a half dollars, the *Montreal Herald* of Wednesday last has the following: "There was some surprise expressed to-day on 'the street' at the statement made by the Provincial Treasurer, that about \$500,000 of the new loan of \$1,500,000 have been subscribed for by Canadian investors. The shrewdest operators accept this story *cum grano salis* and would like indeed to see a list of the names of those who place so much confidence in the economical management of our Provincial rulers. We imagine that if such a list was published the names of few indeed of our principal monetary institutions or our leading capitalists would be found in it."

—We find the following statistics of the trade of St. Stephen, N. B. in the *St. Croix Courier*, one of our eastern exchanges: Value of total imports for fiscal year ended 30th June, 1882, \$546,408; ditto for the year previous, \$390,074; increase \$156,334. Of these, \$133,018 worth was free goods in 1882. The duty collected amounted to \$79,016 last year as against \$48,564 in 1880-81.

—The Executive Committee of the Western Dairymen's Association has decided to hold a great cheese and butter fair in Woodstock on the 11th and 12th of October next, under the auspices of the Western Dairymen's Association of Ontario. Over \$1,000 will be offered in prizes.

—The bank of Nova Scotia is about to open an agency in Fredericton according to the *Acadian Recorder*.