

the shoot begins. In the case of a woman he puts her in head first, so that her dress may not catch, but in the case of a man feet first. Without losing hold in either case, he himself follows head first in the shoot, and still holding the saved person, regulates their joint descent by means of his elbows and knees. One after another the other men are brought down without any hitch occurring, and to give a touch of realism one of the firemen has a long dress on to represent a woman. It looks like a risky proceeding. The roof is so high, the telescope ladders which form the top part of the escape seem so shaky, and the firemen are so burdened with the inanimate mass of humanity hanging limp and helpless across their shoulders, that it seems almost incredible accidents should never happen. Yet, as a matter of fact, that is so. None but seamen being admitted into the brigade, they are all accustomed to scale dizzy heights, and to make ascents and descents under conditions of danger such as might appal the unaccustomed landsman. It is satisfactory to know that no slip or tumble has ever occurred resulting in personal injury. With the jumping-sheet, which subsequently comes under notice, and the use of which is well understood, there have been cases of injury through the jumpers not dropping into the centre of the sheet, but these have not been of a serious character.

Financial and Statistical.

THE SEPTEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

If the bank returns may be taken as an indication of the times, there is nothing to complain of. The crop product of Canada has been abundant, and that with fair prices ruling is sufficient to cause a healthy movement in banking circles. The noticeable feature is the large increase in bank note circulation. We have not far to look for the cause. This year our American neighbors have given us a boom in agricultural products a month earlier than would have been but for the enactment of the new tariff law. The articles chiefly affected by this law being barley and eggs, these were pushed out rapidly in order to anticipate the termination of the old tariff schedule on the 6th of October. Thousands of bushels of barley and thousands of dozens of eggs were sold which otherwise might have been distributed over a longer period. In order to show the movement of money by Provinces, we have compiled the following for the months of August and September, 1889 and 1890:—

	YEAR 1889.		Current Loans	
	Notes in circulation, August.	September.	August.	September.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario.....	9,860,515	10,408,702	53,381,220	54,012,329
Quebec.....	15,927,737	16,902,229	76,181,120	77,285,566
Nova Scotia...	3,544,240	3,717,990	12,279,023	12,393,384
N. Brunswick..	636,774	629,839	2,173,197	2,127,197
Manitoba.....	265,435	293,120	803,445	801,382
Brit. Columbia.	855,583	936,548	2,534,002	2,534,784
Totals....	31,090,284	32,888,428	147,352,010	149,154,645
	YEAR 1890.			
	Notes in circulation, August.	September.		
	\$	\$		
Ontario.....	10,123,697	11,755,331	53,648,281	54,476,772
Quebec.....	16,652,555	17,660,724	76,939,789	77,597,929
Nova Scotia...	3,882,424	3,959,815	13,639,439	13,679,091
N. Brunswick..	770,552	740,965	2,622,589	2,684,761
Manitoba.....	275,360	304,865	1,111,550	1,199,310
Brit. Columbia.	976,603	1,062,438	3,151,070	3,383,841
Totals....	32,681,191	35,483,871	151,112,718	152,521,704

In both years a reduction is found in the bank note circulation in New Brunswick, and it readily appears that the greatest development is found in the banks of Ontario and Quebec which, however, it is to be remembered, have agencies in the Lower Provinces. In consequence of the great activity of our exporters of produce in rushing to the American market previous to October 6th, we predict that a continued increase in the circulation for that month will be reported; while the probable effect of the tariff reduction on lumber and the free movement of logs following that reduction will be to keep the bank circulation up to the usual mark, as if no McKinley tariff had been enacted.

CANADA AND THE NEW TARIFF.

Now that the McKinley tariff bill, so long pending, has been adopted by the Congress of the United States and has gone into operation, its effect on the general prosperity of Canada may well be considered. That it will cripple our export trade is beyond question, for it is a fact not to be disguised nor ignored that our exports to the United States about equal those to all the balance of the world, England included. Last year Canada exported to the United States products amounting to over \$43,000,000 in value, and nearly all the articles included in that aggregate are affected favorably or unfavorably by the new tariff. Those affected unfavorably are mainly horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry in one classification, general farm products, including wool, in another, and butter and cheese, eggs, etc., in a third. Fruits of some kinds are affected, but with the exception of apples the item is of comparatively small consequence. Taking the above and we find that, on the basis of last year's exports, the difference in duties would be as follows:—

	Old duty.	New duty.
Animal Product.....	\$708,050	\$826,889
Farm Product.....	300,810	3,763,227
Apples, green and dried.....	726,118
Butter and Cheese.....	13,339	20,010
Poultry, live and dressed.....	16,252	60,230
Eggs.....	700,550
Totals.....	\$2,038,451	\$6,099,024

The value of the above classes of exports sent over the border was about \$15,500,000, the heaviest items being horses, cattle and sheep, \$3,520,382; eggs \$2,156,725; barley, \$6,454,603; and hay, \$822,381. On horses, cattle and sheep the new duty is from 20 to 30 per cent. higher, on apples and eggs has been added entirely, on barley increased from 10 to 30 cents per bushel, and on barley malt from 20 to 45 cents, while hay gets an increase of \$2 per ton, just double the old rate, and potatoes are increased from 15 to 25 cents per bushel.

On the other hand, not a few articles have either been decreased or left on the free list. Among the former are some kinds of sawed lumber, clapboards, shingles, sawed or hewn timber, pickets, etc., all of which are reduced to one half the former rate. The practical question in view of the present situation is will this country receive permanent injury from the