remember that things will be overdone, in the future, just as certainly as they have been in the past.

## BANKING REVIEW.

We print below, in condensed form, the figures of the September return of the chartered banks of Ontario and Quebec, as compared with those of the previous month :

## LIABILITIES.

Capital authorized	Aug. 31, '80. \$57,466,666	Sep. 30, '80 \$57,466.666
Capital paid up	53,107,918	53,125,132
Notes in circulation Dominion and Provin-	18,760,949	21,698,071
cial Gov't deposits Deposits held to secure	9,238,560	8,327,995
Governm't contracts and for Insurance	011 500	
Companies Public deposits on de-	844,598	984,321
mand Public deposits at no-	39,222,842	40,108,568
tice	30,089,555	30,177,040
from other banks se-		
cured Bank loans or deposits	40,000	50,000
from other banks un-	2 105 004	
secured Due other banks in	2,137,864	1,827,714
Canada Due other banks in	1,052,229	983,979
foreign countries Due other banks in	57,468	59,365
Great Britain	397,140	416,453
Other liabilities	268,208	307,190
Total liabilities	102,109,413	104,940,696

SS	ETS.	
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AS	SETS.	
Specie	6,612,675	6,720,782
Dominion notes	9,862,338	10,141,834
Notes and cheques of	-,,-000	10,111,004
other banks	4,177,535	3,981,974
Due from other banks	,,	0,001,014
in Canada	2,491,403	2,689,933
Due from other banks	, ,	-,000,000
in foreign countries.	26,249,832	24,691,685
Due from other banks		,001,000
in Great Britain	2,611,667	2,983,234
Assets immediately		
available		Ar1 000 110
Dominion Government	\$32,003,430	\$51,209,442
debentures or stock.	1 014 660	000.000
	1,014,668	988,022
Public securities other than Canadian	1 000 150	1 000 1 50
Loans to Dominion and	1,280,153	1,380,153
Dramin siel Commission		
Provincial Govern-	1 000 015	1 000 07-
ments Loans on bonds or de-	1,238,915	1,020,957
hontman		-
bentures	5,305,017	5,809,416
Loans to municipal cor-	000 0 /0	
porations Loans to other corpo-	882,348	875,037
rations	9 050 055	4 110 480
Loans to or deposits	3,958,257	4,119,450
made in other banks		
secured	00 007	00.00=
Loans to or deposite	29,867	29,867
made in other banks		
unsecured	600 544	= 10 1 1
Discounts current	682,544	749,044
Overdue notes unse-	87,119,702	90,009,596
cured	1 021 085	1 00 / 000
Other overdue debts	1,931,035	1,824,238
unsecured	140 795	1 4 1 5 5 5
Overdue notes and	142,735	141,555
debts secured	9 702 619	0.000
	2,703,612	2,679,575

Real estate Mortgages on real es-	2,016,423	2,020,674
tate sold Bank premises Other assets	$334,984 \\ 2,826,165 \\ 2,520,193$	390,389 2,835,808 2,577,113

Total Assets ...... \$165,992,068 \$168,660,336

By the bank statement of September, we are encouraged to believe that the general trade of the Dominion has in a marked degree resumed its activity. While we were prepared to expect evidence of an enlarged volume of business, we did not look for an increase of nearly \$3,000,-000 in circulation and a like amount in notes discounted. Shipments of produce continue brisk in view of the decrease in prices rendered probable by the supply from the United States and France being largely in excess, and the condition of the crop in Britain being more favorable than was expected. Commenting upon these facts, Ruzel, in his French circular of Sept. 25th, remarks : "The fact of a colossal surplus over actual requirements exists; the gap left by the last two years of bad crop will become less and less, and it is more than probable that during the winter, when the farmers do the most of their threshing, prices will fall to a lower level than they are now."

The importation of winter stocks by wholesale merchants has doubtless contributed also to the enlarged employment of banking capital. A decrease of \$1,500,000 in funds due by foreign countries is also worthy of note, as it means that this sum has an additional earning power of from four to five per cent. per annum. We fear that patience will have to submit to discipline for a considerable period before the \$24,000,000 still remaining in United States banks at a nominal rate of interest will be more satisfactorily employed. We observe that while Government deposits are about a million less, those of the public are slightly more than in the previous month.

The rate of interest on deposit receipts has recently occupied the attention of our leading banks, and their united action in resolving for the present to reduce the rate, and to abolish the practice of allowing interest on ordinary current accounts, is to be commended.

The Bank of Montreal has declared its half-yearly dividend at the rate of four per cent. Whether there is a prospect of an increase in the dividend of institutions of smaller capital shortly to be declared, or whether they will remain at the same figure is for the future to reveal; but we should regard with feelings of regret any attempt to force stocks by the declaration of a higher dividend than profits will undoubtedly warrant.

## UNITED STATES' COMMERCE. Exports.

The remarkable increase manifest this year in the foreign trade of the United States is made very apparent by the figures just published by the Bureau of Statistics at Washington for the first seven months of 1880. The details of imports therein to be found appear to us to demonstrate, too, that the greater share of their increase arises from the demands of American manufac turers for increased supplies of raw material, as we shall show further on. The imports from 1st January to 1st August, 1880, were 62.8, per cent. greater than those of the same period of 1879. While the exports of Domestic merchandise were 23.1 per centgreater, thus :--

Increase...... \$170,366,851

Increase...... \$89,289,548

The increase in the amount of exports is mainly attributable to the growth of outwards trade in flour, grain, dairy produce, live cattle, provisions and cotton. Of the latter staple, the export in an unmanufactured state was enormously large, exceeding that of the same period in 1879 by over 31 per cent. The following table gives the value of the principal items of increased export :--

-	7 mos. 1879.	7 mos. 771
Cotton (raw)	\$91.173.449	7 mos. 7 119,773,771 90,451,067 90,451,814
Wheat.		90, 11, 814
Corn		41,512,9 <b>95</b> 20,298,9 <b>95</b>
Flour	17,152,263	20,296,728 11,046,728
Cattle	4,925,627	11,040,290 35,516,290
Bacon and hams		35,510,59 5,147,859 5,147,859
Beef, fresh		
Beef, salted or cured		
Pork		
Butter	3,188,406	3,958.5 <b>9</b> 8,077,53 <b>9</b>
Cheese	6,350,610	8,071,0 to
•••••••••••••••••	0,000,010	1.000

The export of breadstuffs is here anown be very larg, an increase being observable in each item under that head excepting oats and rye. The value of bread, biscuit, barley, oats, indian corn and meal, wheat and wheat flour, rye and rye flour, exported in seven months this year was at the rate of five million dollars per week, while of hog products, beef salted and fresh, and dairy produces the export was nearly two million dollars a week. Thus:

week. Inus: 7 Mos. 1890. 7 Mos. 1879. Increading Breadstuffs...\$154,826,000 \$111,600,000 Provisions... 58,039,000 \$49,279,000 The relative increase is thus greatest in breadstuffs export in the proportion of 38.7.

per cent. to 18 per cent. There is a decrease in some items : live hogs, for instance, of which the export value