

the wing and tie a piece of string round the body, but be careful in plucking not to break the skin, as a little damp weather would else cause them to mildew.

Poultry should be entirely cold, but not frozen, before being packed, as, if packed with the animal heat in, it will be almost sure to spoil. The different qualities should be carefully sorted, and those of same quality packed together. Old gobblers should never be packed with No. 1 qualities. The packing boxes should be lined with clean paper, never with straw, and the birds should never be wrapped singly in paper. They should be packed as closely as possible, backs upward, about twenty in a box, and the boxes should be so full that when the covers are nailed down there can be no possibility of the contents shifting. The average quality should be shown at the top, as any attempted deception in this respect, or in the gross weight and correct tare, will have the effect of injuring the reputation of the shipper's mark. The gross weight and tare should be carefully marked on the cover, and full advices and invoice sent by mail immediately after the goods have been shipped. The latter part of October and the beginning of November constitute the principal export season in this market, and better results should be had from those shipped by the later steamers at this port, as they are less likely to spoil than if sent over long rail routes. Packages should be sent so as to reach Montreal by the middle of the week, that arrangements may be made for immediate shipment. If these instructions are carefully observed the losses of last season are not likely to be again incurred, the farmer, the shipper and the exporter will share the benefit, and another not unimportant industry be created in the country.

The preparation of poultry for the United States markets is somewhat different from that required in this city. Boston shippers require them clean picked and drawn, with the head off, the neck bone removed and the neck stripped of the blood. But these are subject to duty while undressed poultry go duty free.

The season last year opened at 7 cents to 8 cents per pound for turkeys and 3 cents to 5 cents per pound for geese and chickens. As the price in England depends somewhat on that of dairy products, it is not likely that much higher rates will be obtained the present season. Our English customers will buy them if they can be had as cheap as beef or mutton.

### THE BANK STATEMENTS.

The usual comparative statement of the liabilities and assets of the chartered Banks will be found below. The most important change is the increase in the Dominion deposits, and this has taken place principally in the Bank of Montreal. The increase has been, including those on call, and after notice, nearly four millions of dollars, the aggregate amount of Dominion Government deposits being nearly seven millions. The increase in the assets of the Bank of Montreal in the hands of agents not in Canada is \$2,760,757, and in the hands of agents in the United Kingdom nearly \$200,000. The reserve of Dominion notes has been increased by over a million in the same bank. The considerable increase which will be noticed in the liabilities is to be accounted for by the operation of the Dominion Government account which we have noticed above. There is a reduction in the liabilities and assets of the Merchants Bank of about \$700,000, but there is an important change in the cash reserves of that Bank caused by a substitution of coin for Dominion notes to the extent of above \$700,000. The aggregate cash reserve is much the same. No material change of this kind has been made by the other Banks, but the action of the Merchants will account for the increase in specie. The circulation shows an increase of \$300,886, but there was a decrease in the Consolidated of \$116,125 and in the Ville-Marie of \$61,079, while the circulation of the Exchange was not included in the July return, and was in August \$262,829. We have noticed the most important items in the comparative statements of July and August. As compared with August, 1878, there is a decrease of over two millions in the circulation, and over three millions in the public deposits. There is a considerable increase in the government deposits, but as we have pointed out it has not been employed, the available assets showing an increase of nearly six millions over the corresponding period in 1878, comprised chiefly under the head of assets in the hands of banks or agents not in Canada. We have deferred until our present issue noticing a remark in the *Montreal Gazette's* review of the July statement with reference to the apparent large withdrawal of deposits from the Consolidated Bank in July. We ascertained on enquiry that this was caused by the cancellation of deposit receipts given to other banks, and against which customers' notes were held as collateral, which notes were rediscou-

ed. This fully accounts for the large reduction of deposits:

	July, 1879.	August, 1879.	August, 1878
Capital authorized...	\$59,866,666	\$59,866,666	\$63,966,666
Capital paid up.....	55,096,263	56,101,239	58,070,426

#### LIABILITIES.

Circulation.....	\$14,836,589	\$15,116,475	\$17,338,000
Government deposits...	6,879,868	10,277,947	5,612,000
Public Deposits.....	57,324,841	56,465,659	59,545,000
Due Banks in Canada....	2,054,130	1,738,555	1,599,000
Due Banks not in Canada..	1,382,992	1,768,523	1,858,000
Other liabilities.....	72,549	80,913	201,000
	\$82,550,969	\$85,528,072	\$86,153,000

#### ASSETS.

Specie & Dom notes.....	\$13,513,025	\$14,709,511	\$12,491,000
Notes and cheques on other Banks	2,898,270	2,329,690	3,073,000
Due from Bk's in Canada..	3,487,113	3,133,501	3,405,000
Due from Bk's not in Can.	7,838,895	10,114,598	5,572,000
	\$27,737,303	\$30,287,300	\$24,541,000

Government Stock.....	\$2,071,525	\$1,872,483	\$1,831,000
Loans to Government....	525,896	596,196	1,139,000
Loans on Sinks and Bonds..	6,623,565	6,693,891	8,110,000
Loans to Corporations....	2,952,729	3,283,485	3,768,000
Discounts.....	98,773,675	98,185,050	106,713,000
Overdue debts, secured and unsecured..	5,229,474	5,217,448	6,007,000
Real Estate and Bank Premises...	1,999,480	1,980,863	5,036,000
Sundries.....	2,931,750	3,122,090	
	1,191,136	1,202,144	1,524,000

\$150,036,533 \$152,440,950 \$158,723,000

### THE CONSOLIDATED BANK.

The special general meeting of the shareholders of the Consolidated Bank, as announced for the 18th inst., "to receive statements of its affairs, to consider its position, and to determine what course should be followed in the present crisis to protect most effectually the interests as well of its Shareholders as of its creditors," was opened at the board room of the bank that day at noon, the president, Sir Francis Hincks, in the chair.

The following was distributed among the Shareholders: "The Directors of the Consolidated Bank submit to the Shareholders a statement of the affairs of the Bank made up to the 31st ult., and they deeply regret that it should exhibit losses of so serious a character. With reference to the losses incurred at the Head Office, the Directors submit to the Shareholders a letter from the late General Manager, dated 3rd July, tendering his resignation, and an extract from the minutes of the Board of Directors at a meeting held on the 7th July, when Mr. Renny's resignation was accepted. The Directors have only further to impress upon the Shareholders the desirability in the common interest of all, of acting in concert, with a view to the liquidation of the liabilities of the Bank in the speediest manner possible, and also to a realization of the surplus assets for the benefit of the Shareholders.

F. HINCKS, President."