

GOVERNMENT PLUMS IN DIFFERENT BANKS.

	Dominion Government Deposits Payable on Demand.	Dominion Government Deposits payable after notice or on a fixed day.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bank of Toronto.....	41,111.24	.....
Bank of Hamilton.....	21,206.75	.....
Canadian Bank of Commerce.	80,569.76	900,000.00
Dominion Bank.....	27,429.73	.....
Ontario Bank.....	40,773.75	300,000.00
Standard Bank.....	44,274.00	50,000.00
Federal Bank.....	31,161.73	.....
Bank of Ottawa.....	16,510.76	.....
Imperial Bank of Canada....	68,013.78	181,197.58
Bank of Montreal.....	1,659,481.53	2,500,000.00
Bank of British North America	5,177.00	.....
Banque de Peuple.....	4,186.47	.....
Banque Nationale.....	9,608.52	209,200.00
Banque Jacques-Cartier.....	42,002.43	.....
Banque Ville-Marie.....	11,123.66	25,000.00
Banque de St. Jean.....	23,525.81	15,000.00
Banque de St. Hyacinthe.....	1,663.87	.....
La Banque d'Hochelaga.....	38,924.37	.....
Eastern Townships Bank....	66,021.73	.....
Exchange Bank of Canada....	57,342.00	.....
Molson's Bank.....	50,155.42	200,000.00
Merchants' Bank of Canada..	301,507.29	453,066.67
Quebec Bank.....	32,413.78	300,000.00
Union Bank of Lower Canada	247.26	300,000.00
Bank of Yarmouth.....	49,764.27	.....
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	199,309.42	100,000.00
Merchants' Bank of Halifax..	164,833.15	.....
People's Bank of Halifax....	13,477.10	.....
Union Bank of Halifax.....	18,631.79	.....
Halifax Banking Company..	20,420.77	.....
Commercial Bank of Windsor	31,809.34	.....
Bank of New Brunswick.....	64,933.00	.....
Maritime Bank of the Domin-		
ion of Canada.....	34,211.11	50,000.00
St. Stephen's Bank.....	33,843.95	.....

THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER.—A special from Toronto says it is officially announced that the DUKE OF MANCHESTER has not resigned the presidency of the Land Corporation Co. of Canada, and has no intention of leaving the Board of the Company, despite the rumors to the contrary. The Toronto *World* maintains that "the dook," as it calls him, has resigned the Chairmanship of the Canada North-West Land Company, and that the Land Corporation Co. of Canada is altogether another and a very petty affair.

OUR IMPORTS.

In another column we give details of the total receipts of the Finance Minister for the past year. We now append a concise statement of the imports and exports, with the amount of duty collected, for 1880-81-82 respectively:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Duty.
1880.....	\$37,103,869	\$30,224,904	\$5,232,783
1881.....	43,546,821	26,461,188	7,672,266
1882.....	49,749,461	26,334,312	8,395,653

It will thus be seen that while our imports, within the period named, have very largely increased, our exports have shown a palpable diminution. As we have before taken occasion to show, this has by no means arisen from the fact that the material for export has been non-existent in Canada. In their discretion, whether sound or otherwise is yet to be proved, our farmers are holding back this year's produce till the opening of next year's navigation, in the hope of securing higher prices. So soon as this is liberated, our export table will, it is calculated, be brought near in amount to

that setting forth the value of our imports. If, after that, the difference should still remain excessive, as it may, the covetousness of the agricultural community will have been punished and an uncomfortable margin remain against the country. Regarded from this point of view, the falling-off in imports which the tables of December, 1882, exhibit as compared with those of the same date of 1881 is anything but an un-mixed evil; and, our exports for the next few weeks in large measure ceasing, the country will by no means suffer if the imports follow suit also.

PANIC IN FRANCE.—A significant symptom of the depressed and distrustful frame of mind into which French investors have fallen is to be found in the sudden growth of the French savings-banks' deposits. These increased in the first ten months of 1882 by nearly \$100,000,000—in fact, nearly doubled in amount; and the reason why this sudden leap has occurred is simply that the small investor has been frightened by the failure of the Union Nationale.

FAILURES IN THE DOMINION.

MESSRS. DUN, WIMAN & Co. publish the following list of failures, with liabilities, in the Dominion of Canada for the last five years:—

1877.....	1,893	\$25,523,993
1878.....	1,697	23,998,677
1879.....	1,902	29,347,937
1880.....	907	7,988,077
1881.....	635	5,751,207
1882.....	787	8,587,657

In our last we gave *Bradstreet's* statistics on the same subject. The two present some differences, though the estimate of each under the head of "general liabilities" does not very materially vary. As a matter of record and reference we give both.

AMERICAN MILLIONAIRES.

THE New York *Sun* thinks it is a sorrowful paradox that the free republic of America, the home of labor and the land of promise to the oppressed of all nations, should head the world in monopolies. What other nation on the face of the globe, it asks, can show a list like this:—

Vanderbilt.....	\$260,000,000
Gould.....	100,000,000
Stanford.....	100,000,000
Huntingdon.....	100,000,000
Crocker.....	60,000,000
Mrs. Hopkins.....	50,000,000
Sage.....	40,000,000
Flood.....	40,000,000
Fair.....	40,000,000
Mackey.....	30,000,000
Field.....	25,000,000
Keene.....	20,000,000
Estate of Thomas Scott.....	20,000,000
Garrett.....	20,000,000
Tilden.....	15,000,000

Fourteen men, it adds, thus own \$920,000,000. The question, What other nation on the face of the globe could not present a list like this, or even a more startling one, might just as well be asked. A free draft on the writer's imagination is all that is required, and the crop of millionaires becomes at once so large as actually to vulgarise that at present select corps. A couple of years ago, VANDERBILT was modestly put down by these unauthorised assessors as worth about \$60,000,000, which quickly grew to \$100,000,000, and thence in a little

less than no time to the figures first above recorded. Let us be thankful they stopped there. JAY GOULD, less than a year ago, is said to have actually "planked down" \$50,000,000 in good money's worth, and that was alleged at the time to be a thoroughly exhaustive effort for him. Now the reporter has doubled his resources with one stroke of the pen. Who would not be a reporter—or even an editor—to be able to accumulate thusly? By the way, what has become of Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, who used to head the list of these fabulous MIDASES? Mere *esprit de corps*, if nothing else, should have impelled the "reportorial" corps to have maintained so good a press representative at the head of such a list. Yet he is strangely and painfully non-present. The truth is that all these figures are the merest guesswork, and it is more than doubtful if any one of them is approximately correct. If they form a good "readable item" the ambition and the purpose of the concoctor are attained. There is no doubt, however, that a very vast accumulation of capital has been gathered with astounding rapidity within the hands of a few men—an amount sufficient in some other bodies politic to be a menace, if not an actual danger, to the State. Any such apprehensions are, however, impossible to arise in the neighboring Republic, but were the case otherwise no means exist to prevent these gold-heroes from going on increasing both in numbers and in riches.

N. Y. EXCHANGE.—The sales at the New York Stock Exchange for 1882 exceeded those of any preceding year, amounting to 113,720,665 shares against 113,392,685 in 1881, 97,200,040 in 1880, and 74,166,652 in 1879. The stocks recording the largest number of sales were Denver and Rio Grande, amounting to 9,569,000 shares. The sales of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western amounted to 8,243,000 shares, Lake Shore to 7,717,000, Western Union to 7,553,000, St. Paul to 5,569,000, Erie to 5,461,000 and Louisville and Nashville to 5,108,000 shares. These seven securities aggregated 49,210,000 shares with a par value of \$4,921,000,000. The total securities of these companies amounted to only \$313,564,800, showing that nearly fifteen and three-fourths times the actual amount of the securities were sold.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.—Cable reports state that the half-yearly accounts of the above bank were made up to Christmas day. The profits show a large falling off, compared with the same period last year, when they amounted to 31,503,093 francs; in the present return they are set down at 22,551,380 francs only. Besides the decrease of business, the discounts being now 350 millions and the advances 70 millions less than in 1881, the rate of discount during the half year has not exceeded 3½ per cent.; while in the same six months of last year it was 4 and 5 per cent. Trade continuing dull, discount is easy at 3½ per cent., although the demand for bills is small.