

to an extraordinary degree. The great iron and coal beds, which spread over so great an area of the Southern States, lay useless and unprofitable for generations under the regime of slavery. Now, however, a remarkable awakening has taken place. Great iron works have been established, and coal mines are being developed. Where coal and iron meet together, manufacturing industries are certain to follow. There are great woollen and cotton mills in Kentucky that are in a highly prosperous condition. These can obtain their coal for sixty-five cents per ton. This is bringing about an entirely new state of things amongst our neighbors, and it is only the beginning of what may follow hereafter.

All this has a direct bearing on the demand for money. These enterprises drain off floating capital, and the more they are extended the more banking accommodation they will require. Every industry is stimulated by the prosperity of manufacturers, no matter where enterprises are located. Manufacturers stimulate other manufacturers. The prosperity and increase of all the leading interests, such as lumber, grain, cotton, pork, wool, and petroleum, are all promoted by the growth of manufactures and the demands of operatives.

Putting all these things together it is probable that the sluggish demand for money which has prevailed so long in the States is about to be replaced by such a steady and active demand as will ensure good rates to those who have money to lend. All which will undoubtedly react upon Canada.

#### ABSTRACT OF BANK RETURNS.

31st JULY, 1885. [In thousands.]

Description.	Banks in Que- bec.	Banks in On- tario.	Banks in other Prov's.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital paid up..	36,307	17,441	8,210	61,958
Circulation .....	15,819	9,149	4,640	29,608
Deposits .....	55,566	40,307	12,115	107,988
Loans & Discounts	92,031	59,134	18,409	169,574
Cash and Foreign balances (Net)...	18,493	9,255	4,710	32,458

31st JULY, 1886. [In thousands.]

Description.	Banks in Que- bec.	Banks in On- tario.	Banks in other Prov's.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Capital paid up..	35,193	17,994	7,881	61,068
Circulation .....	15,076	9,263	4,544	28,883
Deposits .....	56,116	44,408	11,817	112,341
Loans & Discounts	85,526	64,299	17,127	166,952
Cash and Foreign balances (Net)...	21,345	7,770	4,172	33,287

#### THE GOLD STANDARD AT THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

The American Bankers' Convention at Boston was chiefly remarkable as establishing the soundness of views entertained by men from all sections of the country upon the question of maintaining unimpaired the solid gold standard in all banking transactions. Bankers, as practical men, are perfectly alive to the importance of retaining silver as the most convenient current coin for the small transactions of commerce. Their very business makes them understand what the real place of silver is, and where

to draw the line between silver as a useful coin, and silver as a burden and a danger. Bankers see that it is impossible to do without silver in small transactions. But they see just as plainly that, for all commercial and banking operations, (including loans of the Government) gold is the only suitable foundation. And to a gold standard for all such purposes they resolutely adhere. The convention was memorable, too, for the presence of the Comptroller of the Currency, a high officer of State, who had had practical experience as a banker, and whose paper on the currency was one of the most noteworthy features of the proceedings. This paper will doubtless appear in print and will well repay the perusal of bankers and merchants on this side of the line. Some remarks made by this gentleman with regard to the payment of the American national debt in gold are well worthy of attention. There are, he said, three points with regard to national obligations. The first is:—That a nation should pay its debts. The second is:—That these debts should be paid in the currency that the creditor has the right to expect. But thirdly, and beyond this, he added,—and with great emphasis,—the *debts of a nation should be paid in the currency which the honor of the debtor demands*. To the credit of the assembly, which consisted not only of bankers but of merchants, it is to be said that this last assertion was received with the most vociferous applause. One of the subsequent speakers said, speaking in homely parlance, — “That the currency they wanted should be all wool and a yard wide.”

#### CANADIAN EXHIBITS ABROAD.

It is interesting, perhaps we may say that it is amusing, to read the description given by the *Canadian Gazette* of the effect upon visitors of the Canadian display of manufactures and the Machinery Court. “The power of attraction exerted by the Court upon the crowd of visitors is unquestioned; it is obvious enough at most times. To some extent this is due to the peculiar magnetic influence upon the sight-seer of anything in motion, wherever it is to be found. But there is also in the Canadian Machinery Court material ample enough for the close observation of the keenest of specialists. It is indeed the meeting ground of such in the whole exhibition. Australia has it is true some machines in the Central Annex, but they are few, and need little more than a glance. India has a small collection of models and implements, interesting, but rather of economic than practical value. \* \* It falls to Canada to represent Colonial manufactures of agricultural implements, and she fulfills her mission with credit, showing every class of agricultural machinery in good working order, hissing and whirling the whole day through. In no class of exhibits is greater advance shown in simplicity and in finish than the harvesting machinery. Binders and mowers of high finish are shown, as well as a show-board of duplicate parts of the combined reaper and self-binder. The implements, while of perhaps equal durability, are of much lighter draught than the general class of [English manufactures, in many cases doing the same work with two horses that necessitates three or four in England.”

There are some forty Canadian exhibitors,

other than agricultural, in the Machinery Court. The displays of chief interest in this collection fall under the heads of biscuit machinery, boot and shoe machinery, and wood and iron machinery. In the first-named Messrs. Robert Gardner & Son, of Montreal, have the chief, if not the only, exhibit. Their display comprises four pieces—two biscuit machines, a mixing machine, and a kneader, in addition to an engineer's lathe. The firm certainly show great enterprise in coming to London with a good representation of their machines.

Messrs. McKechnie & Bertram, of Dundas, we learn from the same authority, show one of the chief, and in some respects a singular, exhibit of iron and wood-working machinery and machine tools, making in all ten pieces. The milling and wood-mortising machines are even declared to be ahead of anything in England, showing, as they do, thorough finish and the latest improvements. Another collection of exhibits worthy of mention in this class is that shown by Messrs. Cowan & Co., of Galt, embracing a gig-saw, a double-cope tenoning machine, a pony-surface player, and a mortising machine. The tenoning machine takes, in some important features, after the American pattern. The William Hamilton Manufacturing Company, of Peterborough, show three pieces, one of Covell's patent automatic saw-sharpening machines for circulars and mill-webs, by which results are obtainable which would be impossible with a hand-worked machine. A useful saw-bench for dressing and hammering mill saws is also shown.

Mention must be made of the massive 100-horse power Corliss engine, shown by Messrs. Inglis & Hunter, of Toronto, as well as a 35-horse power Westinghouse engine. Among other exhibits which hardly come under any other than the general head of machinery, is the propeller wheel shown by Messrs. William Kennedy & Sons, of Owen Sound, which wheel is a new invention in so far as its movable blades are concerned, and takes the attention of the visitors having a taste for such things. The Princess Louise, it seems, is anxious that British people should be better provided with stoves and has been recommending the Canadian ones, so that quite a large business in this line has already been developed. Many leading firms of this branch of industry are represented. Among them the McClary Manufacturing Co., of London, has one of the finest displays of kitchen stoves. The company also sends a number of hall and parlor stoves, as well as coal and oil stoves in great variety. The well-known Montreal foundry firm of H. R. Ives & Co., show their Scout and Inter-colonial stoves; while other exhibits of a similar character worthy of mention are from Sackville, N. B., Amherst, N. S., and Hamilton, Ont.

The Starr Manufacturing Company, of Halifax, was already well known in Britain ‘in the trade,’ but its exhibits will certainly extend its reputation among visitors of all classes. The skates shown are manufactured in part from English steel and Nova Scotian steel and iron. The shovels and spades shown are made from similar materials, but the handles are of Canadian and American ash. Lady visitors are more interested, and well they may be, in the fancy wire-work of all kinds shown by Messrs. B. Greening & Co., of Hamilton.

The display of silk goods made by Messrs. Belding, Paul & Co., silk manufacturers, Montreal, is described in a recent issue of the *Globe Colonial Exhibition Supplement*, as one of the most beautiful and attractive exhibits in the Canadian court. This result is due not