

SPRING TRADE, 1872.

Bryce, McMurrich & Co

We have now received the bulk of our SPRING IMPORTS.

All Departments Fully Assorted.

A large portion of our purchases having been made in October and November last, we are able to shew

Many Lines under Present Value.

BRYCE, McMURRICH & CO.

34 Yonge Street.

Toronto, 1st March, 1872.

THE MONETARY TIMES, AND TRADE REVIEW.

TORONTO, CAN. FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1872

BANKING REVIEW.

The comparison of a sudden calamity to a bolt falling from a clear sky may be used with more than usual exactness in reference to the suddenness of the change which has taken place in the relations of England and the United States, by a misunderstanding as to the terms of the Washington Treaty. The effect of this controversy on our finances, though instantaneous, was not so great as many expected. Indeed, some securities were unmoved, though not a few individuals in a momentary alarm inflicted on themselves a very serious sacrifice. We find it stated by the *Economist* that by the fall in English stocks, "the loss sustained by many individuals has been sufficient to cover the direct losses of the Alabama claims many times over." The alarmists seem to have forgotten that in this as in other cases, the issue was complicated by its bearing upon financial interests as grave as itself. Just now the States are bidding in a thousand ways for English capital, the *London Times* has long columns of American advertisements of securities and schemes tempting to English investors and financial operations of enormous magnitude being negotiated between the two countries, the one as borrower, the other lender. So extensive are these and so urgent the need of this help to American enterprises, that the N. Y. *Tribune's* English correspondent affirms that the dispute over the recent treaty is likely to do America as much financial injury, as the amount of the claim in question will be a benefit when secured. We cannot, therefore, but

think that the fear which caused the depression of our securities was somewhat exaggerated. During January, money was exceptionally abundant and cheap, but it has since found active employment in various directions. Higher rates are constantly ruling. The purchases of grain during the last month were very heavy, and deliveries since the opening of the year have been continuous from all points. The warehouses are getting filled, although exports of flour and grain have been considerably beyond the average.

The season has been very fine for lumbering, and large quantities of timber and logs for lumber have been got out. At no period has there been such a stimulus to the manufacture of timber, the demand being yet so far in excess of supply as immensely to stiffen prices. Square and board timber are very high in Quebec, and the probability of the duty being taken off sawed lumber received into Chicago, to assist in rebuilding the city, has not only given great impetus to production, but raised prices to extremely high rates. We are also importing heavily, greatly in excess of last year, and payments for these and the duties thereon are absorbing considerable amounts of capital. These operations, movements of produce, activity of timber interest, and large purchases in foreign markets, all employ money, and account for the absorption of so much, which earlier was seeking employment. The following is the official return for the Banks of Ontario and Quebec, for 31st January, 1872:

Authorized Capital.....	\$46,566,666
Subscribed "	41,305,656
Paid up "	39,255,135

LIABILITIES.

	Jan. 31st, 1872	Dec. 31st, 1871.
Circulation	\$22,261,689.	\$22,919,342.
Gov. deposits on demand	2,367,691.	2,952,293.
Other deposits on demand ...	28,295 329.	28,119,881.
Gov. deposits at notice	5,556,841.	6,084,865.
Other deposits at notice	20,140,666.	19,273,450.
Due Banks in Canada.....	1,193,166.	989,877.
Due Banks not in Canada ...	791,865.	934,307.
Sundries	12,473.	31,082.
Tot'l liabilities	\$80,599,420.	\$81,307,097.

ASSETS.

Specie.....	\$6,102,235.	\$6,526,065.
Dominion notes, &c. of other Banks	6,908,951.	7,719,417.
Due from Bks. in Canada...	3,248,291.	2,910,997.
Due from Bks. not in Canada	2,065,260.	1,903,905.
Gov. Stocks ...	13,723,388.	15,032,075.
Loans to Gov. do. to Corpor.	1,427,471.	1,437,868.
	501,793.	1,219,891.
	1,677,212.	1,806,708.

Discounts	86,864,943.	85,070,646.
Notes past due not secured.	1,432,335.	1,375,509.
Do. secured ...	1,087,133.	1,115,245.
Real Estate...	806,821.	793,969.
Bank premises	1,753,592.	1,735,577.
Other Assets..	1,673,256.	2,099,743.

Total assets ... \$129,277,631. \$128,748,616.

TOTAL CIRCULATION.

	Jan. 31st, 1872.	Dec. 31st, 1871.
Bank issues...	\$22,261,700.	\$22,919,300.
Govt. notes...	9,613,000.	9,950,000.
	\$31,874,700.	\$32,869,300.

During January the paid up capital of the banks was enlarged by three-fourths of a million, the discounts by close upon two-million, while the government deposits were reduced one million. Those three items show where nearly four millions went to during January. Although it may be said that one portion of this went to make up the other, yet it is none the less the case that the whole of that sum was withdrawn from unemployed stores to be made active and remunerative. It is a matter of surprise that the deposits at interest held by the banks is so little beyond the amount they had before the harvest, about \$300,000 only. That this is but a fraction of the surplus arising out of the last crop is clear, for probably no previous harvest has yielded so heavy an amount to the country. The rest has gone in payments for arrears on mortgages which have been both heavy and satisfactory, new purchases of land, which have been very numerous, and outlays in stock, farming utensils, buildings etc., and no doubt some has been invested. The enormous demand for timber and the realization by farmers of such large sums for their crops has created a demand for land which will have an important influence upon the future of the country. Wherever timber is found the lumberers are buying the land solely to clear it, and farmers all over this province are seeking lots to add to their buildings or for their sons to cultivate. One great benefit of the late harvest will thus be a large increase of the area of productive land and the settlement of young men to agriculture, who otherwise would have gone to swell the already crowded ranks of trade. No movement that we have known of, for a long time back is more satisfactory than this, and certainly when we look at the gains of farming and of trade spread over a series of years there can be no doubt the farmers have the advantage. Many of them now have accumulated by long years of enterprise, quite a nice fortune, so that not a few own in land and assets, from \$15,000 to \$25,000, while in other cases there are farmers worth from