are on sale in Durban—but bought in London. "Canadian lumber and doors are here—but bought in New York.'. There is, he adds, although Canadians are sure of a friendly reception when they come, absolutely no use trying to push trade between Canada and South Africa until regular direct steamship communication is established from a Canadian port.

The report of the Australasian commercial agent, Mr. J. S. Larke, comes next, under date 22nd May. He explains how trade in Sydney and Melbourne and Adelaide has been checked by the uncertainty about the tariff, the opening of the Federal Parliament, and the coming of the Royal Duke and Duchess. And it is to be noted also that business with Canada has been hindered, he says, by the formation of the steel combine in the United States, and a fear that something of the kind would happen in Canada. In Sydney, merchants were, as a rule, overstocked; but in Melbourne, Victoria and Adelaide, South Australia, representatives of Canadian houses were taking good orders.

Some figures in Mr. Larke's report are interesting, in view of what we have been lately hearing about round-the-world telegraphy. A return of the Australian cable business for 1900, compiled by Sir Charles Todd, the post-master-general, shows total messages sent and received for each colony and the revenue from them, thus:

Colonies.	Messages.	Value. £	s.	d.
South Australia	27,906	66,742	1	11
Victoria	44,983	150,878	9	10
Tasmania	1,898	5,430	10	8
New South Wales	51,557	166,471	18	10½
New Zealand	22,139	76,584	6	7
Queensland	9,730	26,141	6	9
Western Australia	33,661	90,766	17	8
Total	191,874	583,015	12	3½

This is equal to 613 cablegrams per day, yielding £1,862 per day, or something over $9,000. Three-fourths of this cable business is done, Sir Charles Todd says, by the four colonies directly interested with Canada in the Pacific cable. These four colonies are, we presume, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and New Zealand. The share of the other three is but one-fifth of the whole. We learn from the report that the number of words sent by cable from the seven colonies in the above list was 827,278 in 1890; increasing to 1,110,000, 1,321,000 and 1,114,000 in three following years; to 1,948,000, 2,326,000 and 2,122,000 in 1895, 1896 and 1897, dropping back to 1,983,000 in 1898, and advancing to 2,316,000 in 1899, and to 2,566,000 last year.

While the broad fact remains that the business of cable telegraphy to and from those provinces of Australasia has trebled in ten years, there are some increases and declines that seem abnormal. Thus it is said that the rapid increases of 1892-93 were due to the great expansion, the effect of borrowed money and the consequent reaction which meant much cabling, and those to the years 1895-96 to the discoveries of rich mines in Western Australia and consequent speculation. It was thought in 1896 that cabling would drop back to a million of words per year. But this was a mistake. The increases since then have been due, Mr. Larke ascertains, solely to the development of these colonies and the increasing tendency to use the cable in trade.

The report says further that the estimate has been made—we are not told who makes it—that should the Pacific cable be laid in 1902 and the rate to Europe be reduced to three shillings per word, there would be a business of four million words done in 1903. Also, that if New South Wales had not made the mistake of entering into the agreement with the Eastern Extension Company, the Pacific cable ought to have paid its way almost from the outset. The opinion expressed by the Postmaster-General of the Federation, if we understand Mr. Larke, is that the cable will have become self-sustaining by five years from the time it is put down.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

We present below a condensation of the figures of the monthly statement of Canadian banks for June, 1901. It is compared with the bank statement for the previous month, and shows capital, reserve, assets, and liabilities; average holdings of specie and Dominion notes, etc.

Canadian Bank Statement.

LIABILITIES.

	June, 1901.	May, 1901.
Capital authorized	$74,875,332	$74,875,332
Capital paid up	67,095,718	67,009,280
Reserve Funds	36,437,736	36,402,943
Notes in circulation	$49,117,479	$46,148,234
Dominion and Provincial Government deposits	6,519,088	5,671,101
Public deposits on demand	92,897,813	93,500,053
Public deposits at notice	222,877,616	222,175,847
Deposits outside of Canada	21,638,289	22,210,588
Bank loans or deposits from other banks secured	1,415,336	1,353,036
Due to other banks in Canada	2,539,758	2,664,686
Due to other banks in Great Britain	6,906,088	5,913,531
Due to other banks in foreign countries	2,855,151	1,020,265
Other liabilities	10,554,072	10,827,369
Total liabilities	$417,320,750	$411,484,789

ASSETS.

	June, 1901.	May, 1901.
Specie	$11,695,053	$11,983,876
Dominion notes	19,088,896	19,862,775
Deposits to secure note circulation	2,442,124	2,402,973
Notes and cheques on other banks	11,880,928	12,181,471
Loans to other banks, secured	1,360,911	1,328,036
Deposits with other banks in Canada	3,808,555	3,502,630
Due from banks in Great Britain	4,440,719	2,907,383
Due from other banks in foreign countries	11,446,617	10,063,023
Dominion or provincial Govt. debentures or stock	12,318,007	12,068,287
Other securities	44,655,930	42,228,211
Call loans on bonds and stocks in Canada	33,573,539	32,961,442
Call loans elsewhere	41,199,281	39,166,397
	$197,510,560	$190,656,504
Current loans in Canada	282,872,134	287,205,997
Current loans elsewhere	23,226,982	22,773,453
Loans to Dominion and Provincial Governments	3,167,483	3,486,053
Overdue debts	1,794,876	1,489,225
Real estate	907,985	920,975
Mortgages on real estate sold	650,372	614,619
Bank premises	6,541,498	6,480,130
Other assets	11,232,048	7,727,309
Total assets	$528,304,110	$521,354,459
Average amount of specie held during the month	11,869,498	11,954,516
Average Dominion notes held during the month	19,170,742	19,558,235
Greatest amount notes in circulation during month	49,630,106	48,178,204
Loans to directors or their firms	11,852,421	12,049,007

The evidences of continued expansion in trade are still very manifest in the Bank Statement. Circulation during the month of June increased nearly three millions, which is a larger expansion than has ever been shown in this month before. Deposits in Canada increased over $1,200,000. Loans and discounts also increased nearly $4,000,000, and the net reserves of the banks increased $1,700,000. It is not possible, without a far closer examination of bank statements than is permitted by law, to say exactly where and in what manner all this expansion has