

BANK STATEMENT FOR NOVEMBER, 1903.

The November bank statement shows, as usual, how sharply the tide turns soon after October is over, the end of which, so far as bank monthly statements go, closes the rush caused by the needs of the harvest season.

Between the highest circulation reached in October last, which was \$78,286,682, and the maximum in November, \$78,398,733; there was a difference of only \$112,051. The amount at the opening of October, \$63,741,270, and the close, \$70,480,611, a difference of \$6,739,341, the movement being "upward" throughout the whole month. In November the opening amount was \$70,480,611, and the closing amount, \$67,425,586, a falling away of \$3,055,025, the movement being "downward" throughout a considerable portion of the month after the October maximum having been maintained in the early part of the month. The month which is "progressive" until the maximum for the season is reached within such a trifle as \$112,051, is much more entitled to be called the maximum circulation month than the one which is "retrogressive," although it marks the point where the note issues begin to decrease, and which ends by showing them to have fallen to extent of \$3,055,025.

The circulation in the season just closed rose higher by \$3,893,319 than in 1902, thus making another record, and raising the circulation to a sum less by only seven millions than the legal maximum, which, considering that this has to be spread amongst thirty-three chartered banks, is a close run.

This year, from April 30, to October 31, there was added to the notes the sum of \$14,602,964, against an increase in the same term last year of \$15,237,385. It is, however, more significant of trade activity, for the note issues to advance from 56 to 70 millions than from 51 to 66 millions; but, taking the two years together, it is remarkable evidence of the growth of the business needs of the country for some eighteen million to have been added to the circulation between October, 1901, and October, 1903.

The deposits in Canada, in November, increased by \$4,619,736, against an increase in November, 1902, of only \$716,519. In the year, from November, 1902, to November, 1903, the Canadian deposits increased \$36,123,284, against the increase from 1901 to 1902 of \$31,562,864. Since last year, however, the deposits outside Canada were reduced to extent of \$7,604,099.

The movement in call loans has been a contrast to last year. Those in Canada now stand at \$39,109,610, which is \$12,849,301 less than a year ago. The call loans outside Canada have been reduced in the past year to extent of \$16,342,605. By these changes the total call loans have been brought down \$29,191,906 below their total at end of November, 1902. The current loans and discounts outside Canada have also been reduced in the past year by

\$13,149,390. The banks of Canada have at present \$29,471,995 less money invested in loans outside Canada than they had twelve months ago, which will be gratifying news to those who object to their doing business in a foreign country.

The current loans and discounts in Canada at end of last month were \$380,688,601, which is \$134,561 less than in October. Last year these loans increased \$2,871,641 in November. The increase of discounts, however, in past year was the unprecedented sum of \$63,516,373. As the deposits were only enlarged to extent of \$36,123,284 in that period, or less by \$27,393,089, than the increase of discounts, it is manifest, that, to meet the demand for trade loans and discounts, the banks had to draw on their resources available from another class of loans.

The November bank statement is without a trace of any retrograde movement in trade.

**WHO ORIGINATED THE IMPERIAL FEDERATION
MOVEMENT AND THE CHAMBERLAIN
POLICY?**

"Honour to whom honour is due," and "Let him who merits the palm, wear it," are sayings of great age, expressed by writers who were wide as the poles asunder in their moral attitude, but one in regard to justice being rendered to the deserving.

There have been assertions recently made by public speakers in regard to the originator of the movement in favour of Imperial Federation, and of the policy outlined by Mr. Chamberlain, none of which allude to the work published in 1872 by a Canadian writer, in which both these movements are distinctly foreshadowed and advocated with the earnestness of conviction. A Canadian, therefore, is entitled to whatever honour attaches to the author of the first work devoted to the exposition and advocacy of these movements, the Chamberlain scheme being the natural outcome of the idea of Imperial Federation.

This is manifest as we affirm, from the following passages in the work before us, published at Toronto in 1872.

The work opens with allusions to the politicians who regard all the advantages supposed to be derived from our Empire, on which the sun never sets, as "a mockery, a delusion and a snare." Others are described, who, while objecting to England abandoning her colonies, hint that the Empire needs recognizing. Free Trade is shown to have tended to the break up of the Empire, as by conferring on foreign countries the same fiscal privileges as those enjoyed by the Colonies, and as the products of the Colonies could not compete with those of some foreign countries, there was no advantage to England, but otherwise, in retaining them. From these considerations the deduction was drawn that it would be a clear gain to England to let the Colonies