

## SAVINGS BANKS.

THE following table shows the amounts deposited in the Savings Banks of New England and New York State, and also in those of Canada:—

Year 1864-5.	No. of Savings Banks.	Amount of Deposits.	No. of Depositors.
Maine.....	15	\$3,672,975	\$18,506
N. Hampshire.....	28	7,661,738	43,175
Vermont.....	10	3,533,238	11,284
Massachusetts.....	97	62,557,604	291,616
Rhode Island.....	21	12,815,098	40,827
Connecticut.....	51	29,142,288	121,682
New York.....	73	111,793,425	456,721
Canada.....	295	\$231,176,366	\$983,811
	14	\$3,270,012	\$14,191

The population of New York and New England is about seven millions and a half; of Canada about two millions nine hundred thousand. Now the deposits in the former country are seen to be \$30 per head of the population; in the latter only \$1.10. We refuse to believe that our people are poorer or naturally less thrifty than their neighbours; the difference lies in the want of proper facilities, under the existing Savings Bank acts, for establishing Savings Institutions in our small towns. It will be for Parliament at a future session, to remedy this.

## THE ASSESSED VALUE OF OUR PROPERTY.

THE Municipal Returns for 1864 have been laid before Parliament. They are prefaced by an interesting Report from the pen of Mr. Langton, the Auditor General, and contain, in a condensed form, information as to the assets, liabilities, revenue, and expenditure of all the municipalities within the Province. The grand total of the assessed property of the country is given as follows:—

Real and personal estate, Canada West....	\$265,079,308
Do. do. do., Canada East....	170,421,949
	\$435,501,257

Taking the population of the country at 2,881,000—Mr. Langton's estimate—we find the assessed value of property per head to be \$151. Dividing by the computed population of Upper and Lower Canada respectively, viz., 1,655,000 and 1,226,000, we find the average assessed value of property to be:—

In Upper Canada.....	\$160 per head
In Lower Canada.....	139 " "

Our Provincial debt being given at \$60,287,575, or nearly \$21 per head, we can see at a glance how much of our property is mortgaged for its ultimate redemption.

In addition to this, however, there are Corporation Debentures of about \$16,000,000, which raise our total indebtedness, on what may be considered public account, to about \$26.50 per head.

Another way of looking at the value of our property is to see how much it amounts to per ratepayer. The number of ratepayers assessed is—

In Upper Canada.....	285,000
In Lower Canada.....	210,000
	\$495,000

This gives us as the property assessed per ratepayer:—

In Upper Canada.....	\$930
In Lower Canada.....	811

Average—all Canada.....\$830

This, it should be remembered, is the assessed value. Something should undoubtedly be added to bring it up to the real value, and we should probably be under the mark if we were to say that each ratepayer owns property worth \$1,000.

Mr. Langton points out how unequal the assessment is in the various counties of Upper Canada, and thinks much of this inequality is due to defective assessment. While this may be the case, we nevertheless see that the value given to property follows a pretty regular rule, being highest in the old settled counties traversed by railways—lowest in new districts, far away from such means of communication.

The increase of the assessed value of property is given in Upper Canada, not in Lower Canada, because the system of collecting municipal returns from Canada East is only just being put upon a proper footing. The figures for Upper Canada are:—

	Real Estate.	Personal Property.
1864.....	\$240,063,966	\$25,015,442
1863.....	225,947,363	24,169,811
Increase.....	\$4,116,603	\$845,631

The taxation of the municipalities for municipal purposes yielded under the rates for 1864:—

In Canada West.....	\$1,900,000
In Canada East.....	1,600,000
	\$3,500,000

This is about 8 mills in the \$1 on the total assessed property—or, converting this into annual value, at six per cent., it is equal to 13 cents on the \$1.

The arrears of taxes are heavy—\$1,786,145 in Upper, and \$298,083 in Lower Canada. The municipalities ought not to allow so large an amount to be outstanding.

## THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

James Ballie & Co.  
Baukhage, Oak & Co.  
Wm. Benjamin & Co.  
James P. Clark.  
John Dougall & Co.  
Foulds & Hodgson.  
Gilmour, White & Co.  
Lewis, Kay & Co.  
Thomas May & Co.

McIntyre, Denoon & Co.  
Munderloh & Steenken.  
Ogilvy & Co.  
Ringland, Ewart & Co.  
A. Robertson & Co.  
Stirling, McCall & Co.  
William Stephen & Co.  
Thomson, Claxton & Co.  
Alexander Walker.  
George Winks & Co.

THE past week has been one of the most successful that Montreal has ever experienced in the dry goods branch of its business. The quantity of goods which has changed hands has been most remarkable. Not only have we had to provide for the wants of our regular customers, but also for the demand of several large Western jobbers. The process has been going on gradually for some time past to such an extent as to keep our stocks much below a regular average for this season of the year. Last week the demand resolved itself into a regular rush for goods, and the consequence is, we have to report stocks considerably broken up. In some of our large establishments, goods sold are lying in heaps, and every recess is full of goods sold. The whole dry-goods staff are working night and day, and have been for some time past, and yet their task seems but half accomplished. Buyers are complaining that they cannot get their assortments. They say that one house has no cottons, another has no woollens, while others again noted, usually, for their complete assortments of fancy goods, are in the same position as their neighbours. It is true large duplicate orders have been sent home for fresh supplies. It is a question if these orders will receive prompt attention, the demands for goods from all quarters of the globe being so great. Cottons still maintain their position, and there does not appear much prospect of prices giving way this season. The demand on the Manchester market is large, and there is a strong upward tendency. Stocks are insignificant. Woollens are firm also; no overstock in the market; assortment rapidly diminishing. Dress goods are in small stock. All classes of fancy goods will be scarce. Cloths are in good supply, and likely to equal the demand. The demand for Canadian manufactured goods has been large; there is no prospect of an overstock this season. It is expected that we shall have a large demand all through this season for all classes of dry goods. From all parts of the country the prospects are most cheering, and the fall trade promises to be the most successful that has been enjoyed for a number of years.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOR the last three weeks, since the commencement of the fall trade, boots and shoes have been unusually active. In prices there has been an advance of 12½ per cent established, although considerable stocks went to the country at the prices which prevailed during the greater portion of the year. From extensive purchases of leather for the foreign markets—relieving this market of the large stocks held for the year past—holders found it not only desirable but necessary to advance the price, especially, too, in view of the rise in hides and all materials entering into the manufacture of leather. The stocks in hand are particularly acceptable to the country dealers, and notwithstanding the advance in price there is no abatement in the demand, and the sales are as large as usual. Stocks can now only be made complete as they come from the workshops to the warehouses, which, with the continued advance in leather, betokens a still further probable rise of from 12 to 15 per cent. There is no alternative to the anticipated rise, inasmuch as sole leather, which was purchased three months ago at 16 cents, has had ready sale at 23. The same is true proportionally of all other descriptions of leather. Amended quotations will be found in our corrected price currents.

## THE GROCERY TRADE.

James Austin & Co.  
I. Buchanan, Harris & Co.  
Bacon, Clarke & Co.  
H. Chapman & Co.  
Geo. Childs & Co.  
Converse, Colson & Lamb.  
Jas. Douglas & Co.  
Forester, Molr & Co.  
Fitzpatrick & Moore.  
Gillespie, Moffatt & Co.  
B. Hutchins.  
Jeffery, Brothers & Co.  
Kingsan & Kinloch.  
Law, Young & Co.  
Leeming & Buchanan.

E. Maitland, Tyloe & Co.  
J. A. & H. Mathewson.  
H. J. Gear.  
Mitchell, Kinnear & Co.  
William Nivin & Co.  
Reuter, Lonsdale & Co.  
Rimmer, Gunn & Co.  
Robertson & Beattie.  
David Robertson.  
Haviland Routh & Co.  
Sinclair, Jack & Co.  
Jos. Tiffin & Sons.  
David Torrance & Co.  
Thompson, Murray & Co.  
Alex. Urquhart & Co.  
Winn & Holland.

THE greatest activity has prevailed in this department of trade throughout the week. Purchases on United States account have kept stocks reduced, while there is a lively demand from the regular retail trade. Teas have sold freely at outside rates, and in Japans a slight advance has been sustained. Sugar has also changed hands to a very considerable extent, and quotations are somewhat higher. In other articles there is great firmness, without however sufficient variations to call for extended remark.

## THE HARDWARE TRADE.

THE operations of the past week have been extremely heavy, and with a constant upward tendency in prices in almost all staple goods. Many of the large holders are inclined to hold on for still higher rates, as it is confidently expected that the stocks are much too light for the demands on this market the present season, and it is now too late to give orders for importation, as freights alone at this late season would largely augment the cost.

PIG IRON.—All the lots offered have been picked up either by the trade or for Western States account. Several lots changed hands which were in market on Quebec account at prices as follows:—Eglington \$20.50 to \$21.00, 4 mos.; Glengarnock \$19.50 to \$20, net cash; Summerlee \$20 to \$21.3 mos. There have been no operations in Gartsherrie, as there is very little held here; No 4 has not at all changed, as there are but few operating in it.

BAR IRON.—Is much firmer, and we may quote an advance of 10s. per ton on Scotch Bars, with still many sizes of Rounds very scarce. Refined Bars remain as before.

HOOP AND BAND IRON.—A considerable demand has sprung up for some sizes, and a scarcity is anticipated.

SHEETS.—Are firm at our quotations, and some numbers are entirely cleaned out, and purchases of lots to arrive by next steamer have been made at full quotations. It is thought the stock of these to arrive will not be sufficient for the demand.

BOILER PLATES.—Some lots have arrived on the "Montreal," but have been at once sold for Western account, and there is still a scarcity of the principal sizes wanted for the present demand; prices are consequently firm, and some houses are asking a trifle over our quotations.

BOILER TUBES.—Are still in short supply, and orders have to wait arrivals.

CUT NAILS.—The makers have again advanced their rates 1s. per keg, at which rate orders are coming in, and the orders are still much in excess of stock in hand.

CANADA PLATES.—Are still firm at the advanced rates of last week, and several makes are exhausted. Nearly all kinds are now firmly held at \$5 with an upward tendency, as some holders are inclined to take care of their stocks, expecting a still higher rate for them.

TIN PLATES.—We advance our quotations on this article. Although in some hands the stock is large, yet with an increased demand both for Western Canada and the States (for which several lots have been sold), it appears that there will be a short supply.

FREIGHTS.—On heavy goods are decidedly higher, and vessel owners are fully inclined to get paying rates this fall.

## Freights.

We have nothing to report, freights being at present a mere matter of private agreement; quotations are purely nominal.

We give the arrivals and departures for this year and last.

ARRIVALS, week ending 14th September.			
From Liverpool.....	3 vessels.....	8232 tons.	
" Glasgow.....	1 ".....	1128 "	
" Lower Ports.....	2 ".....	197 "	
Total during week.....	6 ".....	4557 "	
Previously this year.....	139 "	79173 "	
	145 "	83780 "	
Same time last year.....	176 "	105972 "	
Decrease 1865.....	31 ".....	22242 "	
DEPARTURES.			
To Quebec and Sea.....	12 vessels.....	935 tons.	
" London.....	1 ".....	1414 "	
" Glasgow.....	1 ".....	879 "	
" Liverpool.....	1 ".....	1899 "	
" Lower Ports.....	3 ".....	297 "	
	8 ".....	5424 "	
Previously this year.....	156 "	74884 "	
	164 "	79808 "	
Same time last year.....	191 "	95240 "	
Decrease 1865.....	27 ".....	15432 "	