

output of anthracite was enlarged: 114,629,000 long tons of the first, and 48,185,000 tons of the latter, of a total value of \$208,438,000, are figures which show somewhat eloquently the wants of the Great Republic in this particular. The colliery consumption of the year was over 4 million long tons. Coke production, of course, received a serious "set back" from the depressed industrial conditions. It declined from 12,010,000 tons to 9,460,000 tons. Pennsylvania produces 65.8 per cent. of the coke and Alabama 12 per cent.

METALLIC PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1893.

Products.	Quantity.	Value.
Pig iron	long tons.. 7,124,502	\$84,810,426
Silver	troy ounces.. 60,000,000	77,575,757
Gold	do. 1,739,081	35,950,000
Copper	pounds.. 337,416,848	32,054,601
Lead	short tons.. 163,982	11,839,590
Zinc	do. 78,832	6,306,560
Quicksilver	flasks.. 30,164	1,108,527
Aluminum	pounds.. 339,629	266,903
Antimony	short tons.. 250	45,000
Nickel	pounds.. 49,399	22,197
Tin	do. 8,938	1,788
Platinum	troy ounces.. 75	517
Total value of metallic products.....		\$249,981,866

NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN 1893.

Products.	Quantity.	Value
Bituminous coal	long tons.. 114,629,671	\$122,751,618
Pennsylvania anthracite	do. 48,185,306	85,687,078
Lime	barrels.. 58,000,000	35,960,000
Building stone	do. 33,865,573	33,865,573
Petroleum	barrels.. 48,412,666	28,932,326
Natural gas	do. 14,346,250	14,346,250
Clay (all except potter's clay)	do. 9,000,000	9,000,000
Cement	barrels.. 8,002,467	6,262,841
Mineral waters	gallons sold.. 23,544,495	4,246,734
Phosphate rock	long tons.. 941,368	4,136,070
Salt	barrels.. 11,816,772	4,054,668
Limestone for iron flux	long tons.. 3,958,055	2,374,833
Zinc white	short tons.. 1,804,420	1,804,420
Potter's clay	long tons.. 24,059	900,000
Gypsum	short tons.. 400,000	696,615
Borax	pounds.. 8,699,000	652,425
Mineral paints	short tons.. 37,714	530,284
Fibrous talc	do. 35,861	403,436
Asphaltum	do. 47,779	372,232
Soapstone	do. 21,071	255,067
Precious stones	do. 264,041	264,041
Pyrites	long tons.. 83,277	275,302
Corundum	short tons.. 1,713	142,325
Novaculite	pounds.. 135,173	135,173
Mica	do. 66,971	88,929
Barytes	short tons.. 28,970	88,506
Bromine	pounds.. 348,399	104,520
Fluorspar	short tons.. 12,400	84,000
Feldspar	long tons.. 18,391	68,037
Manganese ore	do. 7,718	66,614
Flint	do. 29,671	63,792
Graphite	pounds.. 843,103	63,232
Sulphur	short tons.. 42,000	42,000
Marls	do. 75,000	40,000
Infusorial earth	do. 22,582	22,582
Millstones	do. 16,645	16,645
Chromic iron ore	long tons.. 1,450	21,750
Cobalt oxide	pounds.. 8,422	10,346
Magnesite	short tons.. 704	7,040
Asbestos	do. 50	2,500
Total value of non-metallic mineral products		\$358,839,804
Total value of metallic products.....		249,981,866
Estimated value of mineral products unspecified*		1,000,000
Grand total		\$609,821,670

* Including building sand, glass sand, limestone used as flux in lead smelting, limestone in glass-making, iron ore used as flux in lead smelting, tin ore, iridosmine, nitrate of soda, carbonate of soda, sulphate of soda, bauxite and alum clays used by paper manufacturers.

—Mr. Edward E. Ward, accountant of the London branch of the Molsons Bank, has been appointed sub-manager of the Exeter branch of the same institution.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

We give below a condensation of the figures of the statement of Canadian banks for the month of June, which bears date Ottawa, 18th July. 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, &c.

CANADIAN BANK STATEMENT.

	June, 1894.	May, 1894.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital authorized	\$ 75,458,685	\$75,458,685
Capital paid up	62,112,883	62,112,169
Reserve Funds	27,157,706	27,127,002
Notes in circulation	30,254,159	28,467,718
Dominion and Provincial Government deposits	8,529,841	6,410,724
Public deposits on demand	65,006,011	62,926,305
Public deposits after notice	109,924,925	110,905,804
Bank loans or deposits from other banks secured	116,265	78,238
Bank loans or deposits from other banks unsecured	2,352,405	2,247,866
Due other banks in Canada in daily balances	168,796	127,524
Due other banks in foreign countries ..	121,213	193,246
Due other banks in great Britain	5,521,705	6,487,109
Other liabilities	207,285	818,694
Total liabilities	\$221,292,707	\$218,663,313
ASSETS.		
Specie	\$ 7,438,513	\$ 7,539,763
Dominion notes	14,016,698	13,982,924
Deposits to secure note circulation	1,831,979	1,813,584
Notes and cheques of other banks	6,462,944	6,164,182
Loans to other banks secured	90,000	
Deposits made with other banks	3,287,255	2,718,603
Due from other banks in foreign countries	15,650,822	15,024,744
Due from other banks in Great Britain ..	3,086,167	2,736,380
Dominion Government debentures or stock	3,157,413	3,187,488
Other securities	19,080,101	18,775,347
Call loans on bonds and stock	14,600,915	14,637,324
Total assets	\$ 88,702,807	\$ 86,580,289
Loans to Dominion and Provincial Governments	489,722	373,713
Current loans and discounts	206,958,912	207,122,494
Due from other banks in Canada in daily exchanges	228,299	160,237
Overdue debts	2,811,395	2,791,922
Real estate	928,151	921,186
Mortgages on real estate sold	623,800	629,164
Bank premises	5,365,188	5,340,354
Other assets	1,413,954	1,336,887
Total assets	\$307,542,429	\$305,256,446
Average amount of specie held during the month	7,465,560	7,468,402
Average Dominion notes held during the month	13,769,073	13,699,257
Loans to directors or their firms	8,051,337	8,239,804
Greatest amount notes in circulation during month	30,745,831	30,466,853

A LIFE ASSURANCE TRANSFER.

Word comes to us from the Maritime Provinces that the business of the Dominion Safety Fund Insurance Association, whose headquarters were at St. John, New Brunswick, has been transferred to The Great-West Life Assurance Co. of Canada, whose head office is at Winnipeg. This, we take it, is one result of the visit of certain officers of the latter company to the Eastern Provinces of Canada.

The Dominion Safety Fund began as a post mortem assessment life concern in the year 1881. But it was well advised to change its basis, and accordingly launched out upon a natural premium system in February, 1884, graduating its rates of premium according to age, and also getting a loan of some \$50,000 from its shareholders, to be deposited with the Government, but to be termed guarantee fund, though repayable as soon as the company was able to repay it. In 1887 or 1888 a difficulty arose which caused the Government at Ottawa to refuse the company a license, the circumstances being these: Some \$45,000 of the company's Government deposit was in the Maritime Bank when the bank failed. The Government claimed priority of payment over other creditors for this sum, but the claim was resisted and came before the courts. But meantime the Government, it seems, looked to the company to put up \$45,000 more, and because it did not do so withheld its license. The circumstance was doubtless of serious disadvantage to