

new tariff? That present injury to our trade will be the result of course no one questions; but that a gradual adjustment of affairs such as shall meet the situation without loss, many believe to be possible. There is foundation for this belief in the possible extension of certain lines of export trade to non-tariff countries, where, with a market at our doors over the border, we have not heretofore sought commercial intercourse to any great extent, together with the fact, that so far as barley is concerned we can either brew it ourselves at a profit or substitute for its cultivation some other product which will bear export somewhere. Besides, we are not to forget that horses and cattle will all be sold to the United States to a considerable extent. Prices there will advance—that is what the new tariff was made for—and, hence, a horse or an ox will sell for enough more to materially reduce the increased duty. It is a great mistake to assume, as most of our exchanges do, that the difference between the old and the new duty measures our trade loss on any given product.

The impression which, for political purposes, has gained credence, that the present tariff of Canada discriminates against the United States as compared with Great Britain, is an erroneous one, as pointed out by the *Winnipeg Commercial*. In 1888, the value of goods imported from Great Britain was \$39,433,617, upon which the duty was \$8,972,740. For the same year the imports from the United States were \$55,513,790, upon which the duty collected was \$7,109,234. In 1889, the imports from Great Britain were \$42,249,555 and the duties \$9,450,243, while the goods imported from the United States amounted to \$56,368,990, and the duties to \$7,371,148, showing that, as in 1888, though the British imports were several million dollars less than from the United States, yet the duties

collected on the former were about 40 per cent. of the total, as against 32 per cent. on the latter. Stated in another way, it appears that, while in 1889 the duties collected on importations from Great Britain were about 22 per cent. of their value, the duties on United States importations were but 13 per cent. of value.

The export of Canadian eggs to the United States last year was over 14,000,000 dozen, at a selling value of about \$2,000,000. Two or three trial shipments have been made from this city to England, and with the most satisfactory results. The London and Liverpool dealers say they can use the entire Dominion supply at the highest prices if properly shipped, for the quality is excellent.

The assets and liabilities of the banks in New South Wales, for the quarter ending June 30 last, were as follows:—

<i>Assets</i>	
Coin and bullion	\$28,047,610
Landed property	7,932,895
Notes and bills of other banks ..	1,394,050
Balances due from other banks	13,831,810
Notes and bills discounted and other assets	205,779,850
Total	\$256,986,230
<i>Liabilities</i>	
Notes in circulation	\$7,345,750
Bills in circulation	546,340
Balances due to other banks ..	886,050
Deposits not bearing interest	48,249,505
Deposits bearing interest	126,052,755
Total	\$183,080,800
Assets over liabilities	\$73,905,430

At the same date the total assets of the ten banks of South Australia were \$57,357,755, the liabilities \$39,706,605, and the assets over liabilities \$17,651,150.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE CHARTERED BANKS IN CANADA.

Comparison of Principal Items.

<i>Assets.</i>	30th Sept., 1890.	31st Aug., 1890.	30th Sept., 1889.	Increase and Decrease for month.	Increase and Decrease for year.
Specie and Dominion Notes	\$15,900,923	\$15,760,617	\$16,922,335	Inc. \$140,311	Dec. \$1,021,415
Notes, cheques and balances due from other Can. bks.	9,977,092	8,766,027	10,212,093	Inc. 1,210,065	Dec. 235,971
Due from American Banks and Branches	13,370,610	12,868,708	17,169,019	Inc. 501,992	Dec. 3,798,439
Due from British Banks and Branches	3,334,618	2,450,409	3,207,947	Inc. 884,209	Inc. 126,671
Government Securities	8,558,267	8,500,628	8,148,780	Inc. 57,639	Inc. 409,487
Loans and Collaterals	16,248,568	16,622,191	15,655,591	Dec. 373,623	Inc. 592,974
Loans to Corporations	28,371,802	28,204,690	24,697,832	Inc. 167,112	Inc. 3,703,970
Current Discounts to the Public	153,145,549	151,231,334	149,154,615	Inc. 1,911,215	Inc. 3,999,904
Overdue debts, including those secured by mortgage.	2,529,274	2,554,732	2,545,588	Dec. 25,458	Dec. 16,314
Total Assets	260,700,598	256,081,445	258,483,037	Inc. 4,616,153	Inc. 2,217,561
<i>Liabilities.</i>					
Notes in circulation	35,522,319	32,718,363	32,888,429	Inc. 2,803,956	Inc. 2,633,890
Government Deposits, Dominion and Provincial	5,734,103	6,378,022	13,894,444	Dec. 643,919	Dec. 8,160,341
Deposits from the public	132,434,754	130,952,014	124,767,763	Inc. 1,482,740	Inc. 7,666,991
Loans and Deposits from and amounts due to other Banks in Canada	2,225,218	2,588,395	3,094,639	Dec. 363,177	Dec. 869,421
Balances due to American Banks and branches	153,417	100,544	81,223	Inc. 52,873	Inc. 72,194
Balances due to British Banks and branches	2,108,155	1,601,776	2,488,913	Inc. 506,379	Dec. 380,758
Total Liabilities	178,264,107	174,481,184	177,316,996	Inc. 3,783,923	Inc. 947,111
<i>Capital.</i>					
Capital paid up	59,932,678	59,881,243	60,186,243	Inc. 51,431	Dec. 253,565
Reserve Fund	21,524,034	21,499,034	20,091,334	Inc. 25,000	Inc. 1,432,702
Directors' Liabilities	7,473,451	7,232,469	8,524,399	Inc. 240,982	Dec. 1,050,948