

MONEY MARKETS

Messrs. Glazebrook and Cronyn, exchange and bond brokers, Toronto, report exchange rates as follows at closing:—
Between Banks.

	Buyers.	Sellers.	Counter.
N.Y. funds	1-32 dis.	par.	¾ to ¾
Montreal funds	15c. dis.	5c. dis.	¾ to ¾
Sterling—60 days	8 13-32	8 7-10	8 11-16 to 8 13-16
do. demand	9 7-32	9 ¼	9 ½ to 9 ¾
Cable transfers	9 5-16	9 11-32	9 ½ to 9 ¾
Rates in New York:		Actual.	Posted.
Sterling, 60 days' sight		418.90	483
do. demand		485.60	486 ½

BANK CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

The following are the figures for the Canadian Bank Clearing Houses for the weeks of September 19th, 1912; September 11th, 1913; September 18th, 1913, with percentage change:—

	Sept. 19, '12.	Sept. 11, '13.	Sept. 18, '13.
Montreal	\$59,618,171	\$55,091,935	\$57,692,953
Toronto	36,767,485	42,187,686	41,101,903
Winnipeg	24,011,238	23,357,533	25,281,544
Vancouver	13,212,617	12,210,324	12,554,966
Calgary	4,791,748	4,533,581	4,204,295
Ottawa	4,212,513	3,679,795	4,245,088
Edmonton	4,720,584	4,280,205	3,911,162
Victoria	3,831,598	3,110,537	3,269,019
Hamilton	3,317,916	3,280,089	3,578,966
Quebec	3,231,075	3,422,464	3,134,510
Saskatoon	2,297,135	1,479,754	1,361,401
Kegina	2,499,911	2,219,594	1,979,985
Halifax	1,662,816	2,190,575	1,990,586
St. John	1,960,909	1,535,826	1,499,877
London	1,700,862	1,598,473	1,610,578
Moose Jaw	1,312,077	881,556	1,152,941
Fort William	845,260	861,844	849,440
Lethbridge	666,283	702,375	481,214
Brandon	477,828	567,965	508,209
Brantford	644,858	623,478	658,669
Totals	\$172,192,884	\$167,815,589	\$171,067,306
New Westminster		567,111	493,771
Medicine Hat ..		723,369	645,462

INDUSTRIAL CAPTAIN SPEAKS OF OUTLOOK

Mr. R. S. Gourlay, reviewing the business situation at the Halifax convention of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, said: "Generally speaking, business throughout the year has been good. There has been a noticeable falling-off in building permits, especially in the West, a fact which accounts for the dullness which some trades have experienced. Over-speculation in real estate, too, has been followed by a depression that has restricted spending power in many quarters. The steady continuance of railway construction work and municipal improvements, however, has more than made up for any losses due to the causes mentioned. Last year there was a fair average crop, which provided the farmers with money sufficient to absorb a normal output of manufactured goods; this year the assurances of a more bountiful harvest encourage the hope that business will improve. Other indications, too, are propitious. The war clouds have been dissipated, money is becoming somewhat easier, and once more it is beginning to find its way to Canada.

"I am not, and never was, one of those inclined to view the situation with alarm, or even anxiety. Under Providence nothing can stop the progress of the wonderful country we boast as our heritage. Extraordinary causes may for a time check its growth, but such checks will be temporary only, for, with its illimitable resources of forest, field, sea and mine, it must eventually come into its own. But we all needed the lesson of caution that the past year has administered so effectively, yet with so light a touch. We have grown so accustomed to increases of from 10 to 50 per cent. in our businesses that when we simply mark time for a year we grow impatient and delude ourselves into thinking that we have lost ground. A maxim in the old school books used to teach us that slow but sure will often win the day against speed and spasmodic action. I do not, of course, accuse the business men of Canada of spasmodic action, but many of them, I fear, fail to appreciate fully the virtues of the slow-but-sure method."

La Fonderie de Plessisville, incorporated 1882, has been authorized to continue to carry on business under the new companies act, of Québec, and to divide its capital stock of \$150,000 into shares of \$25 each, instead of shares of \$100 each.

LONDON APPROVES CANADA'S GOLD POLICY

Will Affect London Advantageously by Lessening Autumnal Strain Upon That Market for Special Financing

A London cable to Financial America says:—It is noteworthy that at a time when some of the London joint stock banks have adopted what is judged in some quarters to be the mistaken policy of accumulating individual gold reserves, instead of building up their balances with the Bank of England, the Canadian banks have initiated a precisely opposite policy. Much attention has been given in this centre to the news that the Canadian banks have definitely adopted the policy of the establishment of a central gold reserve, and this decision is thought to mark a new and important phase in the development of Canadian banking, particularly as it reacts upon London. One cable received in London states:—

Contribution to Central Reserve.

"It is understood that each bank will make an immediate contribution to the central reserve. It is believed that experience will demonstrate the advisability of amending the Bank Act, so as to allow the deposit of properly stamped bullion, but for the present gold coin must be presented in bags of £1,000 or \$5,000, Canadian or United States gold coin. Instead of paying 5 per cent. for paper issued in excess of their paid-up capital, in order to get additional money for the crop moving period, the banks may now issue notes against the gold reserve. It is thought that the disposition of the banks will be to build up a general reserve and retain only a small quantity of metal in their own vaults.

"A large visible stock of gold always inspires confidence, since it is apparent security for the immediate redeemability of credit instruments. Gradually the Canadian system is developing the best features of European banking, while avoiding some of the disadvantages of a central banking organization. Eventually, the Canadian banks may be allowed under certain conditions to deposit with trustees not only gold but securities as well, and issue circulation against them, this being one form of rediscount such as is allowed under the proposed legislation in the United States."

Important to London Bankers.

The development thus outlined is of importance to London bankers not only because of the healthy energy in Canadian banking circles, which it illustrates, but for more immediate and material reasons. If the idea of the establishment of a large visible gold reserve in Toronto grows, it will affect London in two ways. In conjunction with the expected adoption of some similar currency expedient in the United States it will tend to yet further lessen the recurrent autumn strain, which has up to the present displayed itself in a more or less severe form in the European—and especially in the London—money market every autumn, as the movement of the United States and Canadian crops has called for special financing, but in the second place London is wondering where in the first place most of the gold, which is to constitute the reserve is going to be gathered. If it is going to be mainly collected through the medium of London, it is of course going to temporarily accentuate the international scramble for gold here.

ORANGES AND LEMONS FROM AUSTRALIA

Advices have been received by the Minister of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa showing that large trial shipments of Australian oranges and lemons have arrived in Victoria, B.C., and are reported by the inspector of fruit as excellent in color, quality and general condition as any shipments he has heretofore inspected. The fruit was not stored in a refrigerating room, but in ordinary cargo space. It arrived in excellent condition and was sold for cash as soon as offered. It would seem that Australia ought to be a source of supply, especially for western consumers of citrous fruits, which have heretofore been largely imported from the United States.

It is satisfactory also to learn that several large shipments of British Columbia potatoes and onions have gone out on the new steamer Marama to Fiji and New South Wales, and the inspector's reports with reference to the potatoes is very encouraging. One firm in British Columbia expects to ship forty tons of onions to Australasia by the next steamer, to be accompanied and followed by apples in large lots. It is to be remembered that apples and some other early fruits have exactly different seasons in British Columbia and Australasia, and there is no reason why a very large trade should not be developed in these between the two countries.

The Molsons Bank has opened a branch at Delhi, Ont.