

LIABILITIES.

Loans from other banks in Canada, secured.	Deposits by other Canadian banks, payable on demand or at fixed date.	Balances due to other Banks in Canada in daily exchanges.	Balances due to agencies of the bank, or to other banks or agencies in foreign countries.	Balances due to agencies of bank, or to other banks or agencies in United Kingdom.	Liabilities not included under foregoing heads.	Total liabilities.	Directors' liabilities.
	134,752	2,384	6,569		440	11,016,380	418,380
	500,244	20,851	11,340	818,262	2,404	21,111,860	63,303
				116,978		12,718,116	430,000
		804		83,022		5,707,824	183,820
		1,036				6,612,225	139,343
		1,142				11,628,960	254,035
				294,381		5,437,665	129,870
				244,601		8,127,749	84,789
	64		998			6,606,500	57,793
					15,769	1,636,069	1,300
	1,402,953	72,006				47,664,010	812,000
	12,320		106,158		12,458	10,844,891	
100,000		607	69	4,874	5,853	2,046,000	64,483
						3,099,506	121,663
						1,480,025	52,490
			12,416		30,447	5,141,577	166,075
	271,490	1,873			3,382	12,924,495	183,628
	1,059,597	788			3,029	15,961,252	1,298,224
		324	26			4,266,988	580,484
	88,909	387				5,381,080	170,115
	1,308	64				6,791,403	216,403
					2,751	379,540	16,108
				39,330		1,132,100	30,511
						5,395,358	205,697
	60,805	2,207	201,613	66,459	860	11,470,639	52,758
	78,479		2,168	367,584	1,760	5,590,599	307,132
	11,263				1,776	1,974,690	48,273
	23,079				22,148	2,243,960	144,636
	20,000			51,055	1,322	3,020,765	23,152
						714,741	41,648
					1,265	188,867	19,502
	22,119				1,840	608,967	130,295
	126,898					2,567,478	77,723
	2,001					436,142	13,330
			1,152		494	413,760	21,460
	41,138	6,146	18,183		251,212	6,172,722	Nil
						140,107	5,322
	1,218				281	287,077	82,993
100,000	3,658,637	126,619	360,692	2,116,546	359,491	258,032,070	6,678,798

ASSETS.

Loans to the Government of Canada.	Loans to Provincial Governments.	Overdue debts.	Real Estate owned by bank not bank premises.	Mortgages on real estate sold by the Bank.	Bank premises.	Other assets not included under the foregoing heads.	Total assets.	Average amount of specie held during the month.	Average amount of Dominion Notes held during the month.	Greatest amount of Notes in circulation at any time during month.
		87,544	198		200,000		15,132,028	611,060	1,553,000	1,432,500
		237,982	44,639	124,269	760,509	100,537	31,231,312	457,000	781,000	2,718,000
		47,362	49,221	10,000	263,203	9,054	15,907,778	575,000	523,000	1,210,000
		836	31,608	12,548	169,000	5,008	6,875,917	103,300	272,500	934,865
		25,811			110,992	35,966	8,355,102	156,743	643,525	713,889
		53,396	55,453	88,119	314,758	45,480	14,959,670	538,059	822,503	1,385,194
		12,914	10,000	359	124,619	359	6,238,097	105,000	270,642	695,800
		47,643		18,418	266,938	79,272	10,204,623	167,000	317,000	955,225
		35,677	15,471	1,490	130,357	204,150	9,397,712	148,742	337,248	1,023,375
		23,813	50,121	4,250		6,956	2,138,058	24,336	20,559	279,920
	700,000	295,920	94,838	28,626	600,000	551,359	57,340,409	2,617,000	2,850,000	4,946,493
	244,486	85,673	42,000	3,700	350,000	24,012	12,648,517	355,251	897,537	1,304,409
		1,417,237	759,172	51,689	324,362	110,270	3,288,921	74	19	22,330
		26,104	26,934	25,211	110,000	89,219	3,829,237	27,970	190,222	485,058
		60,370	37,238	25,936	50,557	283,649	1,976,568	13,768	41,044	335,215
		67,743	68,252	23,195	36,842	48,857	6,613,463	113,409	636,403	923,095
		104,462	70,439	1,984	190,000	7,090	16,763,865	406,007	795,066	1,854,334
		207,191	26,912	53,243	558,338	239,596	25,309,059	383,000	880,000	2,707,000
		35,245	12,912	590	134,836	26,759	5,649,729	62,392	230,723	1,055,323
		62,055	120,593	9,089	157,108	51,914	11,740,975	202,328	858,515	1,031,927
		157,356	171,288	5,662	200,874	5,477	8,429,161	30,367	428,457	1,061,915
		25,229		8,573	14,170	9,882	664,336	5,200	16,000	108,397
		51,712	36,006	1,395	19,181	15,067	1,557,695	12,582	20,070	218,449
		44,709	64,606	15,174	120,150	8,524	7,782,159	100,719	94,988	1,091,438
	110,140	39,162	20,301	4,877	50,761	169,582	14,608,692	812,511	750,642	1,474,217
	131,873	45,171	25,416	40,146	60,000	12,609	11,366,739	426,817	490,667	1,257,415
		14,224	67,233	3,847	61,193	6,814	2,949,252	48,496	206,368	535,839
	78,560	17,329			52,000		2,995,483	35,924	143,304	440,636
	20,998	20,998	6,773		1,800	5,419	3,884,740	64,837	145,216	490,103
	30,608	29,430	9,193		8,000		1,078,309	33,089	28,895	107,293
		6,271			23,603		477,223	2,857	7,175	42,317
		59,298	7,904		2,300	734	1,165,528	18,780	19,359	147,315
		1,103			30,000		3,727,260	182,500	274,539	488,893
		264	17,293		8,500		769,083	6,813	11,779	160,607
		12,740	5,515		12,000		668,528	9,275	9,560	100,456
	169,438	100,388			112,630	81,108	7,271,027	62,623	1,007,116	1,052,640
		266			325	250	202,773	694	4,016	41,090
	1,335	6,130		1,448	11,512	2,741	516,590	7,728	7,727	115,861
1,297,002	3,636,793	2,047,917	564,170	5,641,285	2,345,474	345,805,354	9,492,800	16,586,384	34,928,862	

BOOM CONDITIONS AND BOOM RESULTS.

It is not difficult to get up a "boom" in a new district of great promise, nor even in an old place under given circumstances. But the unnatural conditions which arise under a boom are not easily set aside. We are told that the tradespeople in Rossland are complaining somewhat bitterly of the exorbitant rents demanded by landlords in that place, and such complaints, we believe, are well founded. As the *Mining Record* puts it "When a man becomes a speculative builder in a newly established mining town or camp, it is to be expected that he should realize a profit on his investments proportionate to the great risk he takes. Moreover, the storekeeper himself is making large profits before the day of competition sets in, and can afford to pay a high rental. But these conditions no longer prevail in Rossland." One would think that the landlords would see for themselves the necessity of reducing the rents. If they do not, the *Record* predicts the effect will be injurious in the extreme, not only to themselves individually, but to the business prosperity of their town. Like other places the remarkable mining town of Rossland, the product of one of the most remarkable mining developments of the age, is experiencing the inevitable after effects of a "boom." These effects are salutary if unpalatable, but the unnatural conditions of feverish boom times are already in some directions giving place to more sensible and economical arrangements. We gather from gentlemen who have lately visited the place, that in matters commercial and industrial, as well as municipal there is an improvement perceptible. And the improvement is deemed likely to continue.

CANNING SALMON.

A correspondent of the New Westminster, B.C., *Columbian* gives an interesting review of the canned salmon industry in British Columbia during the past year: "The season now practically past," says the writer, "has been a record one in a variety of ways. The total pack of 840,000 cases exceeds the highest previous record by 360,000 cases, and it is entirely made up of sockeyes. Quite a number of cohorts will yet be packed, to increase the grand total. The number of men engaged at the work of fishing greatly exceeds any previous record."

"The chief sockeye run, this year, continued for three weeks. During that period the run was so large that, although the forty-two canneries on the river were in full blast from 5 a.m. to 9 p.m., on the average, they could not pack the number of fish furnished; in fact, the fishermen's chief difficulty for a time was to restrict the number of fish caught to the number of the cannery limit."

"The season has its lessons, and the following are outlined as some of them. Better prices cannot be allowed the fishermen if the traps are to be continued in competition with them, and if aliens are to be allowed to take part in the work. If we must submit to American trap fishing, then let the fish be packed separately and branded differently."

"The season has emphasized the need there is for better sanitary regulations. Dumping into the river fish offal and surplus fish, as has been done, is both mischievous and wasteful. Every one admits that a most valuable manure can be had from fish offal, yet evidently there is not yet enough assurance of its success as a commercial venture to entice private firms to take hold of it. It will greatly benefit the public interest and the cannerymen if the offal is removed and handled in a systematic way; they should combine in a substantial effort to utilize the offal. This can only be done by the Government establishing an experimental factory, and making a levy from the canneries of a certain rate proportioned according to the season's pack."