

was expected to pay for the patients. There seems to have been some delusion on the subject. A national sanitarium is not what is contemplated by the permissive law, and it is not what is needed. Each municipality requires to be in a position to take care of its own consumptive patients. Besides, if the disease be communicable, as is now generally believed, there would be great danger in sending patients a long distance by rail.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

We present below a condensation of the figures of the monthly statement of Canadian banks for October, 1901. 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, etc.

CANADIAN BANK STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES.		October, 1901	September, 1901.
Capital authorized		\$75,826,666	\$75,826,666
Capital paid up		67,548,410	67,486,687
Reserve Funds		36,961,244	36,903,355
Notes in circulation		\$57,954,779	\$56,027,407
Dominion and Provincial Government deposits		5,350,801	5,926,043
Public deposits on demand		98,508,815	96,866,910
Public deposits at notice		229,813,309	228,015,362
Deposits outside of Canada		32,144,482	31,465,489
Bank loans or deposits from other banks secured		776,283	678,116
Due to other banks in Canada		3,374,424	3,603,170
Due to other banks in Great Britain ..		4,754,116	6,416,019
Due to other banks in foreign countries ..		1,243,118	881,627
Other liabilities		11,518,816	11,167,536
Total liabilities		\$445,439,014	\$441,070,760
ASSETS.			
Specie		\$11,520,832	\$11,306,127
Dominion notes		21,556,441	20,016,696
Deposits to secure note circulation		2,568,918	2,568,918
Notes and cheques on other banks		15,762,871	14,928,126
Loans to other banks, secured		641,118	678,115
Deposits with other banks in Canada		4,462,107	4,669,400
Due from banks in Great Britain		7,387,327	4,330,785
Due from other banks in foreign countries		14,023,814	17,778,306
Dominion or provincial Govt. debentures or stock		10,829,562	11,467,476
Other securities		45,162,914	46,505,806
Call loans on bonds and stocks in Canada ..		39,324,335	38,158,853
Call loans elsewhere		43,883,948	44,326,826
		\$217,124,187	\$217,735,434
Current loans in Canada		289,469,839	286,195,554
Current loans elsewhere		28,842,893	27,306,614
Loans to Dominion and Provincial Governments		2,881,028	2,404,978
Overdue debts		1,979,992	2,083,105
Real estate		885,871	920,477
Mortgages on real estate sold		727,954	668,278
Bank premises		6,701,421	6,656,283
Other assets		10,696,776	10,048,102
Total assets		\$559,310,149	\$553,954,790
Average amount of specie held during the month		11,796,730	11,580,179
Average Dominion notes held during the month		20,135,049	19,958,154
Greatest amount notes in circulation during month		59,000,172	56,999,388
Loans to directors or their firms		11,267,028	12,289,308

The recent meeting of the Bankers' Association, in Montreal, though brief, was very businesslike, and the president's address, like all his utterances at the annual meetings of the Bank of Montreal, was pointed and worthy of careful attention. So much indeed was this the case that one member of the Association strongly urged that copies of the address should be sent to the leading journals of Great Britain and the United States, not, as

he said, for the purpose of strengthening the credit which Canada enjoys, for that is almost as good as the credit of Great Britain herself, but that such information should be given as would cause the stream of emigration to flow in this direction. For in choosing Canada as a place of settlement it would be shown that emigrants would be casting in their lot with a prosperous and progressive people. The statistics given by Mr. Clouston were remarkable enough, and had the merit of being very moderately stated, for he might have shown that the growth of our foreign trade during the last ten years was far larger in proportion than that of the United States. In fact the growth was nearly fifty per cent. larger, a striking fact, indeed, and one that demonstrates what an energetic and capable population inhabits the Dominion, and also how full of resources and capabilities the Dominion is. In his very interesting statement of the growth of the savings of the people, which he showed to have been from \$19.00 per head in 1871 to \$27.00 in 1881; \$40.00 in 1891 and \$74.00 in the present year, he might have made the case for progress much stronger by going back further, for in 1860 the proportion of savings was only about \$6.00 per head as against \$74.00 now. If the case is put in actual figures instead of percentages, the growth would be shown as from about \$15,000,000 of savings in 1860 to \$465,000,000 at present. The figure of \$15,000,000 is partly an estimate, for the banking returns were not as complete then as they are now; but judging from the figures of the banks which did make returns at that time, it is very likely that the total deposits of that date would be rather under the \$15,000,000 than over it. And there can be no doubt that statistics both from foreign trade and of our home productions would show equally remarkable results. But even as given in the address in so studiously moderate a manner, the figures of the growth in our savings and our trade were striking enough to justify the pride which Canadians feel in their country.

The president's address referred to the very important duties which had been imposed upon the Bankers' Association in connection with the bank note circulation of the country. The change is committed to them of watching over the creation, emission and destruction of the bank notes of Canada, and it is a very reasonable function to commit to this body, since the banks, by the operation of the Safety Redemption Fund, are practically made guarantors for one another's issues. This being the case they have the highest possible interest in seeing that such issues are kept within proper bounds in conformity with the law. There is reason to believe that the Association is giving close and careful attention to this important matter, and that it will at all times be conducted in such a way as to render it practically impossible for such fraudulent issues to take place as disgraced the Ville Marie Bank.

In our last review attention was called to the fact that the circulation of many of the banks was now so near the legal limit that they could issue no more, and that the total issues, of all the banks were so near the total amount there could by law be issued that little power was left to the country. This has brought up for consideration the fundamental question, why the circulation of a bank was limited to its capital at all. This limitation did not always exist. Until thirty years ago the banks were authorized to issue, not only up to the amount of their paid capital, but, in addition, up to the amount of specie and legal tenders in their possession. The limitation to capital was first proposed by the banks themselves, as part of a series of safeguards at a time when the circulation was not a first charge upon the whole assets of the banks. It did