all. It is stated that correspondence between the United States Treasury Department and Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer of England, has resulted in a favorable response from him with regard to an international monetary conference, having special reference to the silver question. The other leading Governments of Europe, it is understood, are more than willing to join in the movement.

A movement has been in progress for some time past in commercial and financial circles, to secure the enactment of a general insolvency law which shall be applicable to the whole Dominion. The need of a better law than the existing one, which is faulty in construction and cumbersome in execution, is generally admitted. We notice that a conference was held last week at Toronto by representatives of the Boards of Trade of Montreal. Toronto, Hamilton and London, to formulate a measure for submission to Parliament at an early day, to which we shall have occasion hereafter to refer.

Some interesting statistics have been furnished Congress by Superintendent Porter of the United States Census Bureau, concerning farm debts in ten representative counties in each of the States of Ohio and Kansas. In Ohio it is found that in the ter counties 62.90 per cent, of the farm families own their farms and 37-10 hire them. Of the farms owned, 79.68 per cent. have no incumbrances on them, and the other 20.32 per cent. of the owners own 36.07 per cent. of the value of their farms, on which debt they pay an average of 6.85 per cent, interest, or \$97 to each family. The average value of encumbered farms is \$3,848 each, and the average incumbrance \$1,422. In Kansas, in the ten counties considered, 66.75 per cent. of the farm families own and 33.25 hire their farms. Of the farms owned, 35.62 per cent, have no incumbrance, while the other 64.38 per cent, carry incumbrances representing 37.96 per cent, of their value, which averages \$3,694 per farm. The average incumbrance is \$1,402 per farm. The average rate of interest paid is 8.12 per cent., which makes an annual average to each farm of \$114.

Money, of London, has the following observations on the new Banking Bill of Italy :- " The Bill establishes a uniform note, issued by a syndicate of the banks, and makes the acceptance of the notes of each bank in the association so formed obligatory by the others. The metallic reserve is raised to 40 per cent of the circulation, and the excess is met by a reserve in specie of an equal amount. There is one provision however, to which exception may be taken, and that is the reserve may be, instead of gold and silver, in part composed of securities in the possession of banks of credit, of paper exchange, payable in gold, and bearing the names of three or more firms, of which one must be of the first order, or of securities issued or guar anteed by the State in countries with a metallic circu lation. This seems a rather dangerous class of security and it would be a much wiser course were the 40 per cent, of the reserves to consist entirely of gold."

The bank returns in London show the following results for the week ending April 6th:-

Government securities	£11,250,001
Other securities	29,331,481
Notes unemployed	14,173,935
Total reserve	15.148.935
Bullion	25.088.118
PER CONTRA.	
Active circulation	26,050,16
Public deposits	7.720.05
Other deposits	30,469,000
Rest	3,005,532

The Great Western Railway of England will exhibit at the Chicago World's Fair the famous old locomotive. "The Lord of the Isles," which was built at the Company's works in Swindon in 1851, from designs by the late Sir Daniel Gooch. This locomotive was a notable exhibit at the first World's Fair in London in 1851. From that time until July, 1881, it was continually in service, and ran during that period a distance of 789,300 miles without being fitted with a new boiler. As a pioneer of early railroading and as a contrast to the powerful modern "Mogul," this old locomotive we attract much attention.

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF THE CHARTERED BANKS IN CANADA. Comparison of Principal Items.

Assets.	31st March, 1892,	29th Feb., 1892.	31st March, 1891.	Increase and Decrease for month.	1)	crease and ecrease or year.
Specie and Dominion Notes	\$16,658,745 6,375,141 18,165,638 2,358,549	\$16,535,881 7,182,447 17,612,793 4,692,633	\$17,207.553 \$,126,319 13,316,554 2,825,078	Dec. \$47,30 Inc 552,84	Dec.	3 548,505 1,791,178 4,549,081 466,527
Canadian Municipal Securities and Brit., Prov. or) For gulor Col. Pub. Securities other than Dominion)	6,580,869	6,449,879		Inc. 130,990	•	4
Railway Securities Loans on Stocks and Bonds on call Current Loans to the Public		5,812,569 14,720,222 186,116,911		Tue. 76,190 Tue. 185,04; Tue. 4,530,27.	•	
Overdue debts	2,666,707 281,640,935	2,658,891	3,336,639 263,476,151	Inc. 2,093,330	i Dec. Inc. 1	669,932 18,164,781
Bank notes in circulation	. 32,483,965	32,711,015	33,020,661	Dec. 227,050	Dec	536,650
Due Dominion Government Due Provincial Governments	2,806,472	2,617,602 3,363,016	3,134,048		¹ Dec	327,576 1,85:
Deposits made by the public	154.176,057	153,424,150	136,059,370	Inc. 752,80 Dec 88,31	Inc	15,117,557 257,021
Due to American Banks and Branches Due to British Banks and Branches	140,634 2,852,992	209,216	2,866,107	Dec. 68,61:	Dec Dec	13,224 14,115
Total Liabilities	198,583,968	197,489,682		Inc 1,494,28		1,265,644
Reserve Fund. Directors' Liabinties.	22.061.840	61,500.966 23,947,508 6 194,604	22,193,026	Inc. 17,34	luc. Inc. Dec.	1,771,52;

Deposits with Dominion Government for security of note circulation, \$\$16,927.

Note.—Loans on call or Current Loans for year cannot be accurately compared owing to changes in the form of returns under the new Hanking Act.