p.c., but the Berlin market is off ⅛, and is now quoted at 1⅞.

New York rates have not altered materially Call money ranged all the way from 1¾ to 2½, with most of the loans going through at 2. Time money for the various terms is exactly the same as last week, viz.: 60 days 2¼; 90 days 2½; six months, 2¾ to 3. With regard to commercial paper the news is that it could be sold in larger amounts than the present output permits. That condition applies in other places than New York. In fact it is the case pretty nearly everywhere in the civilized world.

Though last Saturday's statement of the New York banks showed a loan increase of over $11,000,000 and a deposit increase of $13,100,000, probably caused in large measure by the boom in stocks, there was a sufficient gain in cash—$2,600,000—to make the loss in surplus less than $1,000,000. Surplus now stands at $9,267,525.

In Canada, money market conditions have not changed—call loans at Montreal and Toronto are still given as 4 to 4½.

Russia as a Factor in the Wheat Situation.

Both in Canada and the States the break in the price of wheat has attracted much notice and caused much discussion. Experts are wondering what is the real significance of the sudden and unexpected increase of shipments from Russia. It is pointed out that of all the wheat growing countries Russia is the most difficult to get full information about. The financial editor of the New York Evening Post reminds his readers that on two prior occasions on which Chicago ran the price of wheat up to exorbitant figures on the theory that the world's harvests were glaringly deficient, Russia eventually broke the back of the speculation through delivering a vast quantity of grain which no one suspected her of having. So, on the present occasion it is just possible that history may repeat itself. No doubt, the bulls in wheat—at Chicago, Winnipeg, Liverpool and other centres—will have an anxious eye for the Russian shipping news for a while to come. If there is a further sharp fall in price, consumers will have the Russian agriculturist to thank for the relief they experience. So far as our Canadian producers are concerned every body knows that even with a substantially lower selling price they are assured of a handsome profit.

Dominion Iron and Steel Affairs.

Prospective financing of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, as announced in the recent circular, is not of a nature to disturb money market conditions. Payment of the allotted portion of the back dividends on the preferred amounts merely to the distribution of that much of the balance recently carried on in the Bank of Montreal by the Coal Company amongst a few hundred stockholders; and the proposed bond issue is not so large as to cause any doubts as to the markets' ability to easily handle it.

A great deal of satisfaction is felt over the fact that the big Canadian railway systems are now regularly reporting increases in gross receipts. Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern have figured in the list of increases for some months—the former showing some very large gains—but not until very recently have they been joined by Grand Trunk. The last named road reported a gain of $59,000 for the second week on April. This, with the improvement shown by it in the preceding weeks, is taken as indicative that business in Eastern Canada is now definitely on the mend. In the March statements of gross earnings, Canadian Pacific stands at the head of all American roads so far reported in the list of gains. The total was $1,067,000. Great Northern came second with $775,716.

THE DOMINION'S BUDGET.

Revenue During Year of Trade Depression Exceeded Ordinary Expenditures by $1,500,000—Capital Account Expenditures Resulted in Net Increase of $46,000,000 to Debt—Larger Revenue and Materially Decreased Expenditure Estimated for Current Year—Details of Borrowings Abroad—High Standing of Canadian Credit in London.

In the face of greatly reduced customs returns due to world-wide contraction in trade, the Dominion has kept its ordinary expenditures $1,500,000 below its ordinary revenue, during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1909. The Hon. Mr. Fielding, in his thirteenth annual budget speech on Tuesday, estimated that when the year's returns were complete the revenue and expenditure on consolidated account would amount to $84,500,000 and $83,000,000 respectively—leaving a current surplus of $1,500,000. When the fiscal returns of other countries are considered for the "year of stress 1908-9," Canada has reason to be well content that she came through so easily. And the outlook for the year now entered is brightened by the circumstance that in the closing month of the past fiscal year customs revenue began to pick up encouragingly. But it would be unfortunate if this turn in the tide were to lead to any carelessness in expenditure; and it is gratifying to have the Finance Minister announce that expenditures for the current year are to be curtailed as rigidly as is compatible with the country's real needs. It is to be noted that in this direction the estimates for the current year show decreases of over nine million dollars on consolidated fund expenditure, and over thirteen million on capital account.