Name of Stock.	Average of of income prices, 1895-8.	Present price March 30, 1903.	Percentage of fall from average to present price.	Yield per cent. £	s.	d.
British Consols, 2¾ p. c.	109⅝	90⅝	*21.1	2	15	6
French, 3 p. c. Rentes.	101	99	1.98	3	1	0
German, 3 p. c. "	96⅝	92	4.8	3	6	6
Italian, 5 p. c. "	88⅛	102	Rise, 15.7	3	18	9
Austrian, 4 p. c. Gold Rentes.	102¾	101	1.7	4	0	0
Russian, 4 p. c.......	103	102	0.98	3	18	9
Egyptian, 4 p. c. unified..............	103	107¾	Rise, 2.5	3	14	9

* Sir Edgar makes a mistake here as a fall from 109⅝ to 90⅝ is evidently not 21.1.

The comparison is highly favourable to the credit of Great Britain for it shows, that investors are willing to pay for Consols such a price as only yields £2.15. 6 per cent., whereas they will not buy French Rentes unless they yield £3.1.0 per cent., or German Rentes, £3.6.6, and so on through the above list. The decline in Consols was therefore no sign of a break in British credit, but was the inevitable result of money having become more valuable, too valuable to be allowed to remain invested in Consols at 2¾ per cent., when the interest was about being reduced, as it was recently, to 2½ per cent. One reason why Consols are highly sensitive to money market conditions is their facility for liquidation; they are, of all securities, most readible convertible into cash.

Those who hold the theory that the decline in Consols is evidence of a decline in the national credit of Great Britain would do well to consider this question: would an advance of the national credit render investors willing to pay, say, 100 for Consols, that would then yield them less than 2½ per cent., income tax being deducted? Such a question answers itself, if money kept up in value, if good investments were obtainable to net 3 to 3½ per cent., there would be no demand for Consols at prices yielding considerably less. When the British Government endeavours unsuccessfully to float a loan, or is compelled to offer prices as high as French or German Rentes, then the question of a decline in the national credit may be discussed; under present circumstances there are no materials for such a discussion.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The affairs, the condition, the future prospects of the Canadian Pacific Railway are becoming more than ever before matters of the deepest interest, their relation being so close to the movement for developing the Northwest, which is proceeding on a scale that is of tremendous importance to Canada. A circular issued by Messrs. Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston, summarizes a statement of the financial and physical condition of this great enterprise. The capitalization of the C.P.R. is as follows:—

Capital Stock..........................	$84,500,000
Four per cent. Preference Stock..................	31,171,000
Four per cent. Consolidated Denbenture Stock.....	63,532,415
Land Bonds	15,000,000
Mortgage Bonds..........................	47,238,086

In connection with the outstanding land grant bonds the company on 30th June, 1902, had an asset in deferred payments on land sales amounting to $7,025,254, which with land sales since then gives a sum that practically offsets the land bonds.

The line comprises the main original road that extends 8,646 miles, the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie, 1,412 miles, and Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic, 565 miles, making the total system of the Canadian Pacific 10,623 miles. Besides this extensive line of railway the company owns and operates a line of steamships between Vancouver and Japan, also a Trans-Atlantic line, so that the C.P.R. literally has an unbroken line of services extending from Great Britain to China and Japan. It also owns and maintains a number of the finest hotels on the Continent, owns all the restaurants and news stands on its route, controls it own telegraph and express service, and is a marvel of complicated but most efficiently worked enterprises. The company owns 15,000,000 acres in the Northwest, 3,922,000 in British Columbia and on the completion of the Columbia and Western will add 2½ million acres to its estate. In 1902 the company sold 1,589,068 acres at an average of $3.29 per acre, so that it stands to realize largely from liquidating its 15,000,000 acres.

The proceeds of the new stock are being spent in new equipments. and improving the road-bed and plant. The past earnings are stated to have been as follows:—

Year.	Mileage.	Gross earnings. $	Net earnings. $	Surplus. $
1895........	6,443	18,941,037	8,033,864	1,374,386
1896........	6,476	20,681,597	8,618,747	1,706,773
1897........	6,568	24,049,535	10,644,482	3,861,115
1898........	6,681	26,138,977	10,898,738	4,124,417
1899........	7,000	29,230,038	13,380,364	6,563,687
1901........	7,563	30,855,203	12,109,375	5,736,965
1902........	7,588	37,503,054	14,085,913	7,709,917

For nine months from 10th July, 1902, to 1st April, 1903, the gross earnings were $5,295,255, the net increase was $923,683, which means an increase of 15 per cent. in the company's business. This increase was owing to the heavy crops in the Northwest, that of wheat alone having been estimated at 65,-000,000 bushels.

In 1901 the immigrants that entered the territories served by the C.P.R., numbered 49,140, and in 1902, 67,379. It is anticipated that these figures are now in course of being exceeded and that, probably, 100,000 persons will settle in Manitoba and the Territories this year, who will take up land for cultivation and become contributors to the general prosperity of Canada and to the Canadian Pacific in particular.

THE BANK OF SCOTLAND'S deposits for last year were smaller than in any year since 1898. The year's profits however, were larger, so the dividend was increased 1 per cent. The bank had to write off $625,000, owing to depreciation of a West Indies property, but in spite of that the reserve is higher than ever before.