

The liquidation in other stocks that characterized the market earlier in the year seemed now to have extended in particular to the industrial list.

Aside from recognized trade recession, the Amsterdam liquidation and the unsettling disclosures in Metropolitan Street Railway finance, were doubtless considerable factors in last week's movement to Saturday's violent decline. The present week did not open more hopefully, but as Monday advanced prices recovered considerably—probably in some measure from short coverings. Despite sensational rumours Monday afternoon regarding certain banks, the market continued to improve on Tuesday. Though the direct effects of the slump in Detroit United were upon the Montreal market, Wall Street had a noticeable echo in the influence upon the traction list.

Monday's interior exchange movement and Tuesday's general money situation seemed to point to improved bank position at the close of the week, the sub-Treasury return showing \$1,300,000 gain by the banks since Saturday's statement was compiled.

While Wednesday's stock market opened hopefully, the early afternoon brought sudden selling pressure. There were further rumours of banking difficulties. The weakness of copper stocks was aggravated by the report that the Amalgamated Copper dividend was to be reduced. The market rallied somewhat on reports that arrangements had been made to tide over the difficulties of the group of capitalists with whom rumour had been busy for some days. Late in the day came the suspension of the firm of Cross & Kleeburg, brokers. As they are generally considered Heintz brokers, their troubles were taken as indicating a check to that interest, and an improvement in the situation.

Call money was firm with 6 p.c. as highest and $3\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. as ruling rate. Time loans were dull and firm at 6 and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.

Although the Bank of England re-
The London turn of a week ago showed a loss of
Markets. about £1,850,000 in bullion and a

reduction in reserve to 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., the position remained much stronger than at the corresponding date of last year when the reserve was below 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. There is evidently a strong demand for money on the continent, in addition to the Egyptian requirements. Discount rates hardened in consequence of gold exports to Egypt.

The stock exchange settlement was concluded without serious difficulty, and while the preceding week's promise of rising values was not altogether fulfilled the general situation was considered not unsatisfactory.

The present week opened with but slight changes, but a somewhat heavy undertone developed in all departments of the stock exchange on Monday.

Tuesday's market showed slight improvement in some stocks, but recession in others. Supplies of money in the market were abundant and increased by coupon payments. Discounts were firm, owing to fears of further gold withdrawals, and went to 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ again. This was on account of the Bank of England borrowing from the market—an action aimed probably at making the present official 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

p.c. rate effective, rather than indicating any contemplated advance.

Money was less plentiful in the market on Wednesday, and it was believed that the Bank was continuing its precautionary measures as to possible gold exports. Discounts hardened to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16. The stock exchange feeling was more buoyant, consols and home rails being in good demand. Consols advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ to 82 11-16 for money and 82 13-16 for account, but reacted, closing only 1-16 above Tuesday at 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ for money and 82 $\frac{3}{8}$ for account. Canadian Pacific advanced a point to 163 $\frac{3}{8}$, Grand Trunk was unchanged at 21 $\frac{7}{8}$.

The Bank of England statement of yesterday showed reserve of £23,836,000—being 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ p.c. of liabilities, compared with 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. last week.

Locally, the money situation
The Money Situation. remains about the same as a week ago—money being by no means easily obtainable. The attitude of the bankers in the matter was summed up as follows by Mr. F. H. Mathewson, Montreal, manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, at the Hardware dinner on Wednesday night:

"I think the bankers of Canada are entitled to credit for taking care of the business of the country as they are doing. The business men of Canada are getting all the money they properly need to carry on their business, but it has been hard work for the bankers to get the money to carry on the growing needs of this country. And if we have patience I feel sure that during the next few months the sky will clear, and that later on there will be plenty of money for everybody to carry on their business."

Sir Max Waechter has written
The United States a memorandum proposing a
of Europe. "United States of Europe."

The idea is not altogether a new one, and it is doubtful if from a European point of view the example of its great prototype, the United States of America has been such a success as to commend it as an example for European imitation. The scheme suggested by Sir Max falls as far short of the American federal system, as it exceeds any plan of alliance conceivable of adoption by the great powers of Europe. His idea may be summarized as, one foreign office, one war office, and one tariff, with free trade in all Europe and protection against the rest of the world. Sir Max must bear in mind that race and national sentiment and prejudice are about as strong in Europe as ever they were, that the Millennium is not yet, and that: "If two men ride a horse, one must ride in front."

The Dominion Government has
The Canadian issued a proclamation defining the
Coinage. weight, quality and value of the new Canadian silver and bronze coinage. The weights and quality of the silver coins will bear the same proportion to the values assigned to them as do the silver coins of the United Kingdom. They will contain thirty-seven fortieths of fine silver and three fortieths of copper