

the Treasury the surplus loaning power of the New York banks has been unexpectedly set free for the use of speculative and other borrowers. Until the Secretary announced that he would deposit \$50,000,000, and more if necessary, with interior banks for crop moving purposes, it was supposed that the New York banks would be forced to hold their speculative borrowers firmly in hand so as to be able to apply all available funds to the work of crop moving. As the Secretary has taken a large part of this work off their hands, it is no longer necessary to hold the brokers' loans down so firmly. Under these circumstances it is not strange that a boom in stocks should be one of the first results of the deposit of Government funds.

RAILROAD QUESTION SETTLED.

The New York market has been helped too by the final settlement of the Union Pacific—Southern Pacific question. A short time ago the announcement was made that Union Pacific stockholders would be allowed to subscribe for the Southern Pacific held by Union Pacific to the extent of 27 per cent. of their holding. This week the subscription price was fixed at 92 and the date of the first payment at September 2nd. The action of the Union Pacific interests in fixing the price at this figure is taken as convincing evidence that they have all confidence in the persistence of a strong market.

CORN DEVELOPMENTS UNFAVORABLE.

The good feeling engendered by the unexpected ease in the money market and the prospective settlement of this troublesome railroad matter entirely overbalanced the effects of the unfavorable developments in the corn fields. According to the latest Government report the corn crop of the United States is expected to be 300,000,000 bushels short of the big crop of 1912. However, Kansas and the other States which supply the most of the corn acreage have been fortunate in securing a large yield of winter wheat; and thus the effects of the corn shortage are minimized.

A London cable says that it is officially announced that the proposed absorption of the Eagle Insurance Company by the Yorkshire Insurance Company will not be consummated.

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According to the New York *Spectator* fire underwriters in the United States may as well make up their minds to accept a new form of standard fire insurance policy, for the prospect is that such a form will be adopted in many States within the next two years. A committee of the Insurance Commissioners has the matter in hand, and will probably be in a position to recommend a uniform policy for adoption in the various states, prior to legislative sessions next winter.

INCREASES IN CANADIAN BANKING CAPITAL.

BANK	PAID-UP CAPITAL			Increase, June, 1911-12
	June 30, 1913	June 30, 1912	Year's Increase	
Montreal	\$16,000,000	\$15,987,770	\$12,230	\$1,587,770
Quebec	2,697,080	2,500,000	197,080	108,500
New Brunswick	.....	1,000,000	*1,000,000	495,080
Nova Scotia	5,967,610	4,000,000	1,967,610	969,380
British	4,866,666	4,866,666	.....	.....
Toronto	5,000,000	4,969,380	30,620	.....
Molsons	4,000,000	4,000,000	.....	.....
Nationale	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....	633,554
Merchants	6,764,700	6,633,554	131,146	.....
Provinciale	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	280,090
Union	5,000,000	4,952,370	47,630	1,707,790
Commerce	15,000,000	7,907,790	3,652,210	5,000,000
Royal	11,560,000	15,000,000	.....	919,102
Dominion	5,375,757	4,919,102	456,655	233,180
Hamilton	3,000,000	2,975,600	24,400	.....
Standard	2,492,795	2,000,000	492,795	422,780
Hochelaga	3,599,660	2,922,780	676,880	.....
Ottawa	3,940,180	3,500,000	440,180	181,502
Imperial	6,908,942	6,000,000	908,942	.....
Metropolitan	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	125,500
Traders	.....	4,480,000	*4,480,000	19,934
Home	1,938,700	1,288,311	650,389	65
Northern Crown	2,772,960	2,207,500	565,460	55,976
Sterling	1,129,657	1,000,816	128,841	430,850
Vancouver	860,280	822,820	37,460	8,700
Weyburn	316,100	310,000	6,100	1,344,078
Internationale	.....	1,344,078	*1,344,078	.....
	\$113,191,087	\$109,588,537	\$3,602,550	\$11,523,231†

* Decrease. † \$14,523,231 less \$3,000,000, capital of Eastern Townships Bank absorbed by Canadian Bank of Commerce.