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A LITTLE MORE COMFORTABLE.

At the beginning of this week the third instalment on the Canadian Pacific stock issue was paid to the Company's bankers—the Bank of Montreal—at London, New York, and Montreal. The payments altogether amounted to $21,000,000; probably from sixteen to seventeen millions would be paid in at London, and $2,000,000 or thereabouts at New York. It has been assumed on the street that the receipts at London on this occasion would be held there for the purpose of meeting the 5 per cent. bonds due in 1915, which the C.P.R. offers to redeem at 102 and interest on 1st July next. As it would not be possible to know in advance what amount of the bonds would be presented on 1st July and immediately thereafter, the company would be obliged to stand prepared to meet a substantial proportion of the whole. Thus probably there would be no important sales of sterling exchange in New York necessitated.

EFFECT OF LONDON MARKET'S REST.

It is supposed by some authorities that the approach of this C.P.R. instalment date had some connection with the heavy liquidation and decline in C.P.R. stock on June 11th, and in the preceding week. Doubtless many of the large holders in Europe were unable to borrow the amounts required to meet their payments due in June. The necessity of providing for this and for other obligations would therefore force them to sell stocks that were saleable in New York; and such selling naturally reacts on the Canadian monetary position. However, the inability of London to take our new securities is probably the most troublesome matter confronting the home money markets. It is now said that the London market must be allowed to rest until October at least. That means that the Canadian banks must continue to carry the special loans granted to municipalities and other corporations in anticipation of the sale of debentures or bonds. In other words the expected release from this load is indefinitely postponed. However, the steady pressure which the banks have recently been placing on speculative borrowers is beginning to make the home money markets a little more comfortable; and the special liquidation in the stock markets has tended in the same direction. Rates on brokers' loans are unchanged at 6 to 6½ per cent.

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENTS.

Germany again secured the bulk of the new gold arriving in London on Monday—$3,750,000. Bank of England rate is held at 4½ per cent. While conditions are unsettled as at present, there are some forcible arguments against a change. Liquidation has been actively in progress in all of the international markets. That being the case there is no apparent need to alarm the business world through raising the rate. And in view of the well known desire of certain European states to borrow large sums, it does not seen altogether feasible to put a reduction into effect. In the London market call money is quoted 2¾ to 3¼ per cent. Short bills are 4¼ p.c.; and three months' bills, 4¼ to 4 5-16. This is a slightly lower level than last week's.

UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS AT BERLIN.

The Bank of France quotes 4 and the Imperial Bank of Germany, 6. Discounts in the private market at Paris are 3¾ p.c., and at Berlin 5⅞. The money market at Berlin is harder than a week ago, and the German banks have been offering 6 per cent. in New York for loans to carry them over into July. The failure of the recent government loans at Berlin gives some idea of the unsatisfactory condition of that centre. A little while ago the German Government requested the banks to desist from further foreign flotations in view of the pressure at home. Several of the great banks interested themselves in the loans arranged for the Mexican Government and