AMONG THE COMPANIES.

BRAZILIAN EARNINGS.

The July statement of earnings of the Brazilian company, just issued, shows a gain in net of $159,228, which compares with an increase of $60,000 in the June net and $112,839 in May. The aggregate net earnings for the seven months were $7,230,347, an increase over the same period in 1912 of $960,000.

Earnings on the present basis are at the rate of over $12,000,000 for the year.

CAPE BRETON ELECTRIC.

Railway earnings of Cape Breton Electric for the second week of August were $5,272, an increase of $256.- or about 5 per cent.

TWIN CITY EARNINGS.

Earnings of Twin City Rapid Transit Co. for the second week in August were $168,136.04, an increase of $9,651.39, or 66.09 per cent. over the corresponding period of last year.

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE

The annual report of the American Locomotive Company, out Saturday, showed earnings equal to 17¾ per cent. on the common stock compared with less than a half of one per cent. in the preceding year. The company has abandoned its auto car business, which showed quite a loss, making this showing more than remarkable.

HAVANA ELECTRIC.

Havana Electric's railway department earnings for the week ended August 24 were $52,546, an increase of $5,803

DEMERARA CUT DIV.

Demerara Electric, which previously had been paying 5 per cent., this year cut the dividend to four. Long continued drought and adverse weather conditions generally caused a temporary lessening of earnings.

SIR WM. McKENZIE GOES FISHIN.

The control of the Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company has passed to Sir Wm. McKenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railway. Its plant at Prince Rupert is now freezing half a million pounds of halibut weekly

It has the largest fishing fleet in the North Pacific, comprising eleven vessels, including four steam trawlers.

CANADIAN COAL OUTPUT.

Production of coal in Canada in 1912 was 12,957,883 gross tons, against 10,110,168 in 1911, 11,526,029 in 1910, and 9,376,317 in 1909. Imports in 1912 were 13,031,973 gross tons, against 12,999,011 in 1911, 9,462,484 in 1910, and 8,815,111 in 1909. Exports in 1912 were 1,899,226 gross tons, compared with 1,339,856 in 1911, 2,122,365 in 1910, and 1,417,946 in 1909.

NEW YORK EDISON CO.

New York Edison Co., which is about to increase stock from $50,400,400 to approximately $66,000,000, is earning close to $24,000,000 gross a year, an increase of 14%. Gain in output thus far is 20% greater than during corresponding period a year ago and is expected to make output for 1913 between 19% and 20% greater than in 1912.

DOME MEETING.

Shareholders of the Dome Lake Mining Company had fault to find with the officials who presided at a special meeting called in Toronto Monday afternoon when three by-laws were placed before the meeting for approval. One was to increase the capital of the company by 250,000 shares at par, another to issue 100,000 of these at a discount, the previous holders having first right to subscribe and a third providing for an increase in the number of directors from five to seven.

CANADIAN EXPRESS.

Canadian Express reports to the Interstate Commerce Commission-

	1913	1912	Inc.
Approximate receipts from			
operations..........	$276,922	$259,108	$17,814
Net after taxes......	21,634	18,188	3,446
10 months operating			
receipts............	2,764,594	2,425,692	338,902
Net after taxes......	152,168	129,752	22,416

SPANISH RIVER COMPANY WINS SUIT.

According to the decision of the United States Appraisal Board the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Company secures a rebate on duty paid the United States Government on wood cut on Crown Lands.

General appraiser Somerville has decided that when restrictions were removed by a Province, the pulp wood, paper and pulp from wood cut on such lands were entitled to the benefits of Section 2 of the Canadian Reciprocity Act. This means that Spanish River will be able to ship its products to the United States free of duty.

PROGRESS IN INDIA.

A blue book has been issued by the Government concerning India and relating more particularly to the year 1911-12 but also giving a review of progress during the preceding nine years. A comparison between the first and last years of the decade from 1902-3 to 1911-12 serves to illustrate the improvement that has been effected in India during the last ten years:

	Beginning of decade.	End of decade.
Inports......................	£74,132,013	£131,684,190
Exports......................	92,702,824	158,908,091
Letters and post cards delivered.....................	495,692,031	850,889,587
Savings bank deposits.......	2,975,855	5,857,975
Miles of telegraph..........	190,887	299,343
Telegrams...................	6,475,545	14,671,819
Miles of railway............	25,373	32,839
Passengers carried...........	196,648,000	431,212,000
Gross earnings...............	22,618,000	40,833,000
Mileage of canals, productive..	31,376	40,455
Scholars on rolls............	4,529,491	6,791,855
Expenditure on education.....	2,681,760	5,256,223

WANTED—A COTTON PICKER.

Notwithstanding the remarkable inventions in farm machinery that have so largely increased productive capacity per workman and stimulated industrial development, cotton is still almost entirely a hand-made crop. Even Whitney's old gin, which mangles the fiber, is unimproved. Cotton is picked to-day by hand just as it was when first gathered in India centuries ago. Pickers are paid 50 cents to $1 per 100 pounds, and for sea-island, $1.50 per 100 pounds. Probably 75 cents per 100 pounds is a fair average. But as it takes three pounds of the seed cotton to make one of commercial lint, 75 cents per 100 would mean 2.25 cents per pound, or $11.25 a bale (about 20% of present market value). At this rate it cost approximately $180,000,000 to pick last year's crop, and $1,372,500,000 as the aggregate cost of picking the crops of the past ten years. Isn't it time for the appearance of the cotton picker?—(Wall Street Journal.)