

THE NEW YORK VIEW.

In explaining the partial deadlock in regard to sterling exchange the New York bankers say that the London bankers have been insisting determinedly on the payment of American debts in gold, but they are unwilling apparently to give any assurances that when international balances become favorable to New York they will send back the gold received from New York. It is understood that the visit of Sir George Paish to the United States has been arranged with the object of settling these differences.

MONEY RATES.

Practically no change has occurred in the rates for money in the local market. Call loans bear interest at 6 to 6½ per cent. as heretofore, and commercial paper rules at 6 to 7 p.c.

Bank rate in London is 5; and call money is 1 to 1¼ p.c. Discount rates are 3¼ to 3½. Bank rate at Paris is 5, and at Berlin, 6; the quoted rates for discounts in the private market at these centres are 4 and 6¼ respectively.

NEW YORK POSITION.

Call loans at New York are 6 to 8 per cent., according to the class of collateral. Time money is loaned in small amounts at 7 per cent. The weekly statement of clearing house banks in New York was highly satisfactory. Loans contracted \$26,200,000; cash increased \$3,700,000; note circulation increased \$5,300,000; and the net result was an improvement of \$10,200,000 in the reserve position—in other words the deficit was reduced from \$17,086,650 to \$7,791,350. This applies to all members of the clearing house. In case of the banks alone, owing to a somewhat larger gain in cash, the deficit was nearly wiped out—it stood at \$1,445,250. This is quite a satisfactory development; its tendency is unmistakably in the direction of restoration of normal conditions.

DEPRESSING FACTORS.

Taking the American situation generally, however, there are many depressing factors to be considered. In spite of some extraordinary orders arising from the European war, the iron and steel industry shows little or no improvement; and the position of the railways also is in some respects very unfavorable. Their revenues are declining; they have no means of borrowing new capital except at very high rates; and they have huge amounts of bonds and short-date notes maturing this year and next. They seem to have the greatest difficulty in inducing the Interstate Commerce Commission to act promptly in the matter of their recent applications for higher freight-rates.

In spite of the financial stringency and the war, more than two-thirds of the Mutual Life of Canada's agencies report a substantial increase in business over that written during the corresponding period last year.

OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Company reports profits for the year ended August 31 last, as \$581,943, an increase of \$5,209 on those of the previous year, and the best showing since the record year, 1909. Earnings on the common stock were 12.39 per cent. against 13.27 per cent. last year, the fall being due to the advance in fixed charges caused by the sale of bonds against new capital expenditure on the new plant at Medicine Hat.

Following is the profit and loss statement in comparison with the two previous years:—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Profits.....	\$581,943	\$576,734	\$521,431
Bank interest.....	132,000	105,000	105,000
	\$449,943	\$471,734	\$416,431
Preferred Div.....	140,000	140,000	140,000
Available for Com.....	\$309,943	\$331,734	\$276,431
Percentage.....	12.39	13.27	11.06
Common Dividend.....	200,000	200,000	200,000

The total credit at profit and loss account is \$582,466.

The balance sheet shows important changes consequent upon the issue during the year of \$600,000 6 per cent. gold bonds. Liabilities to the Bank of Montreal, were reduced from \$1,447,850 to \$863,885. Total current liabilities were \$1,807,503, liquid assets being as follows in comparison with previous years:—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Cash.....	\$ 54,685	\$ 3,949	\$ 51,249
Bills and accounts receivable.....	1,618,414	1,474,541	1,350,600
Wheat, etc., on hand.....	1,234,379	1,280,847	1,086,147
Investments, stable plant, etc.....	246,520	229,988	208,487
	\$3,153,998	\$2,989,484	\$3,340,058

PROSPECTIVE DEMAND FOR GRAINS.

At the annual meeting, Mr. W. A. Black, vice-president and managing director, stated that whilst the harvest in the Northwest has not resulted in as large a crop as the preceding year, the quality in the main is satisfactory, and the total monetary return should equal, if not exceed, that of last year. Some considerable area suffered very severely from drought and heat, but the Dominion Government has taken the matter in hand, and are furnishing feed where necessary to enable those requiring assistance to prepare the land this fall and seed for spring sowing. "It is to be hoped," added Mr. Black, "that the farmers will make the most of the present opportunity to put under seed the greatest possible area, for owing to the war the demand for grains of all kinds will be very great from this side of the Atlantic, and prices are likely to remain on a high level for at least another crop year. Our recent advices from the West indicate that this policy is being carried out by our farmers, and favorable weather has prevailed for fall ploughing."

The Bank of England yesterday continued its official rate of discount at 5 p.c.