

Statement of Condition, June 30th, 1913

British American Trust Co.

LIMITED

ASSETS

Cash on hand	\$5,410.85	
" Deposited in Bank..	70,315.48	
Investments, Stocks, etc...	66,041.88	\$141,768.21
Loans		325,904.04
Due Account Insurance..		11,995.30
Office Premises.....		62,372.34
Safe Deposit Vault.....		7,039.88
Furniture and Fixtures.....		7,438.47
Sundry Shareholders " Subscribed Stock ".....		99,669.50
Other Assets.....		13,000.00
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		\$669,187.74

LIABILITIES

Capital.....	\$338,900.00	
Surplus.....	150,000.00	
Reserve.....	44,450.00	
Savings Account.....	\$54,571.68	Liabilities to Public
Deposit (Time) Receipts	18,759.25	
Current Account.....	34,208.42	
Reserve for Dividend.....	8,013.45	
Undivided Profits.....	20,284.94	
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		\$669,187.74

We have examined the Books and Accounts of the Company for the year ending June 30th, 1913, and have inspected the Securities held by the Company. We certify that the above Balance Sheet, in our opinion, is properly drawn so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Company's affairs as disclosed by the books. We have obtained from the officers of the Company all the information and explanation we have required.

Vancouver, July 8th, 1913

(Signed) **KENDALL, SEWELL & COMPANY,**
Auditors.

ONTARIO FARMERS' FINANCIAL RETURNS

Live Stock and Crop Statistics—Total Investment and Gross Returns Shown

Of cereals, the largest gross monetary return per acre in Ontario was given by beans with \$26.29, followed by fall wheat with \$20.12 and corn with \$19.11 per acre, and the smallest return per acre was got from rye, oats, peas and barley in the order named, according to census statistics. The return from hoed crops is very much higher than from the grain crops, tobacco giving a gross return of \$170.60 per acre, while the returns from potatoes and roots run from \$43 to \$66 per acre. The average value per farm holding of field crops, vegetables and fruits was \$693.30 in 1910 as against \$490.56 in 1900, being an increase of 41 per cent. in the decade.

The statistics of live stock show that horses increased by 90,447 in the ten years, swine by 301,469, turkeys by 27,275, geese by 129,880, ducks by 111,466, and hens and chickens by 3,584,185. The number of milch cows was 1,065,653 in 1901 and 1,032,979 in 1911, a decrease of 32,784 from 1901 to 1911; other horned cattle increased by 49,651 in the ten years.

Decrease in Sheep Production.

There seems to be the same tendency to a decrease in the production of sheep in Ontario as in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, the number having fallen from 1,046,456 in 1901 to 743,483 in 1911. That the quality of live stock is being steadily improved is evidenced by the increase in the numbers of all pure-bred animals, the greatest improvement being made in cattle. The production of wool has dropped from 5,017,585 pounds in 1901 to 2,758,699 pounds in 1911.

The average value of horses in 1911 was \$138.64; of milch cows, \$47.15; of other horned cattle, \$22.56; of sheep, \$6.03, and of swine, \$7.28. In 1901 the average value of horses was \$76.17; of milch cows, \$30.53; of other horned cattle, \$17.32; of sheep, \$5.27, and of swine, \$6.77. The average of all live stock per farm holding in 1911 was \$951.69 as against \$571.99 in 1901, being an increase of 66 per cent. in the decade.

In comparing the values of live stock for the census years 1910 and 1911 it should not be forgotten that a greater

number of young animals are included in the returns of the recent census than there were in the previous one, owing to the census of 1911 being taken as for June 1st, while the census of 1901 was taken as for March 31st.

The value of live stock sold in 1910 is given as \$77,550,584 as against \$35,385,376 in 1900, being an increase of \$42,165,208, or 119 per cent., in ten years. The value of animals slaughtered on the farm shows a decrease of \$219,585, or 2¼ per cent.; dairy products show an increase of more than twenty-five million dollars in the decade, and eggs of nearly five million dollars.

Capital and Labor.

The number of weeks of hired labor on the farm in 1910 was 1,689,123 and the value \$12,003,095, being an average wage per week of \$7.16 as against 2,359,632 weeks in 1900, with a value of \$12,152,915, with an average per week of \$5.15, being an increase in the cost per week of farm labor from 1900 to 1910 of 39 per cent.

The working capital (including under this heading the value of lands owned, buildings, farm implements and live stock on hand) of the farmers of Ontario in 1911 totalled \$1,216,864,992, being an average per holding of \$5,450, as compared with \$929,858,777, and an average of \$4,148 in 1901. The gross earnings from this investment as represented by field crops, fruits, live stock sold, dairy products, animals slaughtered on the farm, wool, eggs, honey and wax were \$314,112,073. From this must be deducted the cost of seeds, of feed for animals and of labor before the net earnings can be even approximately determined.

EQUITABLE FIRE REGISTERED IN THE WEST.

The Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Providence, R.I., which has recently entered this country, under the management of Mr. J. W. Tatley, Montreal, has been registered in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, the business in those provinces reporting through the office of Hornibrook, Whittemore and Allan, general agents, Calgary. The Equitable will transact fire business only. The Equitable was established in 1859, the policies guaranteed by the Phoenix Insurance Company, of Hartford.

The Boston Journal says the Canadian Northern is making efforts to gain terminal in Portland, and this step is preliminary to attempt to bring lines to Boston.