

LIABILITIES—Continued.

Brought Forward		\$6,075,387.33	
FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES:			
Collegiate Board Requisition	\$ 14,800.00		
Public School Board Requisition	67,000.00		
Separate School Board Requisition	5,396.00		
		\$ 87,196.00	
Excess of Tax Levy over Requisition of Collegiate Board.	\$ 4,927.50		
Excess of Tax Levy over Requisition of Public School Board	7,999.10		
	\$ 12,926.60		
	923.21		
Less Short Levy for Separate School Board		12,003.39	
			99,199.39
Free Public Library Requisition		11,582.85	
Surplus Tax Levy on Free Public Library		1,888.22	
			13,471.07
SUNDRY LIABILITIES:			
Deposits on hand (Electric Light, Water and Contractors)	\$ 8,475.35		
Tax Sale Funds in hand (net)	6,662.56		
Reserved for Possible Unpresented Liabilities of 1913 Origin	6,000.00		
Cemetery Funds in hand	1,543.16		
Reserved against Losses in collection of Electric Light and Water Accounts Receivable	6,832.08		29,513.15
Employers' Liability Insurance Reserve			4,262.82
			\$6,221,833.76
Balance, Assets exceed Liabilities			3,059,675.79
			\$9,281,509.55

MOOSE JAW, March 14th, 1914.

To His Worship, the Mayor,
Councillors and Ratepayers,
City of Moose Jaw:

We have audited the books of the City from January 1st to December 31st, 1913, both inclusive, and certify that the statements which we now submit, and which are annexed hereto, are, in our opinion, drawn up so as to correctly state the financial position of the City at December 31st, 1913, and the result of the administration and operation of its various Departments and Utilities for the year then ended according to the said books, vouchers and explanations, submitted to us during the progress of the audit, subject to the following reservations.

The tax roll had not on December 31st, 1913, been brought into agreement with the general ledger controlling account. We therefore cannot include any clearance thereof in this certificate.

The inventory of stores and supplies was not taken or priced by us nor under our supervision, and we therefore assume no responsibility as to the values as represented by the figures in the balance sheet.

We acknowledge continued courtesy from all those of your staff with whom we had occasion to meet in the prosecution of our work.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) RONALD GRIGGS AND COMPANY,
Chartered Accountants.

BANKING IN THE WEST INDIES

Canadian trade commissioner Watson Griffin, who is touring the West Indies, reports that the Royal Bank of Canada has decided to establish branches at Roseau, Dominica and at Basseterre, St. Kitts. This Canadian bank already has branches at the following points in the British West Indies: Kingstown, Jamaica; Port of Spain, Trinidad; San Fernando, Trinidad; Georgetown, British Guiana; Bridgetown, Barbados.

The Colonial Bank has the following branches in the British West Indies: Basseterre, St. Kitts; St. John's, Antigua; Roseau, Dominica; Castries, St. Lucia; Kingstown, St. Vincent; St. George's, Grenade, with an agency at Grenville; Bridgetown, Barbados; Port of Spain, Trinidad; San Fernando, Trinidad; Georgetown, British Guiana; New Amsterdam, British Guiana; and Kingstown, Jamaica, with sub-branch at Port Antonio and agencies at Falmouth, Montego Bay, Savanna La Mar and Port Maria.

The Island of Montserrat has no bank, and the merchants of that island consequently are put to great inconvenience by the Canadian custom of drawing on them at sight before delivery of the goods. It is stated that they cannot get delivery of flour until they send the money to a bank on the island of St. Kitts or the island of Antigua.

They sometimes have to wait for two weeks for a boat to take the money to St. Kitts or Antigua, and there is generally another period of waiting before a steamer brings back the bank's authorization for the delivery of the goods. This delay is all the more serious since there are sometimes delays in the shipment of flour from Canada, so that it often does not arrive for many weeks after it is ordered. It is contended that when they buy flour from New York merchants they are permitted to remit the money to New York after delivery of the goods.

"A Little Journey to the head office of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada" is a title of an artistic booklet, in which letterpress and pictures tell interestingly the route by which this successful company arrived at its home and its success.

The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, after nearly two years of negotiations with the Japanese government in an effort to comply with the new insurance law of Japan, has at last succeeded in adjusting all conflicting difficulties and the company has accordingly received its official decree or license to continue doing business in the Empire.