

of power to parties identified with Carranza and Villa—this being repugnant to the better classes of Mexicans.

NEW YORK SITUATION.

The New York money market has been growing a little firmer under the gold export movement. Call loans are 1 7-8 to 2 p.c., most of the business being done at 2 p.c. Sixty-day loans are $2\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.; ninety days, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$; and six months', $3\frac{1}{4}$.

The Saturday statement of the New York clearing house institutions showed the effects of the loss of gold to Europe. In case of banks and trust companies the cash loss amounted to \$7,700,000, and this taken in conjunction with the loan expansion of \$21,600,000, caused a decrease of \$9,918,000 in the surplus reserve. In case of the banks alone the cash loss was somewhat heavier—\$9,074,000—but the loan expansion was less—\$15,825,000. The surplus in this case decreased \$10,685,000. For the banks alone surplus stood at the end of the week at \$40,605,250; and for banks and trust companies, at \$42,311,200.

THE GOLD EXPORT MOVEMENT.

Wall Street is now giving closer attention to the huge gold export movement. The outgo of metal on the present movement now exceeds \$50,000,000; international bankers say there is as yet no sign of a halt and some think the drain will continue until the \$100,000,000 mark is reached. Speculation is naturally aroused as to the cause. It is generally thought that one of the main reasons is that Paris and other leading European centres have been making strong efforts to strengthen their cash as a means of defence against sundry internal financial disturbances. The gold is taken from the international market best able to spare it; and at present that is New York. Doubtless the European bankers are to some extent anticipating the going into effect of the new Federal Reserve bank plan. They expect this to result in the transfer of a very large amount of gold from the United States treasury to the reserve banks; and they are taking steps to get some of it in advance. It is probably the case also, that the hostile attitude of state and federal legislatures in the United States towards big corporations has induced large sales of American securities by European holders and that the movement has helped to turn the exchanges against America.

Mr. E. W. Cox, president of the Canada Life Assurance Company is at present in Europe.

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We regret to hear of the death, in his sixtieth year, of Mr. W. B. Campbell, proprietor and editor of our Toronto contemporary, *Office and Field*. Respected by all who knew him, Mr. Campbell's removal by death makes a distinct gap in the field of Canadian class journalism.

MONTREAL WATER & POWER COMPANY.

The annual report of the Montreal Water and Power Company which has just been issued, shows that this undertaking continued to make during 1913 the same steady progress which has been recorded in the annual reports of several years past. Gross earnings for the year ended April 30 last were \$783,690, these earnings being in excess of those of the previous year by \$112,005, and in advance of those of two years ago by no less than \$277,000. The continuous growth of the Company during recent years is effectively shown in the following table of gross revenues:—

1898-9.....	\$100,923	1906-7.....	\$263,524
1899-0.....	117,292	1907-8.....	300,837
1900-1.....	127,237	1908-9.....	352,810
1901-2.....	140,816	1909-10.....	388,122
1902-3.....	148,775	1910-11.....	432,151
1903-4.....	165,827	1911-12.....	506,504
1904-5.....	184,838	1912-13.....	671,684
1905-6.....	213,668	1913-14.....	782,690

The operating expenses for the year, including the operation and maintenance of the new filtration plant, amounted to the sum of \$324,340, showing a gross profit for the year of \$459,349. After paying interest in full on all the outstanding bond obligations there remains a net operating profit for the year of \$208,813. This net profit is \$77,414 larger than in the previous year, an increase of no less than 59 per cent., and in comparison with the growth in gross earnings must be accounted particularly satisfactory. A balance of profits brought forward of \$96,882 makes a total available on profit and loss account of \$305,694.

A CONSERVATIVE POLICY.

This is dealt with on conservative lines. Discount on bonds is provided for to the extent of \$29,552; certain assets are written down by \$34,793, while the substantial sum of \$60,000 has been added to reserve account for general depreciation, leaving a balance to be carried forward of \$189,043. This balance would fully justify the declaration of a dividend on both classes of stock, but in view of the City of Montreal having acquired, as the result of a mutual agreement, the right to purchase the capital stock of the Company within the next few months, the directors do not deem it proper to declare a dividend at the present time. But if the city does not exercise the right within the time named, the directors state they will then feel justified in giving this matter their favorable consideration.

The issued share capital of the Company is comparatively small, being \$500,000 preferred shares and \$280,000 common, in all \$780,000. There are now outstanding Ste. Cunegonde 5 p.c. debentures, \$250,000; $4\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. prior lien bonds, \$4,865,207; and 5 p.c. bonds and scrip certificates, \$1,074,596. Total assets are \$7,839,322, cash being \$316,644, and accounts receivable \$397,093, while the cost of system, purchases, real estate, etc., the real estate being included at its original cost price, is put at \$6,818,372.

The system has been maintained in a high state of efficiency during the year, and important new work undertaken for the improvement of the service. Much new construction is also planned, including a new force main which will give a duplicate supply to the northern part of the Company's territory.