

or "burden," methods of distributing it and their limitations; waste and leakage in factories; idle time; calculation of machine rates; connection of costs records with general accounts.

(e) Accounting in Insurance Companies: Sources of income; expenditures to be incurred; registers and their uses; control of agents; reserve and its constitution; sources of profit; presentation of accounts; indications of strength or of weakness.

(f) Bank Accounts: Classification of operations; sources of entries in books; registers, diaries, ledgers; correlation of departments; cash journal or daily summary; published accounts.

(g) Municipal Accounts: Principles involved; current methods of reporting statistics; inadequacy of these methods; methods now recommended; sources of revenue; estimated revenue; appropriations; balances; various forms of municipal debt; municipal bonds; contract and order liabilities; sinking-funds; form of balance sheet recommended.

(h) Insolvency Accounts: Various schedules adopted; statement of affairs; realisation and deficiency account; deficiency statement.

(i) Trustees' Accounts: Executorships and administratorships; accrued claims; accrued expenses; corpus and income.

(j) Peculiarities in the form of accounts required in other undertakings will also be dealt with.

(k) Auditing: General principles applicable to all undertakings; special considerations applicable to particular concerns; laboratory practice in auditing.

Economics.

FIRST YEAR.

Elementary Economics:—A discussion of the elementary principles of Economics, including an analysis of the production, exchange, distribution and use of wealth.

SECOND YEAR.

Industrial History:—An account of the development of industrial organisation since the Industrial Revolution for the purpose of showing the extent and manner of the changes in organisation during and since the 19th century. Particular attention will be directed to the changed and changing relations between capital and labour and the problems connected therewith.

THIRD YEAR.

Economic Institutions:—A description of the principal economic institutions, such as capitalists' associations, trade unions, railways, banks, etc., with particular reference to Canadian conditions.