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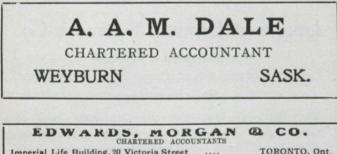
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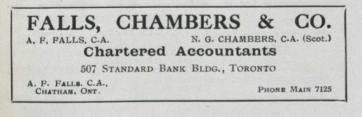
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and a blacklist of all undesirable applicants or of agents, brokers or adjusters should be kept in the office of the insurance commissioner or state fire marshal, which should be accessible at all times for the use of insurance companies or others interested.

MCCILL HAS ACCOUNTING COURSE

A special course of lectures on higher accountancy is being given in the Arts Building, McGill University, Montreal.

Some of the subjects to be included in the lectures will be :---

Amalgamations, mergers, flotations, financing, reconstructions and reorganizations, holding companies, subsidiary companies, treasury stock, bonus stock, over capitalization, watered stock, promotions, underwriting, working capital, net worth, cost accounting, unit cost, operation cost, department cost, general organization, accounting organization, system, control returns and statements, comparative statistics, consolidated balance sheets, consolidated profit and loss accounts, understanding a balance sheet, capital stock issues, premiums on stock issued, bond issues, sinking funds, bond premiums or discounts, capital expenditures, replacements, renewals, depreciation, general reserves, secret reserves, contingent reserves, other reserves, revaluations of capital or fixed assets, difference between book and revaluation figures, going values, manufacturing accounts, financial company accounts, syndicate accounts, consignment accounts, merchants' accounts, deferred charges, accruals and apportionments, terminology, goodwill, inventorying, credits, etc.

tionments, terminology, goodwill, inventorying, credits, etc. The lecturer is Mr. David S. Kerr, C.A., member Association of Accountants in Montreal, member Dominion Association of Chartered Accountants, member Institute of Acrountants and Actuaries in Glasgow (Scot.), Fellow American Association of Public Accountants.

LONDON MUTUAL LITICATION

Policyholders in the London Mutual Insurance Company, a Canadian company, and the London and Midland, an English company, are involved in litigation at Toronto, as to the respective interests of policyholders and shareholders in the \$250,000 surplus of the London Mutual.

Mr. W. N. Tilley, for the policyholders, alleges that the shareholders are trying to crowd his clients out, and he is applying to Mr. Justice Kelly for an injunction. Examinations comprising a couple of thousand questions are filed in connection with the application.

Mr. A. C. McMaster, for the London and Midland, denies that his company has any sinister intent upon the assets of the other company. Mr. W. H. Hunter appears for the Canadian company.

In February, 1912, the Midland and Textile Insurance Company, Limited, of London, England, acquired the issued share capital of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada. The London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada. The London Mutual was first incorporated as a purely mutual under the old act of the province of Canada. In 1878 this old company went to Parliament and obtained a new act of incorporation changing its name, leaving the company still purely mutual. In 1899 the company secured an amendment to this act authorizing the creation of a stock capital not exceeding \$500,000, of which the company offered for subscription, \$100,000, which was taken up and now stands at 17½ per cent. paid in. The original authorization provided that each shareholder should be a member of the company having one vote for each \$100 of stock; the status of the remaining members—namely, the mutual policyholders, was not disturbed. Thereafter the members consisted of mutual policyholders and the shareholders. The company was still to be governed by a board of nine directors, one-third retiring annually. The old qualification for director was retained—namely, that the director must be a member holding a mutual policy, but a new requirement was introduced—namely, that six of these directors should possess the additional qualification of being a shareholder. In 1901 there was a further amendment striking out the requirement that no shareholder could hold more than 30 shares.

To every maid in Canada:-Buy no goods made in Germany.