

which is, to our mind, a mighty poor excuse, because humanity is or should be no weaker in handling a public trust than in a private Corporation.

In fact in good management of trust funds humanity is not weaker than in private business if the right men are in charge.

As to the weakness of The Equal Annual Instalment Bond it can be truly said that in the periods of great prosperity there is just as much likelihood of excessive issues of this Bond as of the Sinking Fund Bond, because as long as things are rushing, wages are good, work plentiful and speculation brisk, heavy taxes are not a burden. The burden is only felt after the debt is incurred and prosperity is decreased seriously.

If the above is accepted as correct we should assume that a large proportion of people who invest their savings in Bonds are more or less dependent upon the investment for their living, because the large bond buyers frequently buy bonds to sell them to smaller holders.

The result is that with the suspension of payment of Equal Annual Instalment Bonds, those people are deprived of their income which is not the case with a few years of suspension of the Sinking Fund. In any case the suspension of instalments of The Equal Annual Instalment Bonds is more serious than an equal or large number of suspensions of the Sinking Fund payments. The suspension of payment of Sinking Fund Instalments happens frequently even in Great Britain, without interfering with the repayment of the principal on due date. The suspension is due, sometimes, to fluctuation of investments, but more frequently to other causes. We fail, however, to recall at this moment of a single case of Civic Government, in Great Britain, failing to meet payment on due date.

We must reiterate here that it is our firm belief that one suspension of payment in The Equal Annual Instalment Bond is more serious and may lead to worse results than a considerable number of suspensions of the payments with the Sinking Fund.

With the elimination of bad management from the Sinking Fund Bond and the substitution of good management, which is in no wise impossible we unhesitatingly say that we think the Sinking Fund Bond is a most desirable medium between the borrower and the lender.

However on the other hand we cannot overlook the fact that the Bond that will establish the great and greatest confidence in the mind of the purchaser is the one that must of necessity become the most popular.

As has been set out before, this will never be settled in a one sided way. One market will prefer the Sinking Fund and another will prefer the Equal Annual Instalment, so that the first duty of the vendor is to determine the market he wants to sell in, which will depend on two elements in a bond sale, viz.: the price obtainable and the promptitude of purchase.

In all the foregoing our mind has only conceived British conditions and particularly Canadian conditions excepting the market for Bonds which on account of the War is more largely centered in the United States than formerly, which may account for some of our American friends objecting so strongly to our position.

We say if the market is in the United States comply with their conditions and get out Equal Annual Instalment Bonds which you will have difficulty in selling in Great Britain, vice versa.

In this paper as originally written, the above part is followed by a large number of sample calculations and tables, comparing the effect of the Sinking Fund Bond with the Equal Annual Instalment Bond with relation to unpaid taxes, as Lethbridge is actually affected.

Since other Cities are in much the same position as Lethbridge with respect to unpaid taxes, in Bond issues, and kind of Bonds issued, these sample calculations and tables might be useful, but it has been pointed out that they are too intricate for a paper. If, however, anyone should wish to follow the matter up the City of Lethbridge will be glad to furnish a copy of the part of the paper not presented here.

#### MOVIES.

There are 26,000 motion picture theatres in the United States; the daily attendance is 25,000,000; amount invested in picture theatre property, \$360,000,000; salaries paid weekly, \$2,300,000; number of picture theatre employees, 205,000; amount invested in film plants, machines, electrical equipment and theatres, \$2,000,000,000.

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