

number of organizations reporting to the government changed from 1,075 to 1,075, an increase of 100.1 per cent. in two years.

In 1913 the capitalization reported was \$59,847,004, an increase of \$13,570,153. The division of capital liability in 1912 and 1913 has been as follows:—

	1912.	1913.
Stocks .....	\$21,533,605.09	\$26,590,501.39
Funded debt .....	24,743,246.65	33,256,503.44
	<u>\$46,276,851.74</u>	<u>\$59,847,004.83</u>

The capitalization in 1913 was equal to \$129.13 per telephone in use as compared with \$124.75 in 1912. The following table shows the distribution of capital liability by provinces for the year 1913:—

Province.	Stocks, 1913.	Funded Debt, 1913.	Total, 1913.
Nova Scotia ...	\$1,767,090.86	\$1,182,600.00	\$2,949,690.86
New Brunswick.	1,317,960.15	106,800.00	1,424,760.15
P.E. Island .....	100,000.00	25,000.00	125,000.00
Quebec .....	17,670,165.54	7,069,360.02	24,739,525.56
Ontario .....	1,694,713.01	1,390,440.24	3,085,153.25
Manitoba .....	6,114.79	10,267,726.83	10,273,841.62
Saskatchewan ..	890,839.54	4,331,059.80	5,221,899.34
Alberta .....	90,000.00	6,839,249.89	6,929,249.89
British Columbia	3,053,617.50	2,044,266.66	5,097,884.16
Total .....	\$26,590,501.39	\$33,256,503.44	\$59,847,004.83

The Bell Telephone Company, the chief organization in the Dominion, while operating in both Ontario and Quebec, has its headquarters in Montreal. The capitalization of the company is, therefore, unavoidably credited entirely to Quebec province. The cost of telephone systems of all classes was returned at \$69,214,971 in 1913 as against \$56,887,799 in 1912.

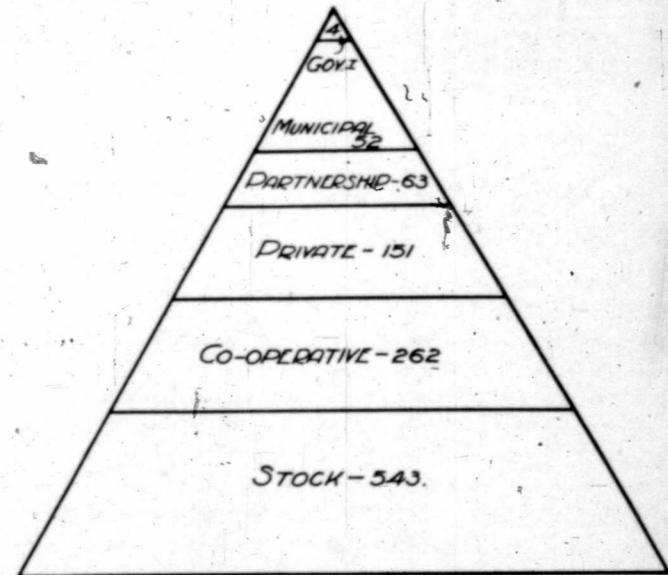
In 1913 there was an increase of \$2,603,651 in gross earnings, and of \$2,080,990 in operating expenses as compared with 1912. Net earnings, as represented by the difference between gross earnings and operating expenses, were \$3,757,588, an increase of \$578,650 over 1912. In this regard, it must be borne in mind that many of the telephone organizations of the Dominion, especially in rural districts, are conducted on a co-operative basis. Such organizations aim merely to balance income and outgo.

Gross earnings were equal to \$32.13 per telephone in use, as against \$33.09 in 1912. Operating expenses were equal to \$24.10 per telephone, as against \$24.52 in 1912.

The number of employees engaged in Canada's telephone business in 1913 was 12,867 and their salaries

and wages aggregated \$6,839,308. They were attending to the various duties connected with the operation of 463,671 telephones. These figures are remarkable testimony to the use of the telephone in the Dominion.

The total number of telephonic stations of Europe, Asia and America was in January, 1912, 12,085,713, which represents an increase of 1,166,613 over the number of telephones on January 1, 1911. In America the number of stations increased to such an extent that in one year 760,000 more telephones were installed, as compared with an increase of only 200,000 apparatus in Europe. The United States have a greater number of telephones than any country in the world, the total being 8,357,625 ap-



#### Stock Company is the Most Popular Form of Telephone Organization in Canada.

paratus for a population of 92,175,000 inhabitants. Canada follows next. Denmark holds the first place among European countries with 107,153 apparatus for 2,589,000 inhabitants—one telephone for every 24 Danes, while Sweden and Norway come second and third. Switzerland is fourth with 41 inhabitants per telephonic station. Germany is the fifth with 1,154,518 telephones, or one apparatus for 56 inhabitants. England comes next, while France occupies only the tenth place in the European statistics with 260,998 telephonic ports—that is to say, one apparatus for 150 Frenchmen. The ten towns of the whole world that are best provided for as far as the number of installed telephones is concerned are, with the exception of Stockholm, all United States. At Los Angeles, San Francisco and Stockholm there is one telephone per four and a quarter inhabitants.

#### ONTARIO NEEDS TWO MILLIONS

Hon. T. W. McGarry, provincial treasurer, in the provincial legislature this week said his estimate of the revenue from the war tax would be \$1,800,000. Already \$818,000 had been spent on war contributions. The money from the tax would not be available until the end of the year, and, accordingly, the Government was taking authority to borrow \$2,000,000 against that money. Of this loan it was proposed to repay to the Treasury the \$818,000 already mentioned, and to hold the balance to meet further expenditures that might be considered necessary.

The British Government has intimated that bonds and stocks shipped to New York or elsewhere by Germans are liable to seizure.

#### COBALT ORE SHIPMENTS

The following are the shipments of ore, in pounds, from Cobalt Station for the week ended March 12th, 1915:—

Dominion Reduction Company, 88,000; O'Brien Mines, 40,920; McKinley-Darragh-Savage Mines, 84,630; La Rose Mines, 84,740; Mining Corporation of Canada (Townsite City Mines), 173,820; Nipissing Mine Company, 129,695; Beaver Consolidated Mines, Limited, 122,718. Total, 724,523 pounds, or 362.2 tons.

The total shipments since January 1st, 1915, are now 6,039,570 lbs., or 3,019.7 tons.

The Western Canada Accident & Guarantee Company will apply to parliament for an act to extend the time within which it may obtain a license.