

employer for whom the work is performed, whether done in an establishment, at home, or at any other place. Handicapped persons may be licensed by the commission to accept work for lower than the standard rate, and the standard rate is based on the legal number of hours that women and children may work, respectively, per week, having respect to the amount a worker of average ability and skill can do; and in a similar way a piece rate may be established by the commission. The orders of the commission are enforced directly by the commission after due notice and publication, and a provision for court review in similar manner as in the case of the public service law.

* * *

The New York bill, introduced as the official proposal of the National Progressive Party in the state of New York, provides for a commission with wage boards along the general lines of the Massachusetts act, but makes violations of the act a misdemeanor and gives employees receiving less than the minimum wage a right to recovery in civil action, with costs. It applies to women over eighteen years and to all minors under eighteen years of age, and is entitled, "an act to create a minimum wage commission to protect minors under eighteen years and women from employment at wages insufficient to supply the necessary cost of living, and maintain the health, morals and efficiency of the workers, and defining the powers and duties of such commission."

The Illinois bill is entitled "an act to establish the Minimum Wage Commission and to provide for the creation of wage boards and for the determination of minimum wages for women and minors and apprentices and for the publication of the findings of said commission and of said wage

boards." It is drawn on the lines of the Massachusetts law.

With the exception of the Ohio proposal, the two existing laws in Massachusetts and Oregon which took effect July 1, 1913, and June 1, 1913, respectively, and all of the legislative proposals for the minimum wage deal only with the wages of women and minors. In the constitution of the commissions and the wage boards they do not give democratic representation to the workers themselves who presumably know best their own problems, nor do they provide definitely in all cases for male as well as female representation of the women and minors whose wages are in question. In the opinion of a well-informed critic the larger experience and better fighting and bargaining powers of the men have been an essential element of success in the Victorian and English wage boards in securing better conditions for the weaker, youthful and discouraged women workers in the underpaid industries in which very young girls so largely preponderate.

* * *

At all events the legislative proposals for the minimum wage in the United States have already revealed a demand for a social legislative programme of no mean proportions and they must be regarded, discussed, adopted or rejected as part of such a programme, which in the language of the English Parliamentary leader, Mr. Winston S. Churchill, "bears witness to the workings of a tireless social and humanitarian activity, which directed by knowledge and backed by power tends steadily to make our country a better place for the many without, at the same time making it a bad place for the few."

Reprinted in part from the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*

"The Gondoliers" in Victoria

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S "The Gondoliers" was given a few days ago by the Victoria Amateur Operatic Society. This is not Victoria's first experiment with light opera which has a firm hold also on Vancouver and the Middle West. There is a large and steadily growing musical element in Victoria, much of it English, and well accustomed to the best style of rendering opera.

Here is what the appreciative critic of The Victoria Times has to say of the performance:

"It was the initial appearance of the society, and its success in this first of its ventures gives assurance that Victorians have in it a musical and dramatic body of which all may feel justly proud. There were several in the audience last night who had taken part 28 years ago in the production of 'The Pirates of Penzance,' with which the Victoria theatre was opened, and they will probably be quite ready to admit that there has been since then no amateur operatic society and no production of a Gilbert and Sullivan classic to equal that under discussion."

"In presenting the operetta the society observes all the traditions. There are three precedents lingering from the old days in regard to Gilbert and Sullivan productions—one that the players must take their personages wholly seriously, and neither clown nor gag; the second counsels the utmost clearness and aptness of enunciation, with a nice need to the intricacies of the Gilbertian rhythms, and the third insists on adroit performance in the orchestra below and on the stage above of the purely musical part of the play. The deadly and besetting sin of low comedians in English, American and Anglo-American light opera is to gag, to throw new light, as they think, on old pieces, but this is not the way of the Savoy operetta. The three-fold precedent is being strictly followed by the singers in the present case, even though, as happened a couple of times last night, the nicety of the Gilbertian rhymes and the point of the topical allusions did not seem to reach many in the house.

"Always one expects to find ner-

vousness on the part of the performers in the case of an amateur production. This was present last night, and hardly one escaped it, but it was so fleeting in its duration that it is on that account worth noting. The curtain had not been up five minutes on the opening chorus before the singers had found their feet, so to speak, and were attacking the melody clearly and fluently. It was not possible to make out the words at all times, but this is not a fault of amateurs alone."

The Ottawa Orchestra

THE first musical organization on record to be taken direct notice of by the Government of Canada—since the Sheffield Choir invaded the House of Commons—is the Ottawa Symphony Orchestra, whose able conductor, Mr. Donald Heins, gave the first programme of the season last week. It must never be forgotten that Ottawa has a musical season, plenty of good musicians and most distinguished patronage. His Royal Highness the Duke was present at the concert, and at the close personally complimented the conductor. Princess "Pat" also was present, a well-known lover of good music. And the Minister of Agriculture furnished one item on the programme in the shape of a brief congratulatory talk on the importance of music in civilization. He said:

"Here at the seat of government we have done a great deal of work administering Canada's affairs and legislation for the Dominion's development. But if one were to ask what in all these things had been done for art, I am afraid the answer must be 'Very little, indeed,' and if we come to the greatest of arts, through which nations and individuals show their highest emotions and aspirations, we would have to say absolutely nothing has been done. So if the state has not, as in many smaller countries, done anything for music, it remains for the efforts of individuals and societies to do what is possible to foster a love for what is one of the noblest of arts."

EIGHTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF The Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital Paid-Up, \$6,000,000 Reserve Fund, \$11,000,000

PROFIT AND LOSS

1912. Dec. 31. By Balance	\$54,854 48
1913. Dec. 31. " Net profits for current year; losses by bad debts estimated and provided for	1,210,774 39
	<u>\$1,265,628 87</u>

1913. Feb. 15. To Premium paid Bank of New Brunswick on purchase	\$ 100,000 00
Dec. 31. To Dividends for year at 14%	814,504 60
" Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund	50,000 00
" Written off Bank Premises Account	150,000 00
" Transferred to Reserve Fund	110,000 00
" Balance carried forward	41,124 27
	<u>\$1,265,628 87</u>

RESERVE FUND

1912. Dec. 31. By Balance	\$8,728,146 00
1913. Feb. 15. " Reserve Fund Bank of New Brunswick	1,790,000 00
Dec. 31. " Premium on New Stock	371,854 00
" Transferred from Profit and Loss	110,000 00
	<u>\$11,000,000 00</u>
1913. Dec. 31. To Balance carried forward	<u>\$11,000,000 00</u>

GENERAL STATEMENT AS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1913

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock paid in	\$ 6,000,000 00
Reserve Fund	11,000,000 00
Balance of Profits, as per Profit and Loss Account	41,124 27
Dividends declared and unpaid	215,545 17
Rebate of Interest on unmatured Loans	208,724 28
	<u>17,465,393 72</u>
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	5,948,022 01
Deposits not bearing Interest	\$12,670,716 40
Deposits bearing Interest, including Interest accrued to date	43,305,668 61
	<u>55,976,385 01</u>
	<u>61,924,407 02</u>
Balances due to other banks in Canada ..	107,131 46
Balances due to banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom ..	78,577 68
Balances due to banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom	430,679 54
	<u>62,540,795 70</u>
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	145,040 57
	<u>\$80,151,829 99</u>

ASSETS

Current Coin held by the Bank	\$ 4,363,163 08
Dominion Notes held	6,077,686 00
Notes of other Banks	736,092 08
Cheques on other Banks	3,142,765 74
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	880 56
Balances due by banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom and sterling exchange	2,107,219 16
Balances due by banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom ..	1,898,505 53
	<u>18,326,312 15</u>
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	500,000 00
Dominion and Provincial Government securities not exceeding market value	651,439 25
Canadian Municipal securities and British, Foreign and Colonial public securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value	1,268,300 18
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks, not exceeding market value	3,489,742 02
Call and demand loans in Canada secured by bonds, debentures and stocks	4,208,081 67
Demand loans in Canada secured by grain and other staple commodities	4,468,668 00
Call and demand loans elsewhere than in Canada	6,160,565 08
	<u>39,073,108 35</u>
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation fund	248,495 22
Loans to governments and municipalities	1,165,793 01
Current loans in Canada secured by grain and other staple commodities	2,082,566 95
Other current loans and discounts in Canada	30,184,073 53
Other current loans and discounts elsewhere than in Canada	5,584,004 27
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra	145,640 57
Overdue debts, estimated loss provided for	84,125 11
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off	1,560,150 12
Other assets not included in the foregoing	23,872 86
	<u>\$80,151,829 99</u>

JOHN Y. PAYZANT, President.

H. A. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have investigated the affairs of The Bank of Nova Scotia, and certify that the above Eighty-second General Statement in our opinion presents a fair and conservative view of the condition of the Bank as at the close of business on December 31, 1913.

Our investigation included an examination of the general books of the Bank as kept at the offices of the General Manager in Toronto, and an investigation and compilation of figures from certified returns made by its various branches. We further verified by count and examination the cash on hand at the offices in Halifax and Toronto, King Street, and inspected all securities owned by the Bank excepting those held at St. John and Havana. In verification of the securities held at these two branches certified statements were forwarded to us.

MARWICK, MITCHELL, PEAT & CO.
Chartered Accountants.

Toronto, January 13, 1914.