and that is about as far as we can get. Then we decide that we need outside help and send circulars to those bond and brokerage houses which are members of the association, and which we think can help dispose some of the issue.

"Naturally, in describing what we have to sell, we would state that it was approved by the bureau of investigation of the Investment Bankers' Association of America. Immediately, whether the broker who received the circular was a member of the association or not, that fact would beget confidence. The broker who saw it would be convinced that the proposition was a good one; and one that he need have no fear over recommending to his customers. He might hesitate in taking our word for what that security represenetd, but he would accept the stamp of approval of the bureau of investigation.

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15,000,000 NEED A DOCTOR.

Fifteen million American school children need a doctor's attention according to an estimate furnished the United States Bureau of Edmonton by Dr. Thomas D. Wood, professor of physical education in the Teachers' College of Columbia University.

"Of the 20,000,000 school children in the United States," says Dr. Wood, "not less than 75 per cent. need attention to-day for physical defects which are prejudicial to health and which are partially or completely remediable."

Some of the doctor's conclusions are as follows:

Several million children have two or more handicapping defects; 400,000 have organic heart disease; at least 1,000,000 have or have had tuberculosis; about 1,000,000 have spinal curvature, flat foot or some other moderate deformity; over 1,000,000 have defective hearing; about 5,000,000 have defective vision; about 5,000,000 are suffering from mal-nutrition; over 6,000,000 have enlarged tonsils, adenoids or enlarged cervical glands; over 10,000,000 have defective teeth which are interfering with health; about 100 cities have organizations for the care of health in the schools.

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UNCLAIMED BALANCES IN CANADIAN BANKS.

According to a Government return there are unclaimed balances in Canadian banks totalling $676,147, unclaimed dividends of $3,659 and drafts of bills of exchange of $49,851.

The increase in unclaimed balances during the last fiscal year amounted to $38,000 and in unclaimed drafts to $10,000. The largest amount unclaimed is in the Montreal City and District Bank, $122,071; Bank of Montreal, $119,000; Bank of British North America, $93,000; Bank of Commerce, $58,000; Bank of Hamilton, $52,000; Union Bank, $41,000. Many of the other banks have smaller amounts.

POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

According to a report issued by the Registrar General, there is little foundation for the alarming rumours about the decline of the English birth rate. The revised figures show that at the date of the census the population of England and Wales numbered 36,070,492, which is 4,777 less than the total disclosed in the preliminary count. There were 8,005,290 schedules, of which 34,630, representing a population of 1,294,090 persons, related to institutions and large establishments. Hence the approximate number of private families was 7,970,660, comprising a population of 34, 776,402, and the average number of persons per family was 4.4.

On the revised figures the growth of population since the 1901 census amounted to 3,542,649, or a decennial rate of increase of 10.9 per cent. This rate is the lowest since the first enumeration in 1801, as is shown in the following table, giving the decennial percentages of increases in the intervening period:

1811	14.00	1871	13.21
1821	18.06	1881	14.36
1831	15.80	1891	11.65
1841	14.27	1901	12.17
1851	12.65	1911	10.89
1861	11.90		

The decline, however is not due to a falling off in the excess of births over deaths, but to an increase in the excess of emigrants over immigrants. The natural increase of population, which had fallen from 15.09 per cent. in 1871-81 to 12.39 in 1891-1901, rose during the past decennium to 12.43 per cent. This rise, is, however, so light that for practical purposes the rate of natural increase may be regarded as having remained stationary. Moreover, the Registrar-General adds that there is no present likelihood of prolonged continuance of this experience, since there is no indication of any check in the decline of the birth rate, while it is obvious that the death rate cannot continue to fall indefinitely.

In regard to emigration, the figures show that the loss of population due to the excess of departures over arrivals, which had amounted to over 164,000 in 1871-1881 and over 600,000 in 1881-1891, fell to 68,000 in 1891-1901, and rose to over 500,000 persons in the past intercensal period.