

Kingdom, Luxemburg, Russia-in-Europe, India and Japan. According to Dornbusch's estimate, this year's crop will be about 100,000,000 bushels larger than last year's, and the official figures published so far seem to support this view.

	1913, bushels.	1912, bushels.
France	320,000,000	333,968,000
Russia-in-Europe (a) ...	791,200,000	624,720,000
Russia-in-Asia (b)	192,000,000	178,400,000
Hungary, Kingdom	156,000,000	184,624,000
Austria	56,000,000	69,736,000
Herzegovina and Bosnia .	3,200,000	2,992,000
Italy	200,000,000	163,400,000
Germany	148,000,000	164,712,000
Luxemburg	720,000	664,000
Spain	112,000,000	109,952,000
Portugal	8,000,000	8,000,000
Roumania	84,000,000	89,552,000
Bulgaria	64,000,000	63,848,000
Servia	12,800,000	14,400,000
Turkey	80,000,000	136,000,000
Greece	5,200,000	5,600,000
United Kingdom	60,000,000	57,400,000
Belgium	15,200,000	15,368,000
Holland	5,200,000	5,520,000
Switzerland	3,520,000	3,184,000
Sweden	7,200,000	7,600,000
Norway	280,000	312,000
Cyprus and Malta	2,400,000	2,560,000
Denmark	4,000,000	3,752,000
United States	728,000,000	730,297,000
Canada	216,000,000	199,236,000
Mexico	9,600,000	9,600,000
Argentina	200,000,000	199,200,000
Chile	17,600,000	18,000,000
Uruguay	9,600,000	10,000,000
Peru	5,200,000	5,600,000
India	358,280,000	366,376,000
Persia	14,400,000	16,000,000
Japan	27,200,000	25,688,000
China	5,600,000	5,600,000
Algeria	32,000,000	27,216,000
Tunisia	5,600,000	4,240,000
Egypt	32,000,000	30,952,000
The Cape	2,400,000	2,400,000
Australia	88,800,000	86,400,000
New Zealand	6,400,000	5,136,000
World's total	4,089,600,000	3,987,805,000

(a) 63 governments.

(b) 26 governments.

BRITISH TAX ON CANADIAN INVESTMENTS.

An important income-tax decision was given by the House of Lords recently, the question being whether the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, which has a head office in England and carries on business in various parts of the world, can be charged income-tax in respect of the interest and dividend on investments in the United States, in Canada and in Australia, which are spent in those countries, none of the profits in question being remitted to England.

The company contended that it was not liable, but Mr. Justice Hamilton and the Court of Appeal held differently.

Lord Shaw, in delivering judgment, said that in his opinion the lengthy argument presented for the company was without any foundation in fact or in law, and that the appeal should be dismissed with costs. Lord Parker, Lord Loreburn and Lord Mersey concurred, and the appeal was accordingly dismissed with costs.

NOTHING IS WRONG WITH CANADA.

"There is nothing the matter with Canada, but there is a good deal wrong with the world's supply of money. Had it been more plentiful, there would not have been any criticisms over our borrowings. Canada was singled out for criticism because she was the most prominent borrower, but the trouble lies not with Canada, but with the world. The British investor has become a little more discriminating, but his interest in Canada and Canadian offerings has not flagged at all. Canada's credit has not been hurt in any serious way, but we must be careful not to do anything which will injure our standing."

—Sir Edmund Walker in an interview.

OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF THE FUTURE

Sir Felix Schuster, a Leading Authority, is Hopeful— Interdependence of Money Markets

An optimistic view of the future was taken by Sir Felix Schuster, Bart., in his address at the half-yearly meeting of the Union of London and Smith's Bank. Sir Felix was a visitor to Canada a few years ago and is principal of the London banking house, Schuster and Company. He joined the directorate of the Grand Trunk Railway not long since. Sir Felix has long occupied a prominent position in the banking and commercial world in London, and takes considerable interest in Canadian developments.

The conditions of the last half-year have been favorable for banking, he said, and not for a long time has there been such a high bank rate during the first six months of the year. There has been only one change, on April 17, from 5 per cent. to 4½ per cent. This high rate has been due to many complex causes, one of the most important and satisfactory being the continued activity and prosperity of the country's trade. The official returns again show record figures; our trade has



SIR FELIX SCHUSTER, Bart.

grown and developed in many directions, and it appears to rest on a thoroughly sound foundation. It is most satisfactory to reflect that, in spite of many adverse circumstances, which are well known, this trade could be maintained at such a high level without disturbance of any kind of credit in the commercial world.

When we last met there was every hope that peace would soon be restored on the Continent. That hope has been sadly disappointed; but our one consolation must be that co-operation and harmony among the Great Powers have, so far, been maintained and probably strengthened. On financial affairs the continuance of the disastrous wars in the Balkans and preparations for war elsewhere could not but be of the greatest importance, and I think it reflects credit on the money markets of Europe that the strain has stood so well, for the economic loss has been enormous.

Cost of the War.

A return has been published which estimates the loss in killed and wounded at 348,000 and the cost in money at £246,000,000. These figures have been truly described as prodigious and appalling, and even if we may hope that they may to some extent be exaggerated, yet the effect of such expenditure is incalculable. Thus it is not surprising that it should make itself felt in the investment markets, especially as, owing to the continuous growth and development of trade and of new countries, the demands for capital from various directions have been on an enormous scale. Until the end of the half-year these fresh issues of capital were comparatively well taken up by the public; but then it became manifest that the supply exceeded the demand, and the stock exchanges were no longer able to absorb the multitude of new issues that were being offered.

Fall in Price of Securities.

The interdependence of the various money markets of the world has been very clearly shown. Paris, usually a most powerful factor among the money markets of Europe, has apparently been the source on which the Balkan States have hitherto relied for financial assistance, and with new