Such applications are in effect, however, and I hope columns, may be available at a future meeting of this Society.

The same plan can be used to advantage in the indi-books—against which they must prove. vidual branch or agency, to determine which salesmen are making money for the branch and which are not.

The point I wish to emphasize is, that this cannot be properly decided on a basis of sales volume; or, in other words, ascertained by charging the general everhead against the various salesmen's territories prorated in proportion to the sales they produce.

To find out, accurately, which men are making money for the agency, and how much, contemplates: first, crediting each territory with the entire earnings secured by the agency from the sales the territory produces; second, charging each territory with its direct expense, such as salaries, commissions, bonus, etc.; third, charging statistically each territory with its proper share of all general overhead, such as rent, office salaries, office expense, advertising, etc., strictly on a sales valuation or quota basis. The result will show the agency profit or loss on that territory.

Four charts will be shown which illustrate the operations of the various salesmen's territories that constitute an agency.

If your firm handles its business directly through salesmen, reporting to the home office, then these forms will illustrate your operations as a whole.

On the other hand, if you are more interested in tracing the operations of your agencies or branches, you have only to consider that each of the columns shown represents a branch, and the total column, the operations of your company as a whole, to see how readily what I have to say will apply as well to a comparison of agencies as to the comparison of selling territories that will receive our particular attention.

Please do not overlook the importance of an analysis, in any event, of the operations of the individual territories constituting an agency; because you cannot have a successful agency without successful salesmen. any more than you can-have a successful company without well-conducted agencies or dealers handling your product profitably to themselves and to their selling force.

Chart I shows one month's transactions, and is a distribution of expense.

The total column represents the agency's operations

I have not prepared charts or schedules showing the salesmen. In the same way the form may represent a actual application of the plan to recording profits and company's operations in its total column, and its varilosses of branches or agencies, except as I will explain. ous agencies, branches, or dealers in the numbered

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In the total column appear the figures taken from the

	MERICAN NO MOLTURIFICAC										
	Salemen										
	7ot41	No. 1	но. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	Bo. 7	По. 8	ño. 9	
Houth's Quota For cent of Tota	1145 al	117	122 10.7	117 10.2	104 9.1	162 14.2	149 13.0	140 12.2	177	177	_
Sularies of			INDIV	LDCIAL SE	LLINO I	EXPENSE					
Asst's.	556.85	67.01	93.88	82.60		47.00	57.64			41.54	
Travel Exp.	27.50					40.70	57.04	27.50			
Special Adv.	13.88			1.66	1.24	1.84	1.46	2.08		1.34	
				-				2.23		1.34	
rayage	25.04					-		25.04			
Cratis Service	(2.47)				-						
Excess Allow.	(45.38)	-			-			(45.38)		****	
uto Deprec. us. Assns. dvertising hipping iscellaneous	20, 15, 10,75 59,70 44,68 463,28	47.25					60.23	56.52	47.25	47.25	-
	1050.92 1	15.36	TOT:	31.59	43.40	111.63	119.53	247.98	48.59	90.13	
laries	713.50		GENERAL	AND OF	FICE E	CENSE			`		
ingles	713.50										
ng 4 Stat.	43.77										
stage	20.05										
lg & Tel.	30.99										
pr. P. P.	24.49										
terest	41.26										
ourance	7.13										
sc.	12.39										
tal	1017.26 1	3.76 1	08.85 1	23.76	92.57 1 theses	44.45 1	32.25 1	24.10 1	77.76.1	03.24	

Chart I. Distribution of Expense.

You will note that at the head of the columns are shown the month's sales quota assigned to each territory, and the percentage that this quota bears to the total quota.

We first tabulate the month's expenses under three general heads: First, selling expense, falling upon the agency and not upon the individual territory, but incurred by individual territories. For instance, if the territorial salesmen are provided with assistants, part or all of whose salaries are assumed by the agency, such payments are readily apportioned, the salary of each assistant being charged to the territory in which he operates. You will note that in columns No. 4 and No. 8 no assistants are operated, or else the senior salesman's remuneration is on a basis providing that he pay the entire salary of his assistants.

Having, in the first section, taken care of all direct expense incurred by the individual territory, all other general selling expense is shown in the second section.

Office expense may be similarly divided into a direct for the month, and the numbered columns its various and a general section provided any items belong to however, treat all office expense as direct, to avoid charge, going into too great detail in the time we have avail-

The general expense shown in the second and third the next thing to do is to use the information. sections is pro-rated against the various territories by multiplying the total expense by the territorial percentage of total quota.

Adding the first and second sections together in all columns, we have the selling expense of the agency in the accounts of former representatives no longer divided properly into territories.

certain territories only. In our illustration, we will, and their proper place as a direct or general statistical

We shall now assume that we have determined the proper distribution of all expenses. Having done this.

. Chart II is entitled "Territorial Income and Expense," and also shows territorial profit or loss.

The numbered columns represent existing territories. The lettered columns cover adjustments required

Hovember	, territorial income & expense Salogmen												
	Total	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	Ho. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	A Port	or Saloam	en c
Month Quota	1145	117	122	117	104	162	149	140	177	177		_	
Points Sold .	963	214	121	83	22	63	99	213	54	103	(9)		
Value Sold	24195.66	5359.75	3074.	2075.08	560.	1598.	2526.	5305.	1337.83	2598.	(228)		-
Gross Profit	7010.09	1622.93	916.35	531.97	136.50	479.40	684.30	1534.50	391.19	779.40	68.40	(15)	16.9
Salesmen's Com.	3523.58	1078.35	455.48	263,30	77.25	316.	449.	255.75	250.40	419.75	(34.20)		
Salance	3486.51	544.58	460.87	268.67	59.25	163.40	235.30	1278.75	140.79	359.65	(34.20)	(7.50)	16.95
Salaries Paid	200.							200.					1
Total Revenue	3286.51	544.58	460.87	268.67	59.25	163.40	235.30	1078.75	140.79	359.65	(34.20)	(7.50)	16.95
Office Expense	1017.26	103.76	108.85	103.76	92.57	144.45	132.25	124,10	103.76	103.76	*****		
elling Expense	1050.92	115.36	142.81.	131.59	43.40	111.53	119.53	247.98	48.59	90.13			
otal Expense	2068.18	219.12	251.66	235.35	135.97	255.98	251.78	372.08	152.35	193.89			
et Earned	1218.33	325.46	209.21	33,32	(76.72)	(92.58)	(16.48)	706.67	(11.56)	165.76	(34.20)	(7.50)	16.95
ear to Nov. 1	13866.34	681.70	(294.65)	2624.88	836.16	425.07	(160.10)	7361.11	(85.04)	149.18	415.70	1049.08	664.25
ear to nov. 30 ]	15084.67	1207.16	(85.44)	2558.20	759.44	332.49	(177.58)	8067.78	(96,60)	314.94	381.50	1041.58	681.20

Chart II. Territorial Income and Expense.

The third section takes care of all other overhead. The plan contemplates division into any other sections or classifications that may be desirable, according. are matters of record, easy to obtain. to the nature of the product or selling plan.

The form, when complete, should absorb every expenditure of any kind, that falls upon the agency.

If used by the company, it would absorb every expenditure of any kind not included in manufacturing

In utilizing this form, it will, of course, require considerable revision as to the selection of expense items, form conclusions accordingly.

The total column must agree with the books.

The "month's quota," "points sold," and "value sold"

The same is true of the "gross profit," commission credited to the territory, and salaries paid. You therefore have no difficulty in getting the territorial "total revenue." If the commission credited, bonus credited, and salary paid, are less than the gross profit, the territory will show a profit; otherwise a loss.

There are many concerns that stop right here, and