

TORONTO RAILWAY DEAL.

Valuators' Figures—An "Intangible Value" of over \$10,000,000.

Mayor Hocken has submitted to the Toronto city council all the papers in connection with the negotiations for the purchase by the city of the Toronto Railway Company and the Toronto Electric Light Company. It is expected that an agreement will be reached in time for the question to be submitted to the ratepayers on January 1st. Besides the correspondence between himself and Sir William MacKenzie, the mayor submitted the reports of the expert valuers engaged by the city. For the railway these were B. J. Arnold, of Chicago, and John W. Moyes, of Toronto; for the electric light plant, R. A. Ross, of Montreal. The price to be paid for the railway property is \$22,000,000 and for the electric light plant, \$8,000,000.

This is how Mayor Hocken figured out the value of what Toronto would get in buying the Toronto Railway for \$2,000,000, from the experts' report:

Net present value.....	\$ 9,894,483
Intangible value, franchises, etc.....	10,713,553
Increase in real estate.....	627,035
Net civic car line deficit.....	670,886

Total.....	\$21,905,957
Toronto Radials.....	336,447

Total.....\$22,242,404

The estimate of the Toronto Electric Light Company's assets made by R. A. Ross and others is summarized as follows:

Present value.....	\$ 5,339,617
Real estate.....	793,137

Total.....\$ 6,132,754

This leaves the sum of \$1,867,246 to be paid for franchise and business if the city buys at \$8,000,000. The amount to be saved in economy of operation is estimated by civic officials at \$150,000, which would provide interest and sinking fund on \$2,300,000.

LONDON NEW ISSUES GOING VERY BADLY.

There are early expectations in London, according to the correspondent of the *N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, of a severe congestion of securities in underwriters' hands which must be financed by the banks.

It is definitely understood that 88 per cent. of the Province of Alberta loan has been left to the underwriters. This month \$6,362,000 in Canadian Government provincial and municipal bonds have been offered in London, and of this only 30 p.c. has been subscribed to by investors. The same situation applies to issues by industrial companies. The Vancouver Power Company recently placed on the market an issue of \$650,000 debenture bonds, and of this 70 per cent. have fallen back on the underwriters' hands. Other important issues, including the New Zealand loan, have been failures.

This state of affairs, financiers in London say, cannot continue without causing acute money stringency, and they are of the opinion that the banks must veto new capital issues until conditions improve. There is a fear of a further increase in the bank rate before the end of the year. The stock market is extremely nervous and the immediate outlook is considered very unsatisfactory.

HUGE ASSETS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES.

327 U. S. and Canadian Companies have over Five and a Half Billion Dollars of Assets—Nine Organisations have over \$100,000,000 each.

Over five and one half billions of dollars in assets are held by the millionaire insurance organizations of the United States and Canada, which at the close of 1912 were three hundred and twenty-seven in number. Compared with the previous year there is shown a net gain of eleven in number and nearly three hundred and twenty millions in amount.

The current number of the *Insurance Press* presents a complete list of these millionaire insurance organizations arranged in order of magnitude. The accumulations which the life insurance companies are compelled by law to make naturally give them prominent place in the table. Twenty-two of them outrank the largest fire insurance company, while of the first fifty names, thirty-six are those of life insurance organizations, not including three fraternal orders which also rank better than number fifty. Casualty companies do not appear until number fifty-seven is reached, excluding some large organizations which transact both life and casualty business. The largest fraternal order (the I.O.F.) occupies thirty-third place with nearly twenty-one millions of assets, while three others report individually over ten millions.

An analysis of the table shows nine organizations with over one hundred millions, eight have between fifty and a hundred, eighteen between twenty and fifty, twenty-four between ten and twenty, while forty-six have between five and ten millions, leaving three hundred and twenty-two with less than five millions each.

The following summary shows how the grand total of over \$5,500,000,000 is divided among the different classes of companies, the life insurance organizations heading the list with more than 83 per cent. of the total:

106 Life companies.....	\$4,580,712,698
111 American fire and marine companies.....	520,195,305
38 Fraternal orders.....	143,692,034
37 Foreign fire and marine companies.....	132,192,241
35 Casualty and surety companies.....	123,336,001

327 Total.....\$5,500,128,279

In this list the Sun Life of Canada appears in the eighteenth place with \$49,605,616 and the Canada Life, nineteenth with \$48,301,523. The six leading companies are the following:—New York Life, \$719,657,050; Mutual of New York, \$599,125,046; Equitable of N.Y., \$513,319,201; Metropolitan of N.Y., \$397,965,341; Northwestern Mutual of Milwaukee, \$297,764,038; Prudential of Newark, \$291,516,195.

The Western Canada Trust Company, which was concerned in the issue of the Canada Iron Corporation's bonds in 1908, advises bondholders to agree to the liquidators borrowing \$250,000, a liability ranking ahead of the bonds, in order to carry on at least a portion of the Company's business. The foundry portion of the business will be continued. This comprises plants at Fort William, St. Thomas and Hamilton, Ont., Three Rivers, Que., and Londonderry, N.S.