

THE CANADIAN MONETARY TIMES AND INSURANCE CHRONICLE.

DEVOTED TO FINANCE, COMMERCE, INSURANCE, BANKS, RAILWAYS, NAVIGATION, MINES, INVESTMENT,
PUBLIC COMPANIES, AND JOINT STOCK ENTERPRISE.

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1869.

SUBSCRIPTION \$2 A YEAR.

Mercantile.

J. B. Boustead.
PROVISION and Commission Merchant. Hops bought and sold on Commission. 82 Front St., Toronto.

John Boyd & Co.
WHOLESALE Grocers and Commission Merchants, Front St., Toronto.

Childs & Hamilton.
MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes, No. 7 Wellington Street East, Toronto, Ontario. 28

L. Coffee & Co.
PRODUCE and Commission Merchants, No. 2 Manning's Block, Front St., Toronto, Ont. Advances made on consignments of Produce.

Candee & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, dealers in Gold and Silver Coin, Government Securities, &c., Corner Main and Exchange Streets, Buffalo, Y. N. 21-1v

John Fiske & Co.
ROCK OIL and Commission Merchants, Wellington Street East, Toronto, Ont.

W. & E. Griffith.
IMPORTERS of Teas, Wines, etc. Ontario Chambers, cor. Church and Front Sts., Toronto.

Gundry and Langley.
ARCHITECTS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS, Building Surveyors and Valuers. Office corner of King and Jordan Streets, Toronto.
THOMAS GUNDRY. HENRY LANGLEY.

Lyman & McNab.
WHOLESALE Hardware Merchants, Toronto, Ontario.

W. D. Matthews & Co.
PRODUCE Commission Merchants, Old Corn Exchange, 16 Front St. East, Toronto Ont.

R. C. Hamilton & Co.
PRODUCE Commission Merchants, 119 Lower Water St., Halifax, Nova Scotia.

H. Nerlich & Co.,
IMPORTERS of French, German, English and American Fancy Goods, Cigars, and Leaf Tobaccos, No. 2 Adelaide Street, West, Toronto. 15

Parson Bros.,
PETROLEUM Refiners, and Wholesale dealers in Lamps, Chimneys, etc. Waterrooms 51 Front St. Refinery cor. River and Don Sts., Toronto.

Reford & Dillon.
IMPORTERS of Groceries, Wellington Street, Toronto, Ontario.

C. P. Reid & Co.
IMPORTERS and Dealers in Wines, Liquors, Cigars and Leaf Tobacco, Wellington Street, Toronto. 28.

W. Rowland & Co.,
PRODUCE BROKERS and General Commission Merchants. Advances made on Consignments. Corner Church and Front Streets, Toronto.

Sessions, Turner & Cooper.
MANUFACTURERS, Importers and Wholesale Dealer in Boots and Shoes, Leather Findings, etc., 8 Wellington St. West, Toronto, Ont

Sylvester, Bro. & Hickman,
COMMERCIAL Brokers and Vessel Agents. Office—No 1 Ontario Chambers, (Corner Front and Church Sts., Toronto, 2-6m

Insurance.

MORTALITY IN MONTREAL VS. LONDON.—In London, in the four years ending with 1841, to an equal number of males and females, the birth rate was 2·966, and the death rate 2·557 per cent. If, then, 2·966 of births give 2·557 per cent. of deaths in London, 5·683 per cent. of births in Montreal would have given 5·127 per cent. of deaths, or 1 to every 19 of the population. Table I. shows the burials in Montreal to have been only 1 in 28 on the average of 14 years! How comes it, then, that Montreal has been so much misrepresented? Because the laws of the increase of population are not understood. The difference between the apparent rate in Montreal and the number that would have died in London, 1 in 19, supposing its population had been increased by the same birth rate as prevailed in Montreal, is accounted for by the difference in the rate of increase by immigration. For example: In January, 1856, the population of Montreal was 70,419; at the end of 10 years the baptisms exceeded the burials by 16·95 per cent., or 11,935; immigration must have added 39·55 per cent., or 27,852; increase in 10 years, 56·50 per cent., or 39,787; in January, 1865, the population was 110,206. The census of 1861 shows that London gained by immigration 7·9 per cent. on the population of 1851. These facts being known, the question is now one of simple proportion. If 2·966 per cent. of the births in London gave 2·557 per cent. of deaths, 5·683 per cent. of births in Montreal should give a birth rate of 5·127 per cent.; but Montreal gained by immigration 39·5 per cent., while London gained only 7·9 per cent.; therefore the difference, 31·6 per cent. of the proportionate rate, must be deducted; the correct rate for Montreal is thus shown to be 3·507 per cent. The corrected rate must now be applied to the average population of Montreal, 94,462, which shows that the deaths must have been 3,313; the Cemetery returns of burials give an average of 3,400, from which deduct 7·866 per cent. of still-born children, being the average of six years, according to the register of the Mount Royal Cemetery, and this is certainly below the number, 267; the deaths are thus shown to have been 3,133, so that the proportionate number who died in London was 180 per annum more than died in Montreal in the fourteen years ending with 1868. Again, as in London, the birth-rate was 2·966 per cent., and the death rate 2·557 per cent., giving an increase, per annum, of ·409 per cent.; therefore, the estimated birth rate for Montreal being 5·683, the death rate should have been 5·127, and the increase per annum ·556 per cent. Apply this test: During the ten years ending in 1861 the birth rate in London was nearly the same as given above, and produced an increase of 10·7 per cent. on the population of 1851. If, then, ·409 per cent. per annum in London gave an increase of 10·7 per cent., ·556 per cent. in Montreal would have given 14·54 per cent. It has been shown that in 10 years from 1856, the baptisms exceeded the burials by 11,935; so that if Montreal had been only as healthy as London, the increase would have been 14·54 per cent. on 70,419, the population in 1856, or 10,238. Montreal is thus shown to have produced 1,679 baptized children, or 2·41 per cent., more in ten years than London. This

result is in perfect accordance with the former example, embracing fourteen years. The following are submitted as legitimate conclusions: That the birth rate is the certain controlling element of the death rate; that to double the ratio of increase, the rate of production must be quadrupled; that before the relative health of different communities can be compared, the apparent rate of mortality must be corrected to the rate of increase by birth or immigration; and that, should the birth rate in Montreal continue as it is, and the immigration fall off to the London rate, the death rate will gradually appear to increase till it becomes 1 in 19; but should the birth rate decline in proportion to the immigration, the birth rate will remain as it is; and that, should the birth rate decline to that of London, and the immigration continue as in the past, the rate of mortality will gradually seem to be becoming less, while in fact it may be the same.—*From Witness.*

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual report for 1868 states as follows:—

Fire Department.—The Revenue from Premiums, which in 1867 was £164,251 4s 9d. amounted for the year 1868 to £182,552 3s 10d, being a nett increase of £18,300 19s 1d, or 11 per cent., upon the revenue of 1867. The losses by fire were £89,402 0s 3d., or 49 per cent. upon the Revenue. From the causes alluded to in last report, the charges of this department still continue high, but it will be seen that some slight reduction upon the ratio of 1867 has been effected, and the Directors see no reason to doubt that they will yet be able, though it may be by slow degree, to bring the expenditure down to a ratio more in accordance with the margin afforded by the premiums for the management of this branch of the business. The exact ratio of charges for 1868 was 31·1 per cent. against 31·5 per cent in 1867.

Life Department.—The year 1868 was not upon the whole a favorable one for Life Assurance Companies, and many of the offices exhibit a considerable falling off in their new transactions as compared with the previous year. It is so far satisfactory, therefore, to find that this company experienced only a trifling reduction in the amount of its new assurances during the past year. The total number of lives assured during 1868 was 919, the aggregate amount assured thereon (after deduction of re-assurances) being £460,915, and the annual premiums payable in respect thereof £13,859 2s 9d. in addition to single premiums amounting to £1,881 7s 10. In 1867 the corresponding figures were 853 lives assured for £462,064 carrying annual premiums amounting to £14,131 4s 7d. The claims by death during the year must be considered heavy, both as regards number and amount, and reached in the aggregate the sum of £79,550 11s 4d. Nevertheless, as will be seen from the annexed accounts (Nos. 2 and 3), the sum of £8,933 7s was added, as the result of the year's transactions, to the non-participation fund, and £34,371 16s 3d to the participation fund, raising the former to £157,616 14s 6 and the latter to £497,057 7s 5d.

Annuity Account.—The number of annuities granted during the year was 11, the consideration received on account thereof being £2,834 6s 6d. Nine annuitants, drawing annual sums amounting to £259 8s 4d, died, and the fund at the close of the year stood at £55,600 10s 11d.