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IMPERIAL Tof the Opposition at Ottawa is that DEFENCE. it isn't a naval policy at all. Nobody who has paid the slightest attention to

the conditions which present themselves in modern naval warfare, can see any practical connection between the establishment of a baby fleet on the Pacific Coast and another one on the Atlantic Coast and the defence of Canada or of the Empire. Any great naval war of the future will be decided when the battle fleets of the fighting powers meet. If a foreign fleet beats the British Navy in the North Sea or the Mediterranean the fate of Canada or of the Empire will not be affected in the slightest degree by the fact that there is an undermanned tin-pot navy of British Columbia, and another off Nova Scotia. To the victor will belong every inch of the British Empire that it is thought wise to take. Industrial conditions in Canada are such that we cannot find enough men to recruit the present "Canadian Navy" or the permanent military corps. This does not mean that Canadians cannot be depended upon ! time of emergency to do a great deal for the defence of the flag, but it does mean that we must cut our coat according to our cloth. We can have a natic in arms and a nation of marksmen, always ready for defensive purposes, but we cannot get trained man o' war's men "Like trousers ready-made" just at a day's notice. The proposed twin navies would have no more effect on the next war than a ferry boat, and no more moral effect upon the nations than the present debate will have upon the electors. The sentiment of the people of Canada is overwhelmingly in favor of doing something real for the defence of the Empire. It does not need stimulating and will not be weakened by floods of oratory.

SYSTEM.

OUR PILOTAGE N 0 wonder the Shipping Federation of Canada is asking for a royal commission to investigate the pilotage system on the St.

Lawrence below Quebec. During the last ten years there have been twenty-five accidents, some of them involving very serious losses and in all but feur cases the pilots have after careful investigation been held to blame and have been punished or censured. The law as it stands seems to be more for the benefit of a close corporation, than for the protection of the shipping. It would pay the shipping interests to pension the present pilots and all their

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relations to the third generation if the business could thereby be thrown open to the best men for the work. They would save millions of dollars in the next ten years. The change would avert shipwrecks and bring down the insurance rates. The record as it stands is enough to account for the bad reputation of the St. Lawrence route. It is of no use to spend money on deepening, straightening or lighting the channel if the great steamships are to be left at the mercy of incompetent pilots.



ILLEGAL.

ANTHRACITE TRUST THE Supreme Court of the United States has cancelled the contracts under which the railway-owned

coal companies of Pennsylvania have purchased for all time the output of the independent mines. The Government attacked these contracts as being in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. Canadians as well as Americans have suffered from the unholy alliance between the railway companies as common carriers and the coal owners, or in many cases the railway companies as coal owners in Pennsylvania. Attorney-General Wickersham expresses the opinion that the decision will so completely destroy the combination which now controls the price of anthracite that it must result in a distinct measure of relief to the public. The relief cannot come too soon. Judge Lurton spoke strongly upon the great factor of the six railway companies and their coal company associates owning over ninety per cent. of the entire numined area of anthracite. Imagine six companies which supply over seventy-five per cent. of the anthracite put upon the market and are interested in making this article of prime necessity as dear as possible, also owning ninety per cent. of the unmined anthracite and holding it for no other purpose than to prevent anybody else working it and competing with them in the market! They have not even the justification of the much-abused Standard Oil monopoly, which made oil cheap to the public, if it did also incidentally crush out its competitors. The hard coal monopoly has inflicted untol ! hardship upon the public. To-day the supply of coal is inadequate, the quality in many cases bad, and the cost to the public atrocious. Conditions are sai ! to be as bad in Philadelphia as in Montreal. Such a state of affairs as exists in the anthracite trade would justify almost anything in the way of remedial legislation-even government ownership, which is generally to be deprecated.

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MONTREAL, DECEMBER 20, 1912



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PAGE

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Banking, Insurance and Finance

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THE GENERAL FINANCIAL SITUATION.

America did not bid for the new gold arriving in London at the beginning of the week. Intimations had been given that the English bank would consider it "disturbing" if the demand from other countries was at all vigorously pressed; and there were hints of a 6 p.c. bank rate. These hints and intimations were not ignored—the competition for the incoming metal was of the mildest description. Germany took \$750,000 and the Bank of England secured the remainder, which amounted to \$3,250,000. Bank rate is unchanged at 5 p.c. In the open market call money is 3³/₄ to 4 p.c.; short bills are 4⁵/₈ to 5¹/₈ p.c.; and three months' bills 5 p.c.

* * *

At Paris the Bank of France quotes 4 and the private rate is 4. Considerable pressure has been in evidence in this market. Probably it has been intensified by the refusal of the Bank of France to pay gold. Since the Balkan scare commenced, the bank

has reverted to a policy frequently followed by it in the past. It would not pay gold in large amounts except for a commission which has been as high as 1 p.c. Small payments it made in silver; and when gold was wanted in a small payment, perhaps half gold and half silver would be given. This attitude of the Bank of France, of course, compelled the credit banks to pay silver also. Consequently those who have had to handle large sums have been obliged in some cases to employ wheelbarrows or waggons to dispose of the amounts. The state of affairs illustrates the "advantages" of bi-metallism in a country wherein the practice of paying by cheque is not well developed.

* * *

Bank rate at Berlin is 6 p.c.; and private rate is 6. All the European countries are following very closely the deliberations of the Peace Congress which has just opened at London. If the delegates succeed in reaching a satisfactory agreement regarding the disposition of the Turkish territory in possession of the allies, and if that agreement is accepted by the other interested powers, financial Europe will breathe more freely.

* * * *

Call money in New York is quoted 41/2 p.c. Sixty day loans are 6 per cent.; ninety days, 6 per cent.; six months, 51/2 per cent. The clearing house institutions were able to report a further satisfactory gain in reserve strength. Their loans show contraction of \$7.735,000; and the cash rose \$4,670,000. Thus the excess cash reserve increased \$5,050,000 and now stands at \$8,074,000. In the case of the banks alone the loan contraction amounted to \$2,-883,000 and the cash gain was \$6,550,000, so the surplus increased \$5,832,000. There is no doubt the heavy liquidation of the past two or three weeks has improved the bank position quite notably. Notwithstanding that London has been practically shut against the American enquiries for gold, the United States Treasury officials have taken no steps to relieve the situation. They have been sitting down on their surplus of gold while borrowers of all classes have been mulcted in high interest rates. Canada has reason to be thankful that she has not a fiscal system under which the collection of Government revenue serves to remove large amounts of cash from the reach of the borrowing public. The Secretary of the Treasury, who has control of the Government store of gold, is too apt to give consideration to the political aspects of his movements. He is well aware of the popular hostility to the money power and he fears he will be criticised for "helping the banks" if he deposits public funds in the big New York institutions. So he does nothing; and the consequence is that borrowers have to pay fancy rates. It is the borrowers rather than the banks who are injured by his inaction. The banks can get along all right

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BANK

MONTREAL

Bannerman Ave



through calling loans. The extra high interest rates increase their profits.

* *

After the liquidation of the past few weeks the New York market has settled down to comparative calm. The Supreme Court's decision in the Reading case, representing as it did, only a partial victory for the Government, did not affect public sentiment as greatly as did the decision in the Union Pacific case. It is to be hoped that the incoming Wilson administration will take some other method of safeguarding the interests of the public from the giant corporations. The Taft-Wickersham plan of "unscrambling eggs" through breaking up the combinations by means of legal actions, is highly sensational but it entails great unsettlement and confusion on business, increases the expenses of operation and management of the dissolved companies, and as yet it cannot be said to have benefited the consuming classes to any great extent. Perhaps Mr. Wilson's plan of lowering the tariff will accomplish ten times as much without creating nearly so much disturbance.

Money rates in Canada are unchanged. Call loans are 6 to 7 per cent. as heretofore. The year is nearly ended, and many borrowers are hoping that the tension will relax sensibly with the advent of 1913. It appears reasonably certain that after the first week of January Wall Street will not be drawing Canadian funds to New York by means of bidding high interest rates. The Dominion notes circulated by the banks for harvest currency, should be coming back to them in January, and when this cash is restored to the bank reserves the situation should be easier all round. The resumption of the business of issuing Canadian securities in London is another satisfactory development. Our municipalities and provincial governments are beginning to recognize the fact that their bonds will have to bear higher interest rates to make them acceptable to the overseas investment public.

HIGHER WHOLESALE PRICES.

The Department of Labour's index number of Wholesale Prices rose approximately one point in November, standing at 134.3 as compared with 133.1 in October and 129.4 in November, 1911. The advance was due chiefly to higher prices for fish, textiles, hides and leathers, fuel and lighting, while Ontario grains, dairy products, metals, lumber and miscellaneous building materials were slightly upward, with western grains, cattle and beef, paints and oils, downward. As compared with the same month last year, grains and fodders, fruits and vegetables, were lower, while animals and meats, dairy products, fish, textiles, hides, leathers, boots and shoes, metals, fuel, house furnishings, and miscellaneous commodities were higher than in 1911. In retail prices, coal, wood, butter and eggs were upward; potatoes also were higher in Ontario, while there was a downward movement in flour, sugar, prunes and evaporated apples.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK MEETING.

Apart from the excellence of the report presented at the annual meeting of the Merchants' Bank held on Wednesday, the proceedings included several features of more than passing interest. On the recommendation of the directors, it was decided to change the Bank's financial year, so that it will in future close on April 30, instead of November 30, the annual meeting to take place on the third Wed-nesday in May. The reasons for this change will commend themselves. As was explained by Mr. E. F. Hebden, the Bank's able general manager, November 30 is inevitably more or less the high-water mark in banking advances in Canada, when the crop has to be moved and converted and all other business lines are running at high pressure. The end of April is a more convenient and more desirable time, since a closer survey and scrutiny of the business can then be made, owing to lower balances, much of the fall and winter business having run off. Apart from this sound business reason, Mr. Hebden mentioned another, which we venture to think will be widely commended, the fact that there will be less strain upon the staff at a time of year when they are necessarily fully occupied with the increased demands of ordinary business. In this respect there is suggested an attitude of consideration for the staff, which is bound to re-act favorably upon the Bank in an increased feeling of loyalty and desire of good service.

Another important step taken at Wednesday's meeting was the extension of the board of directors from nine to twelve and the subsequent election of three new members. The change was a desirable one in view of the growth of the Bank's operations and the extension of its interests, and in Messrs. A. B. Evans, George L. Cains and Farquhar Robertson, the Bank has secured three prominent and experienced Montreal business men whose services cannot but be of great value to the institution. While the Bank's board sustained much-deplored losses during the past year in the death of Mr. Charles M. Hays and the retirement of Mr. Jonathan Hodgson, owing to advanced age, the Bank remains assured, with the continuance of Sir H. Montague Allan as president and Mr. K. W. Balckwell as vice-president, of experienced and wise direction.

As indicated briefly in our last week's issue, the past year has been a highly prosperous one in the Bank's history. The net profits for the twelve months ended November 30, amounted to \$1,338,845, showing the handsome return on the average paid-up capital of 20.6 per cent. The profits show an increase of practically \$160,000 upon those of 1911, which were \$1,179,581 or 19.66 per cent. upon the paid-up capital. No better evidence of skilful management and great prosperity could be had, and the general statement is witness that these are united with a wise conservatism that is steadily progressive. Including \$560,760, premium on new stock, and \$58,878 the amount brought forward from last year, the total amount available on this account is \$1.958,-483. Of this amount, the ten per cent. dividend absorbs \$649,005; \$560,760 premium on new stock and \$450,000 additional is transferred to rest account, making this account \$6,410,760 or over 95 p.c. of the paid-up capital, \$100,000 is written off bank premises account, \$50,000 is contributed to the officers' pension fund and the increased balance of \$148,718 is carried forward.



The leading figures of this year's annual statement in comparison with that of 1911 are compared in the table below, it being premised that last year, the deposit account was enlarged by a temporary deposit amounting to nearly \$6,000,000, which was distributed December and lanuary :-

in December and January.	1912.	1911.
Capital paid-up	\$ 6,747,680	\$ 6,000,000
Rest	0,110,100	5,400,000
Circulation	6,861,496	6,351,230
Deposits not bearing interest .	17,340,321	25,897.925
Deposits bearing interest	44,322,561	36,239,679
Total liabilities to public	70,809,749	70,470.083
Specie and legals	6,876,527	7,808,107 3,854,845
Call Loans in Canada	5,209,327	3,854,845
Call Loans Abroad	4,002,970	31,863,472
Total of Ouick Assets	27,627,441	47,411,049
Current Loans and Discounts.	53,374,825	81,928,961
Total Assets	84,116,907	81,828,801

The striking changes in the loan account are the withdrawal of \$5,000,000 from foreign call loans, and an increase of practically \$6,000,000 in current loans and discounts. This is excellent evidence of the manner in which commercial demands are being met by the Bank, and it is satisfactory in this connection to note that Sir H. Montagu Allan spoke in a vein of pronounced optimism in regard to conditions in the West, which he has recently visited. That the Merchants' Bank will continue to take an important part in further developments, there is every indication. Its capital is now in process of enlargement, and it is well served in its staff, among whom Mr. D. C. Macarow holds the important position of manager at Montreal.

THE REVISION OF THE BANK ACT.

IMPORTANT INNOVATIONS.

1. Auditors to be appointed by the shareholders and paid by the Government.

2. New safeguards in regard to organisation of banks to protect subscribers.

3. Annual statements and monthly returns to be elaborated.

4. Penalties upon directors and officers for negligence in regard to false and deceptive statements.

5. Banks to have the right to issue additional circulation

against gold. 6. Consequent establishment of a central gold reserve, probably in Montreal.

7. Banks permitted to make loans to farmers upon security of grain and to ranchers upon security of cattle.

8. In case of bank mergers, consent of Minister of Finance to be obtained to agreement between board of directors before submission of agreement to shareholders

The new Bank Bill, introduced by Hon. W. T White, Minister of Finance, and given its first reading in the House of Commons on Tuesday, contains no very startling changes from the existing Act. What appear at first sight to be the most important innovations are summarised above. Pending further study of the details of the bill, only some of its leading features can here be briefly discussed. The Minister of Finance appears to have obtained an ingenious solution to the vexed question of bank audit and inspection. The fact that the auditors are to be appointed by the shareholders tends to lessen the very real danger of any system of government inspection, that the impression may get abroad that the government by its inspection guarantees the solvency of any bank, while the fact that the auditors are to be paid by the government secures their independence of control by the bank management. It a propaganda to stir up public interest and to get

remains to be seen whether the Government will have any power of veto of the shareholders' appointment, supposing, for instance, that shareholders of some bank appointed to the auditor's position someone not technically qualified for it.

The present facilities for circulation are to be supplemented by allowing the banks to issue further notes beyond their existing ordinary and "excess" circulation, this new circulation to be issued against a deposit of gold. The use of this new facility will entail the establishment of a central gold reserve to be located probably in Montreal and held by four trustees of whom three will be appointed by the Bankers' Association and one by the Government. As with the present "excess" circulation, there will be no profit to the banks on this circulation, and for this reason it is possible that some of the banks may be chary of making use of it, as they have been equally chary of using the existing "excess" circulation.

The new provision in the case of bank amalgamations, that the consent of the Minister of Finance must be obtained to the agreement arrived at by the directors of two banks, before the same is submitted to the shareholders, imposes a great responsibility upon the Minister. It will be for him to decide apparently if the amalgamation is in the public interest and to forbid it, if, in his judgment, it is not. It suggests also that he is open to have his decision, whether for or against an amalgamation, challenged in Parliament by the opposition. But the provision does not touch apparently another method of bank centralisation- the purchase by financiers closely connected with one bank of a controlling interest in another bank, so that although nominally individual banks, the policy of the two would be under the same control. We do not say that this is likely to happen in Canada in the near future, but merely point out that there are other ways of "merging" than out-andout amalgamation.

The anticipated changes with regard to banks' loans to farmers on grain held in store by them and to ranchers on their cattle appear in the bill, and both the banks' monthly returns to the Department of Finance and their annual statements are to be elaborated. Bank officers and directors are to be made additionally responsible for negligence in regard to the issuance of statements-a provision suggested doubtless by the revelations following one or two recent failures.

MANUFACTURERS' CAMPAIGN AGAINST FIRE WASTE.

Addresses by Mr. Franklin H. Wentworth in Montreal and Toronto-Montreal Manufacturers make Recommendation for Propaganda.

Mr. Franklin H. Wentworth, secretary of the National Fire Protection Association, of Boston, Mass., has given this week addresses to the Montreal and Toronto branches of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, on the subject of the fire waste. At Montreal, on Tuesday evening, Mr. Wentworth's address was followed by the passing of a resolution directing the Council of the Association to form a sub-committee to act with other bodies in the city for the purpose of establishing a committee to open

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public action taken in the direction of preventing the appalling fire waste annually taking place on this continent.

In the course of his address, Mr. Wentworth said that from figures gathered by the United States Department of Commerce and Labor it appeared that the average annual per capita fire loss in six European countries was 33 cents, while in the United States and Canada it was \$3. The annual fire waste in Glasgow was \$325,000, while in the smaller city of Boston it was \$2,000,000. In Berlin it was \$175,-000, as against Chicago, a city of the same size, with an annual loss of \$5,000,000 during five years. Berlin's fire department costs the city \$300,000, while Chicago's annual tax for this department is \$3,000,000.

These statistics were not peculiar, but typical of the psychological attitude of the peoples of both countries to the whole question. Their fore-fathers had cut down beautiful forests of pine to get to the soil. That brought a feeling that the supply of lumber was inexhaustible, and it had been adopted as the national building material. The brush and debris were left for the first locomotive spark to start a conflagration, and scarcely any care was taken even to prevent fire in the standing timber. It was only during the last two or three years that the United States had wakened to the fact that there was a limit, and that something had to be done.

Referring to the necessity of getting the public interested in this matter, Mr. Wentworth observed that the fire waste took \$15 annually from every family on the continent just as surely as though the tax collector took it. People might be so besotted as to think that the insurance companies paid it, but the losses were assessed right back on the people themselves in rates on merchants who had to add the increased rates to the price of their goods. This meant \$30,000 passing away in fire every hour of the day and night. It meant \$500 lost each minute, and that during every ten minutes was sacrificed the equivalent of a five thousand dollar home. Mr. Wentworth also urged the constant placing of responsibility for fires which take place, as in France where a man had to pay for his neighbor's loss if the fire started on his premises through his own negligence.

THE RECENT DEVELOPMENT OF THE ROYAL BANK.

In the great development of Canadian banking which has taken place during recent years, one of the most striking features has been the rise of the Royal Bank. Within four years, that is to

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say between December 31, 1008 and November 30, 1012, the paid-up capital of the Bank increased from \$3,000,000 to \$11,500,000 or by practically 300 per cent., its reserve from \$4,600,000 to \$12,560,000 or by 280 per cent.; its total deposits from \$37-443,442 to \$137,891,608—370 per cent; its liabilities to the public from \$41,603,706 to \$154,137,719—370 per cent.; its quick assets from \$21,944,440 to \$73-428,782—335 per cent.; its total assets from \$50-470,211 to \$170,210,758—350 per cent. These figures show graphically the enormous strides which have been made within a brief period, and indicate in the most effective way, the enterprise and resourcefulness with which the Bank's affairs have been conducted.

These results, as is well known, have been partly achieved through a policy of judicious amalgamation. In 1910, the Royal Bank acquired the Union Bank of Halifax with assets of about \$15,000,000 and within the last few months it has accomplished the largest absorption in Canadian banking history in the taking over of the Traders Bank, of Toronto, with some \$58,000,000 of assets. The one amalgamation enabled it to make its organisation in the Maritime Provinces both widespread and thoroughly effective; the other gave it a strong footing in the Province of Ontario and, in fact, rounded off its Canadian series of branches so that it is now thoroughly well represented in every province from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Within the period also the important foreign interests of the Bank have been widely extended. A London office has been opened; the Bank's branches in the West Indies, where it has long had most important interests, have been extended, and only a few weeks ago, a further step in the forward policy of the Bank in the South was inaugurated by the purchase of the Bank of British Honduras, the Royal Bank thereby gaining access to the Central American mainland. At the beginning of 1909, the Royal Bank had 93 branches in Canada, and eleven West Indian agencies. At the present time its Canadian branches from Atlantic to Pacific are almost 300 in number, there are 23 branches in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Dominican Republic, and five branches in the British West Indian islands. Strategically this arrangement of branches is admirable. As a result of the opening of the Panama Canal, the Bank will share in increased trade in two fields, on the Pacific Coast, through its British Columbian branches and in the South, where a policy of preparation for this event by the opening up of new branches has for some time been in force.

This forward policy of the Royal Bank, carried out with foresight and sagacity under the direction of Mr. Edson L. Pease, the Bank's vice-president and general manager, has not been allowed to impair

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, 1908-1912.

DEVELOPMENT OF	Dec. 31, 1908. Dec. 31, 1909.	Dec. 31, 1910. Dec. 31, 1911. \$ \$ 6 200 000 6.251.080	Nov. 30, 1912. \$ 11,560,000
Capital paid up	3,900,000 5,000,000	6,200,000 6,251,080 7,000,000 7,056,188	12,560,000
Reserve	4,600,000 5,700,000	72,079,607 88,294,808	137,891,668
Total Deposits	37,443,442 50,822,129	5,925,890 6,338,076	12,584,618
Circulation	3,556,433 4,579,678 41,693,796 55,858,710	78,652,533 96,358,342	154,137,719
Liabilities to the public	0 001 717 9 560 947	4.141.664 4.801.012	5,204,964
Specte	0 720 944 4 009 599	8.530.488 10,094,472	14,443,785
Dominion Notes	0 000 141 0 028 200	7,178,574 13,322,851	23,978,642
Call Loans	01 044 440 91 406 691	37,226,670 47,738,440	73,428,782
Quick Assets	00 500 105 99 644 705	52,471,208 59,646,165	
Current Loans		92,510,346 110,528,51	2 179,210,758

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its strength. The best proof of this is to be found in the fact that in the balance sheet just issued for the eleven months ended November 30—the first since the absorption of the Traders Bank—the high proportion of 47.6 per cent. liquid assets to total liabilities to the public is shown. There is every indication that the eleven months of 1912 have been a very successful period for the Bank. Net earnings were at the rate of 10.19 per cent. upon the average paid-up capital against 18.58 per cent. last year; deposits at \$137,891.668 show a large increase over the combined Royal and Traders' deposits at December 31 last year; the reserve fund at \$12,560,000 is \$1,000,000 in excess of the paid-up capital. It is a position with which stockholders of the Bank may well be gratified.

THE INTEREST EARNINGS OF LIFE COMPANIES DOING BUSINESS IN CANADA IN 1911.

On page 1841. THE CHRONICLE publishes its customary table, which it has compiled annually for many years, of the interest earnings of the life insurance companies actively transacting business in the Dominion. It may be well again to state the manner in which these statistics are compiled. The mean of the assets has been determined by dividing by two the sum of ledger assets as at December 31, 1911, and at the same date a year earlier and adding thereto the market values of bonds, stocks, etc., over book values, except where, in the case of the British and certain of the United States companies, the Government Blue Book gives ledger values without information as to market divergence. The interest is considered as made up by receipts from interest and rents during the twelve months ending December 31, 1011, adding thereto the interest and rents due and accrued at the end of the year, less the same items outstanding in 1910. Generally speaking, this method of compilation of these returns has been found as satisfactory as any. Such differences as occur occasionally in the form of returns made by individual companies do not materially affect the results shown. .

In the case of the Canadian companies, there was again last year a material advance in the rate of interest earned. The increase, in fact, is of a more pronounced character than for some years previously and accentuates the remarkable upward movement in the interest earnings of these companies, which has been so pronounced a feature of their operations in recent years. The results of this movement are graphically shown by the following summary of the rate of interest earned by the Canadian life companies during the last twelve years:

1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
4.56	4.66	4.75	4.80	4.80	4.93
1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
4.98	5.24	5.30	5.41	5.45	5.72

It is thus seen that in 1911, the Canadian companies on an average were earning 1.06 per cet 1. more upon their assets than they were ten years previously—in 1901. Probably in no other life insurance field has the rate of interest increased so rapidly as in Canada.

The exceptionally high interest earnings reported by some of the companies are due to their investments in western mortgages. We subjoin an extract from

statistics of the Canadian life companies' assets, which appeared in our issue of June 28 last, showing the percentage to their total invested assets of the loans on real estate held by the various companies. The 1911 figures in this connection and the interest earnings of the companies are as follows:—

igo of the companies are no rou	A*	B†
Canada	. 33.39	5.17
Confederation	38.09	5.55
Continental		5.49
Crown		6.02
Dominion		7.42
Excelsior		7.66
Federal		5.55
Great-West		7.57
Home		5.95
Imperial		6.58
London of Canada		6.33
Manufacturers		5.78
Monarch		7.45
Mutual of Canada		5.75
National		4.70
North American		5.44
Northern		5.85
Sovereign	10.01	5.44
		5.71
Sun of Canada		3.37
Travellers of Canada		4.41
	25 42	5 72

A comparison of these figures shows the distinct relationship existing between a high proportion of invested assets in loans on mortgages and a high interest return. The following is a summary table of the companies' invested assets at the close of December, 1010 and 1011:---

,	1910.	1911.
Real Estate Owned	\$ 6,676,250	\$ 7,945,157
Mortgages on Real Estate	52,925,758	63,444,248
Loans on Collaterals		2,389,178
Loans on Policies, etc		22,896,068
Bonds and Debentures	. 63,497,669	68,099,271
Stocks		14,328,468
are seen as a set of the set of t		And and a second second second second second

Totals (Unadjusted)\$160,098,077 \$179,102,392

Over 55 per cent, of the \$19,000,000 by which the companies' invested assets were increased last year went into mortgages on real estate, which were advanced by \$10,500,000 from \$52,925.758 to \$63,444.-248 or from a proportion to the whole of the invested assets of 33.06 to a proportion of 35.42. THE CHRONICLE, as is well known, is not altogether in sympathy with the policy of placing very large pro-portions of a life company's funds in western mortgages. They have their drawbacks to offset the high interest return and we still incline to the view that a company depending upon these mortgages to too great an extent, may, with the necessity for the constant re-investment of funds, heavy administration expenses and the like, fare less well in the course of years than an office with a larger volume of longterm obligations.

The Ottawa Light, Heat & Power Company on Monday declared a bonus of 1 per cent, with the usual quarterly distribution of $1\frac{34}{2}$ per cent, on the stock of the company. A similar bonus was paid last year with the dividend at the same rate as this year; a stock bonus of 25 per cent, was also paid in 1011. In 1010 the dividend rate was 6 per cent, with which a 2 per cent, bonus was paid and in 1909 5 per cent, with a bonus of 1 p.c.

THE CHRONICLE.



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INTEREST EARNINGS OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES OPERATING IN CANADA

(Compiled exclusively by THE CHRONICLE)

CANADIAN LIFE COMPANIES

	Rate.	Mean .	Amount of A	ssets.	In	terest Earned	•		Rate.	
COMPANY.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1909	1910	1911	1909	1910	1911
Manual da anticipation de la companya							\$			
anada	4.81	\$ 36,926,710	38,931,617	\$ 41,090,388	1,801,863	1,959,825	2,126,813	4.88	5.03	5.17
anadian Guardian		55,464			2,406	.,,		4.34		
Confederation	5.16	13,291,686	14,116,955	15,000,987	704,062	762,505	832,919	5.30	5.40	5.55
Continental	4.67	816,882	954,823	1,132,792	44,673	52,549	62,237	5.47	5.50	5.49
rown	5.11	611,924	713,710	832,996	34,582	42,480	50,152	5.65	5.95	6.02
Dominion	6.99	1,624,603	1,886,591	2,198,459	117,207	140,235	163,264	7.21	7.43	7.42
Excelsior	6.73	1,602,333	1,868,589	2,149,678	113,076	133,680	164,617	7.06	7.15	7.66
ederal	5.46	3,211,869	3,551,147	3,946,218	170,961	188,878	219,140	5.32	5.32	5.55
ireat-West	7.64	5,812.057	7,159,239	8,775,060	444,800	531,871	664,532	7.65	7.43	7.57
Iome	5.62	984,971	1,119,174	1,252,517	57,655	67,632	74,489	5.85	6.04	5.93
mperial		4,630,686	5,386,319	6,210,335	278,734	339,974	408,957	6.02	6.31	6.5
London	6.21	2,687,590	2,973,424	3,283,256	170,154	188,202	207,783	6.33	6.33	6.3
anufacturers	5.15	10,344,854	11,631,692	13,070,202	589,342	643,273	755,187	5.70	5.53	5.7
Monarch.	5.84	190,930	231,007	265,820	12,727	17,768	19,798	6.67	7.69	7.4
utual of Canada	5.51	13,129,009	14,707,436	16,438,112	732,911	829,756	945,593	5.58	5.64	5.7
National.	6.10	1,087,407	1,265,593	1,496,438	52,945	61,861	70,389	4.87	4.89	4.7
North American.	5.06	9,742,819	10,661,869	11,586,036	500,164	562,932	629,941	5.13	5.28	5.4
Northern	5.52	1,046,695	1,256,769	1,421,815	61,715	73,374	83,275	5.90	5.84	5.8
Royal-Victoria		624,797			29,162			4.67		
Sovereign		549,729	665,562	795,430	24,746	32,855	43,286	4.50	4.94	5.4
Sun	5.30	30,111,648	34,544,696	39,959,845	1,597,078	1,765,321	2,281,134	5.30	5.11	5.7
Fravellers of Canada				93,846			3,166			3.3
Union	4.72	607,890	955,132	1,286,956	19,779	35,491	56,769	3 25	3.72	4.4
Totals		139,692,553		172.287.786	7,560,742	8,430,462	9.863.441	5.41	5.45	5.7

BRITISH LIFE COMPANIES

	Rate.	Mean Amount of Assets.		Interest Earned.			Rate.			
COMPANY.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1999	1910	1911	1909	1910	1911
London & Lancashire Standard		\$ 12,055,853 62,100,715	\$ 12,783,569 63,006,290	\$ 13,619,578 64,332,928	\$ 508,764 2,709, 5 29	\$ 525,776 2,693,116	\$ 522,144 2,710,861	4.22 4.36	4.11 4.27	3.83 4.21
Totals	4.26	74,156,568	75,789.859	77,952,506	3,218,293	3,218,892	8,233,005	4.34	4.25	4.15

AMERICAN LIFE COMPANIES

COMPANY	Rate.	ate. Mean Amount of Assets.			Interest Earned.			Rate.		
COMPANY.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1909	1910	1911	1909	1910	1911
			\$	8	\$	\$	\$			
Ætpa	4.54	86,832,099	90,861,511	94,317,342	4,038,226	4,400,007	4,483,564	4.65	4.84	4.75
Equitable		462,080,278	476,038,606	487,189,717	21,165,321	21,860,810	22,394,728	4.58	4.59	4.60
Metropolitan	4.70	248,782,835	287,832,348	324,747,516	12,336,250	14,155,235	16,091,760	4.96	4.92	4.95
Mutual of N. Y	4.68	541,685,939	557,755,547	570,379,510	24,910,198	25,864,609	26,356,651	4.60	4.64	4.62
New York	4.65	564,927,522	604,756,552	654,453,855	25,498,442	27,474,426	29,522,208	4.51	4.54	4.51
Prov. Savings	6.67	9,820,725			604,710			6.16		
Prudential		180,828,282	207,110,318	234,448,008	8,425,499	9,584,005	11,194,745	4.66	4.63	4.73
State	5.84	7,785,319	8,966,153	0,099,233	456,238	519,408	587,413	5.86	5.79	5.82
Travelers	4.93	50,425,716	54,860,323	59,043,720	2,512,916	2,693,077	2,970,526	4.98	4.91	5.03
Union Mutual		15,029,189	16,178,525	17,099,717	677,550	747,473	785,327	4.51	4.62	4.59
United States		8,500,264	8,463,824	8,378,547	437,417	435,323	441,732	5.15	5.14	5.27
Totals	4.64	2,176,698,168	2,312,823,707	2,462,157,165	101,062,767	107.734.373	114,828,654	4.64	4.61	4.6



THE BANK OF OTTAWA.

The annual report and general statement presented to the shareholders of the Bank of Ottawa at their annual meeting on Wednesday were again of a very satisfactory character. There was a gratifying expansion in the Bank's profits during the year ended November 30 last, these amounting to \$640,220, compared with \$595,228 in 1911, an increase of \$45,000. The balance forward from 1911 of \$118,167 makes the total amount available on profit and loss account \$758,388. Of this amount, the quarterly dividend payments, the first at the rate of eleven per cent. per annum and the other three at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum absorb \$419,433: \$54,395 is applied in reduction of bank prenises and furniture and \$15,000 is transferred to the officers' pension fund, leaving the largely increased balance of \$269,560 to be carried forward to the current year.

The following table shows the leading items of the bank's balance sheet in comparison with last year:

	1912.	1911.
Capital Stock	\$ 3,825,480	\$ 3,500,000
Rest	4,325,480	4,000,000
Circulation	3,960,040	3,743,395
Deposits not bearing interest .	6,080,850	5,465,864
Deposits bearing interest	32,076,827	29,398,282
Total liabilities to public	42,257,696	38,640,307
Specie and legals	3,915,560	4,223,646
Call Loans in Canada	1,404,319	1,068,340
Total of Quick Assets	14,361,348	13, 392, 957
Current loans in Canada	34,851,114	31,582,329
Total Assets	50,909,243	46,458,538

During the year, in view of the increasing business of the Bank, the directors decided to issue 5,000 shares of new stock at a premium of 100 per cent. On this issue there had been paid up at November 30. \$325,480, making the paid-up capital \$3,825,480. The rest is increased by the same amount as the paid-up capital as a result of this new issue and now stands at \$4.325.480 or \$500,000 in excess of the paid-up capital. The details of the annual statement show that there has been a satisfactory increase in deposits during the past year, the advance amounting to some \$3,300,000. Current loans are advanced by practically the same amount to \$34,851,114. As a result of the year's operations, the total assets of the Bank were increased from \$46,458,538 at November 30, 1911, to \$50,909,243 at November 30, 1912, \$14,361,348 of the latter total being quick assets. Altogether, the statement is of a character that should be as pleasing to Mr. George Burn, the well-known general manager, and the other officers, of whom Mr. Francis Cole represents the bank in St. James Street, Montreal, as to the directors and shareholders. The bank's accounts were again audited by a firm of chartered accounts, whose certificate is attached to the general statement.

Moose Jaw's issue in London of £257.600 5 per cent. 40-year debentures has been over-subscribed.

The following bank meetings have been fixed:----Toronto, Toronto, January 8. Royal, Montreal, January 9. Commerce, Toronto, January 14. New Brunswick, St. John, N.B., January 20. Provinciale, Montreal, January 22. Dominion, Toronto, January 29.

FRANK W. ANTHONY AGAIN.

Is Arrested at Brooklyn, N.Y., on Swindling Charge— Well Known in Canada through His Circulars and Business Operations.

Frank W. Anthony, known to many fire insurance agents throughout Canada by reason of his circulars offering cut-rate insurance, is in jail at Brooklyn, N.Y., as a fugitive from justice in Philadelphia, and specifically on the charge that by means of conspiracy he swindled the Metropolitan Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Pennsylvania out of \$12,000, R. C. Wilson, State Inspector of Insurance for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, assisted in Anthony's arrest and told a reporter that in his opinion Anthony's fraudulent dealings with the Metropolitan and other concerns might reach as high as six figures.

Thomas B. Donaldson, a lawyer of Philadelphia, is acting as receiver for the Metropolitan Mutual Insurance Company, which is insolvent. There is nothing left of the concern, according to Mr. Donaldson, to "receive," and he declares that Anthony was the head and front of the concern, which, he said, was a swindling institution from the outset.

BUSINESS IN CANADA.

"No losses were ever paid," said Mr. Donaldson. "You may judge the extent of the swindling from the fact that the company wrote policies of a face amounting to \$1,600,000 during the year 1911. The premiums were lower than others and the company did a big business throughout the country, from Canada to Texas. New York State seemed to be the only one which escaped, and that, I am led to believe, was due to the fact that Anthony could not get a broker's license in New York. He was too well known in his native place. Many of the losses that were covered by the policies of the concern were in Canada, where, it seems, the company did a big slice of its business. There were many forest and bush fires there, causing thousands of dollars of damage, but none of the policies were recognized, and no money was paid to those poor people who thought they were insured.

"I have been finding out a lot about the business since I took charge of it, and during my investigations Mr. Wilson and myself have been in close touch with Anthony, whom we found to be a very smooth customer. We did not let him know what we were after, but we got a number of admissions from him which led to his indictment. There are others who are under indictment and arrest, three men of Philadelphia, but we regard Anthony as the chief of the gang."

THE CHRONICLE'S WARNINGS.

Frank W. Anthony is an individual regarding whom THE CHRONICLE has frequently issued warnings. One of the circulars, with which he has periodically flooded Canada, reads in part as follows:---

Mr. Anthony "takes pleasure in informing you that as an insurance broker he has superior facilities whereby he can be of great service to you in placing lines of insurance where your customers object to paying the exorbitant rate charged by the tariff companies or the ridiculously high increase under the new rating schedule. If you experience any difficulty of this nature, I ask you to forward the application to me and I will place same for you in licensed companies, forwarding policies to you subject to the assured's as well as your own approval, allowing you 25 p.c. commission."

THE CANADA LIFE

in each of the past 4 years has earned **A Substantially Increased Interest Rate**, and 1912 bids fair to exceed 1911.

Interest is a most important element in the earning of surplus, and this doubtless accounts for the fact that **In Each of The Past 4 Years** the Canada Life has earned **A Larger Surplus** than ever before in its history.

N.B.—Favorable mortality and low expenses, the result of **Good Management**, have helped.

Canada Life Assurance Company, Head Office : TORONTO.

BRITISH AND CANADIAN UNDERWRITERS

of NORWICH, ENGLAND.

GUARANTEED BY THE

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Limited, of NORWICH, ENGLAND.

AGENTS WANTED AT ALL POINTS IN THE DOMINION.

Head Office for Canada, TOBONTO Head Office for Province of Quebec, MONTREAL

JOHN MacEWEN, Superintendent.

Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Of Portland Maine.

FRED. E. RICHARDS, President.

Accepted value of Canadian Securities held by Federal Government for protection of policyholders, \$1,206,576.

All policies issued with Annual Dividends on payment of second year's annual premium.

Exceptional opening for Agents, Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario.

WALTER I. JOSEPH, Manager, 151 St. James Street, Montreal.

SOLICITING INSURANCE FOR THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK IS ONE OF THE MOST LUCRATIVE OF CALLINGS.

Are you in the business to stay? Choose a Company good enough for you to stay WITH, and strong enough to stay with YOU, during your whole career;

The oldest Company in America, which began business seventy years ago, is bigger, better and stronger now than ever before, and will be still bigger, better and stronger seventy years hence;

Not the Company which YOU must introduce, but the Company which introduces YOU wherever you go.

The Company whose better selling policies earn most for you in the way of commissions;

The Company which furnishes the insured the largest protection for his money.

FOR TERMS TO PRODUCING AGENTS, ADDRESS:

George T. Dexter

2nd VICE PRESIDENT

New York, N.Y.

34 Nassau Street



In September, 1911, THE CHRONICLE printed an account of fruitless efforts made to collect cash on two policies on a risk at Elk Lake, Ont., which were the result of Anthony's noisy circulars, and there appears good reason to believe that many people in Northern Ontario succumbed to these circulars. The consequences, following the extensive fires of last year in that district, can be imagined.

Anthony, it may be noted, had recently been living in luxurious style—his house being one of the show places of Flatbush, a New York suburb.

ANTHONY'S METHODS.

The New York Insurance Department states that Anthony allowed the brokers 25 per cent. of the premiums, retained 50 per cent., giving the remaining 25 per cent. to the companies. The companies in which he placed this insurance were as follows:

Colonial Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Columbia Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Fairmount Mutual Fire Insurance Company, George Washington Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Imperial Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Integrity Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Loyal Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Mercantile Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Metropolitan Mutual Fire Insurance Company, People's Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and Schuylkill Mutual Fire Insurance Company, all of Pennsylvania, and the Aetna Fire & Marine of Delaware.

All the above companies except the last named were located in one office in Philadelphia, which was raided and closed in July, 1911, and all were declared insolvent in August of last year. The Aetna Fire & Marine of Delaware had its license revoked by the insurance commissioner of Delaware, but no further legal action against it was taken.

Six of the principals who operated the Pennsylvania companies at the office in the Manhattan Buildding, at Fourth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, were indicted for perjury and forgery in connection with the obtaining of some of the charters from the Pennsylvania department.

LA BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA.

Several interesting announcements have been made this week in connection with La Banque d'Hochelaga. Following the lamented death of Hon. J. D. Rolland, Mr. J. A. Vaillancourt has been elected president. Mr. Vaillancourt has been an active director of the Bank for many years, and was formerly vice-president. To fill the vacant vice-presidency, Hon. F. L. Beique has been elected, and the number of directors is again made complete by the appointment to the Board of Mr. A. A. Larocque, managing director of the Sincennes-McNaughton Co., and also an ex-manager of one of the agencies of the bank.

It is announced also that the directors have decided to increase the present paid-up capital stock of the Bank to \$4,000,000 by an issue of \$1,000,000 new stock, to be offered to the shareholders at 150. The payements on the new capital will be, as in the past, to per cent. each month, from February 1st, 1013. This new issue of stock will be a larger one, and it a higher premium than any made previously by the bank. The last issue was \$500,000 made during the present year at 145. That a further large issue of capital should be found necessary so soon after the payments upon the recent issue had been completed is an excellent indication of the healthy character of the Bank's business and its bright prospects.

The annual statement, presented at the sharehold-

ers' meeting held on Wednesday, follows the example of other banks whose annual statements have been recently issued, in showing handsomely increased profits. The profits for the year were \$481,616, a percentage on the average paid-up capital of 16 4-5. These profits compare with \$415,000 for 1911. With \$32,292 brought forward from the previous year, and \$225,000 premium on new capital stock, the amount available on profit and loss account is \$738,908. Dividend payments absorbed of this amount only \$256,117, and the remainder of the fund is distributed conservatively, \$350,000 being placed to reserve, raising that fund to \$3,000,000, equal to the paid-up capital, \$50,000 reserved for interest received in advance, and \$45,000 written off bank premises and fixtures. After the usual allocation to the officers' pension fund, there is left the slightly increased increased balance forward of \$32,724.

1912.	1911.
Capital Stock \$ 3,000,000	\$ 2,500,000
Rest	2,650,000
Nest	2.156,324
. Circulation	5.247.105
Deposits not bearing interest i	14.022.816
Deposits bearing interest 15,472,115	
Total liabilities to public 24,536,300	21,689,869
Specie and legals 1,637,274	2,057,159
Call Loans 1,597,538	600,645
Total of Quick Assets 9,141,682	8,500,464
Total of Quick Assets	17.802.272
Current loans in Canada	26,930,413
Total Assets 30,697,263	

There has been a satisfactory increase in deposits during the year amounting to about \$1,150,000. Circulation shows \$500,000 increase, call loans, \$1,000,000 increase; current loans, \$2,750,000 increase, while the assets, which a year ago were \$26,-930,413 had advanced at November 30, to \$30,697,-263. The showing is one which reflects credit on those concerned with the Bank, of which Mr. F. G. Leduc is now manager.

RETIREMENT OF MR. JAMES H. SCOTT.

The chairman and directors of the Gresham Life Assurance Society have intimated that, in view of the unsatisfactory state of his health for some time past, Mr. James H. Scott, the general manager, has expressed a desire to be relieved from his duties at an early date, and the Board have regretfully complied with his request. They at the same time wished to mark their appreciation of his long and valuable services to the Society for over 24 years by cordially inviting him to accept a seat on the Board, but Mr. Scott, while gratefully appreciating the honour intended, has felt himself unable, for purely domestic considerations, to accept the offer.

The cause of Mr. Scott's retirement will be learned with much regret in Canada, where he has been several times a visitor, the latest occasion being in the summer of 1011, when he was making the necessary arrangements for the opening-up of business by the Gresham Life in the Canadian field. Under Mr. Scott's management the premium income of the Gresham has increased from about £800,-000 to £1,040,000, and the life and annuity funds have been raised from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling. In the interests of the Gresham, Mr. Scott has travelled extensively and from many foreign insurance fields, where he is known, hearty good wishes will be sent that he may enjoy many years of health and happiness in his well-earned retirement.

EVERY OFFICE

Needs a Bookcase, so why not have the best. Buy "MACEY" THE CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, DECEMBER 20, 1912



POOR TOOLS will always handicap the mechanic in the proper performance of his work, and it is just the same with your office staff. If they have to work with poor equipment in the shape of office appliances, you are not going to get the best results from them in their work.

A POST CARD

addressed to us, asking us to send you 'Catalogue M,' will bring you by return mail, the handsomest and best Office Appliance Catalogue ever issued in Canada. It will give you much valuable information on fitting up your office in the most modern and approved manner.



Insurance Briefs.

Application will be made at Ottawa for the incorporation of the Canada Preferred Insurance Company, of Vancouver, B.C., to carry on fire insurance.

According to an English exchange, the National Benefit Life and Property Assurance Company, of London, England, is considering entrance into the Canadian field. 'Fhe National Benefit was established in 1800.

The Empire State Surety Company, of New York, is now to be liquidated by the State Superintendent of Insurance. The Company re-insured all its outstanding risks in the National Surety Company in August, 1912.

* *

The Metropolitan, just issued by the Metropolitan Life of New York, contains some interesting data. It states that the number of policies held by that company in United States and Canada is more than 12,500,000, covering over \$2,500,000,000 of insurance. In 1911, it states that the claim payments averaged 525 per day, and to policyholders an average of \$168 per minute was paid each business day. The average number of policies written daily was 6,432. A complete history of the company showing its wonderful growth is given, and the front page contains illustrations of the various home offices from 1868 to the present building, which was completed in 1909. Other interesting articles are about the system with which policies are cared for, how the records are kept, and about "the Metropolitan village," detailing how the employees are cared for; an interesting story of the gigantic tower, and of the method of giving relief in case of disasters. The report shows that the company's nurses in the scheme for sanitary education have made 471,398 visits to 64,807 individuals.

* *

An agent of one of the large companies, doing an industrial business, found on taking over a new debit that his predecessor was nothing if not enterprising, albeit he allowed himself to be so carried away by his agreed for commissions that he did not draw a very well-defined line between enterprising canvassing and out-out-out misrepresentation. The new agent found plenty of trouble all along the line, and was in many cases hard put to it to save business, but perhaps the most remarkable case that he had to deal with, and certainly the one which gave him and his company the most concern, was that of a German woman who had taken out a small policy just one year back. The good lady greeted the new agent pleasantly on his initial call and immediately asked: "Ven vos you going to move in dot new set of parlor vurniture?" "Why, I think you are mistaken, madam," replied the agent; "I represent the collect your weekly premium." "Sure, sure," replied the lady; "I know all dot! But don't I get no pa lor suite? I haf paid my premiums for von year, regular every week just like der company asked and dey tells me if I does dot, I gets in a fine set of parlor furniture!" Needless to say, the former agent was to her

the company, and this remarkable dividend was solely

the creation of his fertile and resourceful imagina-

tion .- The Spectator, N.Y.

The Canadian Fire Record.

PRINCE RUPERT, B.C.-Grand Trunk Pacific Inn destroyed, December 14. Loss, \$500,000, insurance,

\$15,000. KINGSTON, ONT.-Cabin of steamer "Sowards," owned by J. F. Sowards, damaged, December 11. Loss, \$1,200.

OTTAWA, ONT.—Fire in Marine and Fisheries department, Parliament buildings, destroyed valuable documents, October 20.

Swan Lake, Man.—C. N. R. station building and freight sheds destroyed, December 10; Grain Growers' elevator damaged.

Souries, MAN.—Fire at threshing outfit on farm of Saunderson Bros., October 16, caused loss of two horses valued at \$500.

COROURC, ONT.—B. Roper's barn and stable in Cavan township, destroyed with season's crops. Loss, \$4,000, insurance, \$000.

COBALT, ONT.—Combined plant of Jajola Porcupine Cobalt Syndicate and the Twentieth Century, burned, December 12. Loss, \$3,500.

MUNDARE, ALTA.—Dwelling owned by Globe Lumber Co., totally destroyed. Insurance, \$1,100 on building, in Liverpool, London and Globe.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.—American Hotel, rear part of Princess Theatre and adjoining outhouses destroyed, December 13. Loss, \$7,000, covered by insurance.

WATSON, SASK.—Stores of Robinson & Jones and Schinkler Bros., destroyed, December 10. Loss about \$12,000, half covered by insurance. Origin, unknown.

HESPELER, ONT.—Moulding shop of Canada Machinery Corporation burned, December 11. Estimated loss, \$20,000, partly covered by insurance. Origin, unknown.

TORONTO.—Art Metropole loss, December 3, as follows:—Building \$8,000, machinery \$2,000, stock \$71,000; insurance, building \$28,000, machinery \$3,-500, stock \$42,500.

SACKVILLE, N.B.—Chingnecto Hall block owned by Miss Estabrookes, and occupied by H. Miller, general store, and J. McLaren, barber, damaged, December 12 Loss \$27,000. Insurance about \$10,000.

ber 13. Loss, \$27,000. Insurance about \$10,000. WINNIPEG.—Roof of Red River Valley employment office damaged, October 26. Loss \$100. Unoccupied house, 330 Notre Dame Avenue, damaged, October 27. Supposed origin, incendiarism. S. Wolf's premises at 318½ Selkirk Avenue damaged, October 23. Fire in rear of M. Heirshberg's grocery, October 22, did \$200 damage. Origin, careless throwing of match in rubbish.

MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.—Following losses occurred December 2:—Birnie Brothers, hardware store. Property loss \$40,000. Insurance, Atlas \$2,000, British America \$3,000, British and Canadian Underwriters \$3,000, Canadian \$2,000, General \$3,000, Liverpool and London and Globe \$1,000, North British and Mercantile \$2,000, National Fire \$6,000, Phenix of Hartford \$4,000, St. Paul, \$6,000. Barker and Pattan, dry goods store. Property loss about \$30,000. Insurance \$28,500 as follows:—Liverpool— Manitoba, \$15,000, Springfield \$5,000, Germania \$3.-000, North Empire \$3,000, Quebec \$2,500.

Owing to pressure on our space this week, various articles in type, including comment upon the newly-issued statement of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, have had to be held over.

Merchants' Bank of Canada.

Proceedings at the Forty-ninth Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

The forty-ninth annual meeting of shareholders of the Merchants' Bank of Canada took place at the head The forty-finith annual meeting of shareholders of the Merchants Dank of Cahaola took place at the licka-offices of the Bank on Wednesday, December 18th. Among those present were the following: Sir H. Montagu Allan, Messrs, K. W. Blackwell, Thomas Long, A. Barnet, C. C. Ballantyne, A. J. Dawes, F. Howard Wilson, J. Pat-terson, E. Fiske, J. Piddington, D. A. Lewis, R. Campbell-Nelles, W. A. Filion, C. R. Black, T. E. Merrett, A. D. Fraser, R. Shaw, H. B. Loucks, D. C. Macarow, W. R. Miller, J. M. Kilbourn, and A. Dingwall. The Descident of the Bank Six II. Montagu Allen we would be take the object of the I. M. Kilbourn was

The President of the Bank, Sir H. Montagu Allan, was asked to take the chair, and Mr. J. M. Kilbourn was appointed secretary to the meeting. The notice calling the meeting was read. The minutes of the last annual meeting were presented and taken as read.

THE DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The President then read the annual report of the Directors as follows:

T beg to submit the Annual Report of the Directors and the Profit and Loss and General Statement of the Bank covering operations for the past twelve months.

"On an average paid-up Capital of \$6,498,332, there has been earned the sum of \$1,338,844.62. Adding the balance brought forward from last year, there is \$1,397,722.80 to be disposed of. This has been dealt with as follows:—Dividend of 10 per cent, on the paid-up Capital, \$649,004; written off Bank Prémises, \$100,000; contributed to the Officers' Pension Fund, \$59,000, and added to Reserve Fund, \$450,000, enabling us to carry forward "Our Reserve Fund this year has been further augmented by the premium on new stock (issued at 175), "Our Reserve Fund this year has been further augmented by the premium on new stock (issued at 175), amounting to \$560,760, bringing it up to \$6,410,760, or a fraction over 95 per cent. of the paid-up Capital.

During the past year we have opened offices at the following points, viz .:

In Alberta: Delburne, Alberta Avenue (Edmonton), Hanna, Hughenden, Redeliff, and Walsh; in Saskatchewan: Battleford; in Ontario: Brantford, Guelph and Walkerville; in Quebec: Centre Street (Montreal) and St.

"We have not closed any agencies. All the offices of the Bank have been inspected during the year.

"During the year we have lost two of our esteemed Directors, one by death, and one by retirement,-Mr. Charles M. Hays, whose death we greatly deplored and whose loss was national, and, later on in the year, our valued colleague, Mr. Jonathan Hodgson, resigned on account of advanced age. Mr. Hodgson has served on the Board of this Bank for over thirty-five years, and his advice at the Board's councils was very highly esteemed. During the last ten years he was our Vice-President. We hope Mr. Hodgson, in retirement, may enjoy many years yet of health and happiness.

"These vacancies on the Board have been filled by the appointment of Messrs. Andrew J. Dawes and F. Howard Wilson.

Your Directors and the General Manager have had under consideration for some time the advisability of asking your permission to change the termination of the financial year from the 30th November to the 30th April, as the general conditions in this country, in the Spring, are not so congested as in the Autumn, when the pressure on the resources of Canadian Banks is at its height. With this end in view, an amendment to the By-Law will be submitted for your consideration, changing the end of the financial year to the 30th April, and changing the date of the Annual Meeting from the third Wednesday in the month of December to the third Wednesday in

The Board of Directors of the Bank has hitherto consisted of nine members, and we have decided to ask you to increase the number to twelve. The necessary change in the By-Law will be submitted to you for your

"Another By-law increasing the amount of the Directors' remuneration to \$25,000 per annum, will also be submitted to you.

"Supplementing this report I would like to say I visited most of the Western Branches during the past summer, accompanied by the Vice-President and Mr. Long, where we acquired a great deal of additional information bearing upon our business and met a great many of the customers of the Bank and the staff. I may say that the trip was full of instruction, and we returned with a very much better knowledge of and acquaintance with your extensive interests in the West than we have had heretofore. We think we are safe in saying that the business of the Bank is on a sound basis throughout the country. We were impressed with the fact that the Bank is well represented at all points, and the business is being capably handled.

We have much pleasure in testifying to the continued excellent work of the staff, in recognition of which, and in view of the satisfactory results of the business for the past year and the strong representations of the Genand in view of the satisfactory results of the outsness for the past year and the strong representations of the Gen-eral Manager, the Board have decided to depart from the policy hitherto followed and have granted a bonus to the staff.

"All of which is respectfully submitted

"H. MONTAGU ALLAN, President."

STATEMENT of the RESULT of the BUSINESS of the BANK for the YEAR ENDING 30th NOVEMBER, 1912.

The Net Profits of the year, after payment of charges, rebate on discounts, interest on deposits, and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts, have amounted to mium on New Stock Premium on New Stock \$1.338 844 62 The balance brought forward from 30th November, 1911, was 560 760 00 58,878,18 Making a total of This has been disposed of as follows: \$1,958,482,80 Dividend No. 98, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum Dividend No. 99, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum 162,685.12 Dividend No. 100, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum 166,500.50 Dividend No. 101, at the rate of 10 per cent per annum 167,888.98 Dividend No. 101, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum 167.886.28 Transferred to Reserve Fund from Profit and Loss Account \$649.004.53 Transferred to Reserve Fund from Premium on New Stock 450,000.00 560,760.00 Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund 100,000.00 50,000.00 Balance carried forward 148,718.27

\$1,958,482.80

MONTREAL, DECEMBER 20, 1912.

THE CHRONICLE.

Merchants' Bank of Canada-Continued.	
RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT.	
Balance, 30th November, 1911 \$5,400,000 Transferred from Profit and Loss Account 450,000 Premium on New Stock 560,760	
\$6,410,760	
Average paid-up Capital during year ending 30th November, 1912, \$6,498,332.	
Average paid-up Capital during for THE GENERAL STATEMENT. LIABILITIES.	
1. To the Public \$17,340,321.41 Notes in Circulation \$17,340,321.41 Deposits not bearing interest \$44,322,560.99 Deposits bearing interest \$783,596.72 Deposits by other Banks in Canada 783,596.72	\$ 6,861,496.00 62,446,479.12
Deposits by other banks in Canada	1,051,532.51
Balances due to Agents in Great Britain Balances due to Agents in the United States and elsewhere Dividend No. 101	$279.828.49 \\ 167.886.28 \\ 2.526.84$
Dividends unclaimed	\$70,809,749.24
2. To the Stockholders— \$6,747,680.00 Capital paid up 6,410,760.00 Reserve Fund 148,718.27 Balance of Profits carried forward 148,718.27	13,307,158.27
ASSET5. Gold and Silver Coin on hand Dominion Notes on hand Notes and Cheques of other Banks Balances due by other Banks in Canada Balances due by other Banks in Canada	\$2,346,728.79 4,529,797.75 5,267,033.20 3,046.32 534,944.20
Balances due by Banks and Agents in Canada	9,212,296.73
Government, Municipal, Railway and other Bonds and Debentures	\$27,627,440.7
	53,374,824.6 184,290.5 306,000.0 118,816.1
Current Loans and Discounts (less Rebate of Interest reserved) Loans and Discounts overdue (loss fully provided for) Deposit with Dominion Government for security of Note Circulation Mortgages and other Securities, the property of the Bank Real Estate Bank Premises and Furniture Other Assets	2,427,331.0

It was then moved by the President, Sir H. Montagu Allan, and seconded by Blackwell, that the report of the Directors as submitted, be and is hereby adopted, and ordered to be printed for

distribution amongst the shareholders.

"I think you will all agree with me that this is a very satisfactory report. This statement of the result of the Bank's business for the year is better than at any time during the history of the Bank. You all know that no matter who the Band of Director mer band to be the start of the Bank. the Dank S Dustless for the year is better than at any time during the history of the Bank. Fou all know that ho matter who the Board of Directors may be, or how clever they may be, there is very little that can be done by them except through the assistance of the Staff, and I may say that our General Manager has proved himself not only on this occasion but on various other occasions one of the best, and one who has devoted himself entirely to our better the theorem and the staff.

your interests. I have great pleasure in testifying to the energy and zeal of the whole Staff your interests. I have great pleasure in testifying to the energy and zeal of the whole Staff. "We travelled through the West this Summer, the Vice-President, Mr. Long, and myself. We had an enjoyable trip with beautiful weather. We travelled as comfortably as we could, but we had hard work to do, all the same. We stopped at twenty-one places in twenty-six days, and we went over the business of the Bank in these places and discussed matters with the Managaran. We found are supported as that the authorization with the Managaran. discussed matters with the Managers. We found everywhere that the enthusiasm was tremendous, and that all were profoundly impressed with the prosperity of the country and with the prosperity of the Bank, and that all

were protoundry impressed with the prosperity of the country and with the prosperity of the bank, and that all were entirely devoted to the interests of the Bank, which was a very satisfactory state of affairs, indeed." The General Manager, Mr. E. F. Hebden, made a few remarks on the statement and the business of the Bank. The following by-laws were then taken up and considered and the amendments passed unanimously:— By-law No. I. That the Annual General Meeting should be held on the third Wednesday in the month of May

in every year.

By-law No. 111. Increasing the number of directors to twelve. By-law No. VI. Providing for the remuneration of the directors. In reply to a question as to the period to be covered by the next statement, the Vice-President said that it

would be for five months, and subsequently one year as nitherto. Messrs. A. Piddington and J. Patterson were appointed scrutineers, and one ballot, was cast electing the fol-lowing directors: Sir H. Montagu Allan, K. W. Blackwell, Thomas Long, Alex. Barnet, F. Orr Lewis, Andrew A. Ialan, C. C. Ballantyne, Andrew J. Dawes, F. Howard Wilson, George L. Cains, Farquhar Robertson, A. B. Evans. On motion of Mr. C. R. Black, seconded by Mr. A. Piddington, a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the Presi-dent. View Brendent and Beneficier.

It was also moved and seconded by the same gentlemen that an expression of warm appreciation of their dent, Vice-President and Board of Directors.

services be tendered the General Manager and the staff. Passed unanimously. At a subsequent meeting of Directors, which followed immediately after, Sir H. Montagu Allan and Mr. K. W. Blackwell were re-elected President and Vice-President respectively.

THE CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, DECEMBER 20, 1912



1850. No. 51





LIABILITIES

Deposits not l	ng Interest bearing interest ed on deposits ther Banks in Canada				• •	 	 		 	 		$\sim 10^{-10}$		\$100,663,364.59 36,058,812.94 749,739.56 419,750.63
Total Notes of the	Deposits	ountries			•••	 	 	•••	 	 	•••		•••	\$137,891,667.72 12,584,617.69 1,524,415.60 2,137,017.54
														\$154,137,718.55 \$11,560,000.00
Reserve Fund	101 (at 12 p.c. per an	numi	• •	• • •		 1	 			 			* $*$	12,560,000.00 341,613.32 1,206,85
	lends Unclaimed rofits carried forward													610,219.36

\$179,210,758.08

November 30, 1912.

ASSETS

ASSEIS	\$ 5,204,964.22
Gold and Silver Coin	14,443,785.25
	578,000.00
E with Deminion Covernment for security of Note Circulation	9,769,273.06
	122,482.32
the form other Banks in Conside	3,665,037.01
b the from Agents in United Kingdom and Banks in Foreign Countries	3,950,698.14
	11,715,900.62
the Dende Debentures and Stocks	9,422,451.90
	14.556.189.97
Call and Short Loans on Stocks and Bonds in Foreign Countries	14,556,189.94
Call and Short Louis of Start and	\$73,428,782.49
	185,488.77
Loans to Provincial Governments	99,828,879.54
Current Loans and Discounts, less rebate interest reserved	246,816.20
a here (Loss provided for)	5,520,791.08
Overdue Debis (Loss provided 101)	

\$179,210,758.08

\$ 401.480.56

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES :-. £88,186.13.5 Acceptances under Commercial Letters of Credit PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT For The Eleven Months Ending 30th November, 1912

By Balance, 30th December, 1911 Net Profits for Eleven Months ending 30th November, 1912, after deducting Charges of Man- Net Profits for Eleven Months ending 30th November, 1912, after deducting Charges of Man-	
Net Profits for Eleven Months ending soft November Privile and Bad and Doubtful Debts and agement, Accrued Interest on Deposits, Full Provision for all Bad and Doubtful Debts and Rebate of Interest on Unmatured Bills and General Bonus granted to the Staff Premium on new Capital Stock	1,527,324.77

То	Dividends Nos. 98, 99, 100 and 101,	at	12	p.c.	per	a	inu	m		 * *			 $\overline{\mathbf{G}}$		• •	\$ 943,585.97 75,000.00
	and the second second									 			 	 		
	& Deck Deemigee Account						1.1.1			 				 		
	m and to Perceyo Fund							1.1		 			 * *	 • •	•••	
	Balance carried forward			• •	••	• •		•••	• •	 • •	• •	• •	* *			
	Officers' Pension Fund Written off Bank Premises Account Transferred to Reserve Fund Balance carried forward	• •	• •	• •	• •	••				 			 	 		5,503,812.00

\$7.432.617.33

RESERVE FUND

		IX E	3		-											\$7.056.188.00
	Balance at Credit, 30th December, 1911			 		 		$({\mathcal A}_{i}) = {\mathcal A}_{i}$	$\sim \infty$	$\boldsymbol{x} \geq \boldsymbol{x}$	$\sim - \tau$	${\mathcal C} = {\mathcal C}$	4.4	1.1	* *	\$1,036,188,00
ву	Premium on new Capital Stock			 	* *	 	$\epsilon +$	• •		201	* *	100	3.3	4.4		5,503,812.00

\$12,560,000.00

Net Profits for the Eleven Months of 1912 or the Average Paid-up Capital, \$8,680,756=19.19 p.c. EDSON L. PEASE, W. B. TORRANCE,

Chief Inspector.

General Manager.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA GENERAL STATEMENT OF LIABILITIES AND ASSETS AS ON 30th NOVEMBER, 1912 LIABILITIES. 1912. 1911. Notes in circulation \$ 3,960,040.00 \$ 3,743,395.00 Deposits bearing interest \$29,398,282.01 \$32,076,827.07 Deposits not bearing interest 5.465.864.49 6.080.849.64 38,157,676.71 34,864,146.50 Deposits made by and balances due to other Banks in Canada 337.24 2.786.35 Balances due to Agencies of the Bank or to other Banks or Agencies elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom 134,792.55 32.428.25 Other Liabilities not specified under the foregoing heads 2,400.00 \$38,640,306,99 \$42.257,695.61 (Capital subscribed, 1911, \$3,500,000; 1912, \$3,857,800.) Capital paid-up \$3 500,000 00 \$3,825,480.00 Rest 4,325,480.00 4 000.000 00 Dividends unpaid 96,914.75 114.126.49 Reserved for interest and exchange 4.023.80 6.201.29Rebate on current discounts 110,700.00 99.125.00 Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward 118,167.11 269.559.64 \$7.818,230.99 \$8,651.547.42 \$50.909.243.03 \$46,458,537,98 ASSETS. Specie \$1,005,178.14 \$1,029,164.34 Dominion Notes 3.218,468.00 2.886,395.50 Deposits with Dominion Government for Security of Note Circulation 175,000.00 180.250.00 Notes of, and Cheques on, other Banks 1.256,476.90 1 389 320 62 Deposits made with, and Balances due from other Banks in Canada 2.202.920.89 2.233.273.32 Balances due from Agencies of the Bank, or from other Banks or Agencies elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom \$55 499 69 749.959.03 Balances due from Agencies of the Bank, or from other Banks or Agencies, in the United Kingdom 63,615,75 177.314.63 Dominion and Provincial Government Securities 1.346.566.25 1,309,584.03 Canadian Municipal Securities and British or Foreign or Colonial Public Securities, other than Canadian 1.403.115.31 2,115,050.81 Railway and other Bonds. Debentures and Stocks 797.775.33 886,717.37 Call and Short Loans on Stocks and Bonds in Canada 1.068,340.15 1.404.318.53 \$13,392,956,84 \$14,361,348,18 Current Loans in Canada 31,582,328.81 34,851,113.99 Overdue debts (estimated loss provided for) 95.018.48 82.645.94 Real Estate, other than Bank Premises 76.885.50 76,288.63 Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank 62,561.52 36,846.29 Bank Premises 1.247.786.83 1.500,000.00 Other Assets not specified under the foregoing heads 1.000.00 1.000.00 \$50.909,243.03 \$46,458.537.98

GEORGE BURN, General Manager.

We have examined the books and accounts of the Bank of Ottawa at its Head Office and at five of its principal Branches, and have been duly furnished with certified returns from the remaining Branches, and with all information and explanations required by us. The Bank's Investments and the Securities and Cash on hand at the Pranches visited were verified by us as at the close of business. November 30th, 1912. And we certify that the foregoing General Statement of Liabilities and Assets, as at November 30th, 1912, is in agreement with the books, and in our opinion exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Chartered Accountants.

MONTREAL, DECEMBER 20, 1912

THE BANK OF OTTAWA

Thirty-Eighth Annual Meeting.

The thirty-eighth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Ottawa was held on Wednesday, the 18th day of December, 1912, the President, Mr. David Maclaren in the chair.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

The Directors have pleasure in submitting the Thirty-eighth Annual Report and balance sheet to 30th November last. \$118,167.44

interest on current loans and for all bad and doubtful debts and contingencies	640,220.45	\$758,387.87
Appropriated as follows:— Dividend No. 82, Two and three-quarters per cent., paid 1st March, 1912 Dividend No. 83, Three per cent., paid 1st June, 1912 Dividend No. 84, Three per cent., paid 3rd Sept., 1912 Dividend No. 85, Three per cent., payable 2nd Dec., 1912 Applied in reduction of Bank Premises and Furniture Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	105,000.00 113,182.74 54,395.49	
Balance carried forward at credit of Profit and Loss Account		\$269,559.64
The Rest Account on 30th November, 1911, was To which has been added premium on new stock issued		\$4,000,000.00

\$4,325,480.00

The Directors have to record with great regret the death during the year of Mr. H. F. McLachlin, who became a member of the Board in 1910. Mr. Russell Blackburn of Ottawa, was elected to fill the vacancy on the Board. Since the last Annual Meeting, branches of the Bank have been established at:

the last Annual Meeting, o Danforth Ave., Toronto; Englehart, Ont.; Hintonburg, Ottawa; Riceville, Ont.; established at: Robson St., Vancouver; Scarth St., Regina; St. Isidore, Ont.; Westboro, Ont. westboro, Ont.

The branches at Ossington Ave., Toronto, and at Timmins, Ont., have been closed. Commencing with the quarterly dividend payable at the beginning of June last, your Directors deemed it advisable to increase the rate of distribution to twelve per cent. per annum, and they trust that the Bank's business may continue to justify the payment of a dividend at this rate.

ness may continue to justify the payment of a dividend at this rate. Under the authority given by by-law on 11th December, 1907, the Directors decided to issue on 3rd September last five thousand shares of new stock at a premium of One hundred per cent. Of this issue 3,578 shares have

been subscribed for. Permanent premises have been secured during the year for the occupation of the branches at Sudbury. Tisdale, Parmanent premises have been secured during the increased business at Winipeg has rendered necessary the pur-Danforth Ave. and Ashdale Ave., Torento, and the increased business at Winipeg has rendered necessary the purchase of a piece of land at the rear of the premises owned by the Bank in that City, and occupied by the branch there since 1893, on which is being erected an extensive addition to the office.

there since 1893, on which is being erected an extensive addition to the omce. The completion of buildings in progress at the time of the last Annual Meeting accounts largely for the balance of the increase in Bank Premises.

ance of the increase in bank Premises. The Head Office and branches have been inspected as usual, and the independent audit alluded to last year has been continued, as will be seen from the certificate furnished by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Company at the end of the Balance Sheet.

The officers of the Bank continue to perform their duties to the satisfaction of the Directors.

DAVID MACLAREN, President



The Excelsior Life Insurance Co. Head Office ALL PREVIOUS RECORDS BROKEN during the first six months 191 or 1912. New Insurance applied for New Insurance Issued Insurance in force Cash Receipts, Premiums and Interest \$1,836,000.00 1.719,048.50 15,771,632.70 310,640.55 . . 4,415.01 Increase 153,814.85 Total Disbursements Decrease The Assets, reserve and Surplus Funds show corresponding More as a second To be a successful agent, you must represent a successful company. an opening for you, if you are a worker D. FASKEN, President. E. MARSHALL, General Manager.

THE CHRONICLE.

(OFFICIAL REPORT)

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT



AUTHORIZED CAPITA CAPITAL PAID UP RESERVE FUND

DIRECTORS :

4.000.000
3.000.000
3.000.000

J. A. VAILLANCOURT, Esq., President A. TURCOTTE, Esq. E. H. LEMAY, Esq. Hon.J. M. WILSON. Lt.-Col. CHAS. A. SMART. A. A. LAROCQUE, Esq. F. G. LEDUC, Manager, BEAUDRY LEMAN, Superintendent of Agencies YVON LAM ARRE, Inspector, HEAD OFFICE MONTPEAL.

MONTREAL.

WARD OFFICES - Mount Royal Ave. (cor. St. Denis), DeLorinier, DeLanadiere (cor. Mount Royal Ave.), Emard, St. Catherline St. East, St. Catherline St. Centre, Notre Dame St. West, Hoc claga, Longue Pointe, Maisonneuve, Pointe St. Charles, St. Edonard, St. Honry, St. Viateur, Laurier, Notre Dame St. West, Hoc claga, Longue Pointe, Maisonneuve, Pointe BANCHEZ, Bertherville, P.Q. Eduonton, Aita, Fournier, Ont, Joliette, P.Q. Laedine, P.Q. Lardine, P.Q. EAssonaption, P.Q. Longueul, P.Q. Louiseville, P.Q. Mont Laurier, P.Q. Quebec, P.Q. St. Accues, T.Q., St. Freire, Man., Three Rivers, P.Q., Vallevield, P.Q. Vankleek Hill, Ont, Winnipeg Man. The Bank Disses Circular Letters of Credit and Travellers' Money Orders, payable in all parts of the world; opens com-mercial credit accounts; buys drafts on foreign countries; sells cheques and nakes telegraphic remittances in all the principal cities in the world; takes special care of all collections entrusted to it, and tenits promptly at lowest exchange rates.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT-30th November, 1912.

CREDIT.

Balance at credit Profit and Loss Account. November 30th, 1911.\$ 32,291.67 Premium on issue of \$500,000

capital in 1912 . 225,000.00 Net Profits for the year ending

November 30th, 1912, after deducting costs of Management, Interest on Deposits and provition for bad and doubtful ac-

DERTT. Dividend paid 1st March, 1912 \$56,250.00 Dividend paid 1st of June, 1912 56,250.00 Dividend paid 1st of Sept., 1912 56,250.00 Dividend payable 1st Dec., 1912 56,250.00 Interest on payments on Capital issued in 1912 31.117.10 Written off Bank Premises and Fixtures 45.067.04 Carried to Officers' Pension Fund 5,000.00 Carried to Reserve Fund 350,000,00 Reserve for interests received in advance 50,000.00

Balance at credit of Profit and Loss, November 30th, 1912 ... 32.723.85

\$738.907.99

\$738,907.99

RESERVE FUND.

Balance at Credit, November 30th, 1911 Carried to Credit of this Account, November 30th, 1912

Balance at Credit of Reserve Fund, November 30th, 1912

Average of Capital . Percentage of Profits

\$2,869,370.00 16 4-5 per cent

Notes & Chaques on other Bks. 2 444,729.88

Due by other Banks in Canada 445,919.10

and Montreal Debentures. 1,816,720.45

(Signed) J. A. VAILLANCOURT, President.

.....\$ 289,488.30

GENERAL STATEMENT-30th November, 1912. LIABILITIES. ASSETS.

Specie

Dominion Notes

Due by other Banks in Eng-

British Consols and Federal

and Provincial Govern-ments, Cities of New York

Other Municipal Debentures

Other Canadian Debentures

land and Foreign Countries

Reserve Fund 3.000.000.00 Reserve for Interests paid in Advance . 50,000.00 Profit and Loss 32,723,85 Unclaimed Dividends ... 2,964.50 Dividends and Interests payable December 1st, 1912 ... 75,274.09 \$6,160,962.44 Deposits not bearing In-\$4,945,031.10 terest Deposits bearing interest ... 15,472,115.33 Notes in circulation 2.686.065.00 Due to other Banks in England and in Foreign Countries 1,200,489.40 Outstanding drafts drawn by Agencies on Head Office 232,599.46

Capital Stock paid up\$3,000,000.00

Call Loans on Bonds & Stock Call Leans on Parish, Municipal and School Corporations Deposit with Dominion Gov-24.536.300.29 ernment for Security of Circulation Time Loans to Municipal,

(Signed)

and Titles

Parish and School Corporations \$ 940,436.61 Notes discounted and current 19,618,161.62 Overdue Notes (Loss provided for) vided for) Mortgages on Properties 61.034.20 sold by the Bank 44,639,49 Real Estate 28.526.83 Bank Premises, Offices' Fixtures and other Assets ... 862,781.82 \$21,555,580.57

\$20,697,262.73

\$30,697,262.73

\$9,141,682.16

F. G. LEDUC, Manager.

\$2,650,000.00 \$3,000.900.00

350,000.00

1.347.786.00

160.153.62

718.203.06

201.500.00

607.575.64

989,962.66

119,643.45

THE CHRONICLE.

Montreal Stock Exchange

SUMMARY OF WEEK'S SALES AND QUOTATIONS.

•	Sales. D	d dav.	Net		
Security.			257	- 24	
Canadian Pacific	5,011	2593 x.D 137	138	+ ī*	1
"Soo" Common	100	714	73	+ 13	i
Detroit United	663		91		1
Illinois Preferred	105	91	14	+ i	1
Quebec Ry	164	13	138	- i	1
Toronto Railway	421	139	1024		1
Twin City	45	102	217	$+ 2\frac{1}{4}$ + 5 $\frac{1}{4}$	1
Winnipeg Ry.	75	2143	1171	- 51	1
Richelieu & Ontario	6,068	1114	81		1
Can. Car. Com	130	814	27	- 1	1
Can. Cement Com	1,138	27	27		
Can. Cement Pfd	550	921		+ 51	!
Dom. Can. Com	2,117	671	73		
Dom. Iron Pref	57	102	: :	;	
Dom Steel Corpn	2,625	57	57	- 1	
Lake of the Woods Com	460	128	1251	- 21	
Laurentide Com		2181	220	+ 11	
Mexican Power	••	81			
Montreal Power	2,031	225	233	+ 8	
Nova Scotia Steel Com	514	81	85	$^{+}_{+}$ $^{8}_{-}$ $^{2}_{2}$	
Ogilvie Com	35	123	121		
Ottawa Power	55	168	169		
Shawinigan	295	134	137		
Sherwin Williams Com	181	54	541	+ 1	
Spanish River Com	1,547	63	65 }	+ 28	
Steel Co. of Can. Com		27	27		
B.C. Packers Com	5	140			
Can. Converters		45	45	:	
Dom. Textile Com	721	801	781	- 18	
Dom. Textile Preferred	75			:	
Penmans Com	45	543	55	+ 1	
Tooke Bros. Com	5	45			
Crown Reserve	5,480	3.59 x.D	3.48	- 11	

The Bank of Nova Scotia's agency at Thorburn, N.S., sub to New Glasgow, has been closed.

Mr. Farquhar Robertson has been elected honorary president and chairman of directors of the Prudential Trust Company, and Mr. B. Hal Brown, vice-president and general manager, has been elected president and general manager.

With the exception of circulation which is \$5,000,000 higher at \$115,473,008, and foreign call loans, \$10,000,000 higher at \$111,812,858, the leading figures of the November bank return show, generally speaking, a decline from the high levels of October. Demand deposits at November 30 were \$376,820,372, a drop of \$7,000,000; notice deposits, \$635,810,713, a drop of \$4,000,000; Canadian call loans, \$70,608,521, a drop of \$3,300,000, and Canadian current loans \$874,721,593, a decline of \$5,000,000.

*

The East Canada Power & Pulp Co., Ltd., is now in liquidation, a winding-up order having been issued by the Superior Court in Murray Bay, Que., last week. The company failed to meet its bond interest when the last payment fell due on September 1st last. At the expiration of the usual three months' period on December 1st, the coupons were still unpaid and action was entered in the court at Murray Bay last week on behalf of the bondholders. The Montreal liquidator and a meeting of the creditors, bondholder s and shareholders has been called for December 27th, at Murray Bay, to appoint a permanent liquidator. The company was organized in 1911 with an authorized capital stock of \$1,500,000, and a bond issue of \$1,500,000, six per cent. bonds. The full authorized stock and bond issues are outstanding.

	Traffic	Return	s.						
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.									
Year to date.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Increase					
Nov. 30\$90			9,316,00 \$	\$21,519,000					
Week ending	1910.	1911.	1912.	Increase					
		2.478.000	2,771,000	293,000					
		2,522,000	2,825,000	303,000					
	GRAND TR	UNK RAILWA	Y						
Year to date.	1910.	1911.	1912	Increase					
Nov. 30\$	44,493,761 \$	48,650,249 \$5	2,506,819	\$3,856,570					
Week ending	1910.	1911.	1912.	Increase					
	838,345	892,957	1,005,097	112,140					
Dec. 7	825.943	929,821	1,052,340	122,519					
	ANADIAN NO	RTHERN RAI	WAY.						
Year to date.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Increase					
Nov. 30\$		15,655,900 \$1	9,311,800	\$3,65,900					
Week ending	1910.	1911.	1912.	Increase					
Dec. 7	339,200	461,600	567,900	106,300					
" 14	281,900	423,800	472,600	47,800					
	CITY RAPI	D TRANSIT C	OMPANY.						
Year to date.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Increase					
Nov. 30	\$6,812,468		\$7,398,188	\$341,000					
Week ending.	1910.	1911.	1912	Increase.					
Dec. 7	142,084	147,634	158,892	11,258					
		TRIC RAILWA	y Co.						
Week ending		1911.	1912.	Increase					
Dec. 1		44,692	47,608	2,916					
" 8		48,096	58,282	5,186					
" 15		46,333	50,160	3,827					
		NITED RAILW	AY.						
Week ending	1910.	1911.	1912.	Increase					
Nov. 7		\$187,563	213,872	26,309					
** 14		179,094	213,776	34,682					
" 21	. 161,060	179,459	213,255	33,796					
" 30	206,901	241,302	284,218	42,916					
		ERIOR TRACTI							
	1910.	1911.	1912.	Decrease*					
Nov. 7	20,795		20,455	1.031					
" 14	20,627		20.247	608					
" 21	20,995		21,195	742					
. 30	27,160	27,506	28,081	575					
Dec. 7		21,256	21,668	412					
	 Due to S 	trike of Em	loyees.						
MON	EY AND	EXCHANGE	RATES.						
		To-day La	st week.	A Year Ago					
Call money in M	Iontreal.	6 %	6 %	5-51%					
Can money in a	oronto	6 %	6 % 6 %	5-51%					

	To-day	Last week.	A Year Ago
Call money in Montreal	6 %	6 %	5-51%
" " in Toronto	6 %	6 %	5-51%
" " in New York	41%	41 %	31-4 %
" " in London	31-4%	4-41%	31-31%
Bank of England rate	5 %	5 %	4 %
Consols	74	41	77 k
Demand Sterling	91	9,18	918
Sixty days' sight Sterling.	8 _{1³6}	8 1	811
CANADIAN	BANK (LEARINGS	

Provide the second second second	Week ending	Week ending	Week ending	Week ending	
	Dec. 19, 1912	1 ec. 12, 1912	Dec. 21, 1911	Dec. 22, 1910	
Montreal	\$60,294,251	\$09,567,315	\$51,971,216	\$40,850,495	
Toronto	45,141,838	48,394,272	41,591,921	36,134,362	
Ottawa	4,249,129	3,578,863	5,729,956	4,096,306	

BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT

Yesterday's weekly Bank of England Statement showed a proportion of reserve to liability of 42.98 p.c. This compares with 48.07 p.c. last week.

DOMINION CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

Ontolas 21 1019 4115 749 414	April 30, 1912 \$113 169,722
October 31, 1912.\$115,748,414	March 31 113,443,633
Sept. 30 115,995,602 August 31 116,210,579	February 29 114,063,104
July 31 113,794,845	January 31 113,188,88
June 30 111.932.239	Decemter 31, 1911. 115,149,749
May 31 113,114,914	November 30 115,786,286
Specie held by Receiver-G	eneral and his assistants :-
Oct. 31, 1912\$103,054,008	May 31, 1912\$98,831,169
Seit 30 103,041,850	April 30 98,570,930
August 31 103,014,276	March 31 98,892,395
July 31 100,400,698	February 29 99,587,787
June 30 98,141,536	January 31 98,693,907

THE CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, DECEMBER 20, 1912



THE CHRONICLE.

List of Leading Stocks and Bonds

CORRECTED TO THURSDAY, December 19th, 1912

	prices o Last sale	of one share	at present prices.	Annual Dividend	Capital subscribed	Capital paid up	Rest Fund	Per cent'g" of Rest to paid up Capital	When Dividend payable.
	Asked B	a. 5	Per Cent.						
tish North America			5 00	10+1	4.866,667	4,866,667	2.774.000 12,500,000	57.00 83 33	April, October.
ninion		100		12+2	4.975,700	4,962,810	5,962,810	120,15	March, June, Sept., Dec. Jan., April, July, Octo
niiton		100		11	3,000,000 2,998,300	3,000,000	3,430,600 2,650,000		March, June, Sept., Dec
nhelaga me Bank of Canada perial.		100		7	1,370.000	2,967,390 1,291,885	450,000	34.83	March, June, Sept., Dec March, June, Sept., Dec
ernationale				12	6.697.810 10,0 0 0,000	6 556 161 1,359,833	6,556,161	100.00	Feb., May, August, Nov
rehants Bank of Canada	193 1	2 100	5 18	10	6,758,900	6,725.085	5.900,000		March, June, Sept., Dec
tropolitan Bank	203 2	2 100	5 41	10	1,000,000	1,000,000 4,000,000	1,250,000	125.00	Jan., April, July, Octo Jan., April, July, Octo
ntreal. Monale. W Brunewick. XD	246 2 142 1		4 87 4 92	10+2	16,000,000 2,000,000	16,009,000 2,000,000	16,000.001	100.00	March, June, Sept., De
Brunewick XD	1			13	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,790,000	179.00	Feb., May, August, No. Jan., April, July, Octo
rthern Crown Bank		100		6 14.	2,8 2,430 4,692,700	2.666.982 4.527,280	250,000 8,238,192		January, July. Jan., April, July. Octo
wincial Bank of Canada				12	3,849,000	3.800,33	4,300,330	113.16	March, June, Sept., De Jan., April, July, Octo
hec		100	5 26	7	2,500,000	2,500,060	500,000 1,250,000		March, June, Sept., De
al	223 .	100	5 38	12	11,420,100	11,408,330	12,393,163		Jan., April, July, Octo
ndard	9001	100		13	2,499,100 1,092,400	2,330,250 1,025,100	2,930,250 300,090	29,27	Jan., April, July, Octo Feb., May, Aug. Noven Feb., May, August, No
onto	2009	. 100 50 100	5 75 5 33	11+1	5,000,100	4,994.250	5,994,250		March, June, Sept., De
eouver yburn Security		. 100	5 33	8	5,000,004 1,172,700	5 0 10,000 841,830	3,104,64	62.09	March, June, Sept., De
MISCRILANEOUS STOCKS.		. 100		5	620,000	310,000	15,908	4.84	
I Telephone	161 1	58 100	4 96		12,500,000	12,500,000			Jan., April, July, Oet
l Telephone U. Packers Assn "A" pref.		100		1	635,000 522,500	635 000			Cumulative.
do Com adian Pacific X D		100	3 89	6	1,511,400	1,511,400	••••••		do March, June, Sept., De
adian Car Com	8:23	51 100	4 83	743	198,000,000	196,806,621	• • • • • • •		April, October.
do Pfd		100		4	3,500,000 5,000,000	3,500,000 5,000 060			Jan., April, July, Oct
		100		7+1	5,640,000	5,392,736 13,500,000			Jan., April, July, Oct
Do, Pfd Con. Rubber Con do Pref	. 93	5 100	7 52 4 70	1	10,500,000 2,802,440	10,500,000			Jan., April, July, Oct
do Pref	48	100 100 100	7 00	7	1,972,860	1.972,860			Jan., April, July, Oet
ndian Converters. wn Reserve roit United Ry	3 50 3. 73	18	6 84	60	1,999,987	1,999,957			Wonthly.
minion Coal Preferred	115 1	12 100	6 08	57	12,500,000	12,500,000 3,000,000			February, August.
minion Textile Co. Com XI	791	78; 100 100	6 31		5 000,000	6.000,000			Jan., April, July, Oet
n. Iron & Steel Pfd	102	100	6 68 6 86	ļ	1,859,030	5,000,000			Jan., April. July, Oct
minion steel Corpn	. 0.1		6 98	•	34,598,600	34,598,600	•••••		Jan., April, July, Oct
luth Superior Traction	159	100	5 03	4	3.500,000	3,500,000 1,400,000			Jan., April, July, Oet Jan., April, July, Oet
do Preferred		100	5 03	1	7,463,703				Initial Div. Jan., April, July, Oct
nois Trae. Pfd XI		91 100	6 56	i	5,304,000				Jan., April, July, Oet
ministiquia Power	222 2	20 100	2 70	26	2,000,000	2.000.000			Feb., May, August, February, August.
te of the Woods Mill. Co. Com do do Pfd	126 1	251 100	6 34	8	2,100,000	2,100,000			Jan., April, July, Oct
skay Companies Com		100		5	1,500,000 41,380,400	41,380,400			March, June, Sept., D. Jan., April, July, Oct
do Pfd		100		1	50,000,000				Jan., April, July, Oct
do Pra	139	38 100	5 03	1	2,400,000 20,832,000	2,400,000			May, November
do Pfd		100		Ť	10,418,000	8,400,000			April, October,
strant Light Ht. & Purs Co.	0.05	100 33 100	8 82	8	3,000,000				March, June, Sept. De Feb., May, August, No
ntreal Street Railway ntreal Telegraph		100		10	10,000,000	10,000,000			January July
thern Ohio Traction Co.	80	75 100	2 52		2,000,000		•••••		Jan., April, July, Oet March, June, Sept., D
cotia Steel & Coal Co. Com	851	85 100	7 01	6	6,000,000	6,000,000			
do Pfd Xi do Pfd	0 123 1	21 100 100	6 50		1.030,600	2,500,000			Jan., April, July, Oet March, September. March, June, Sept., D
do Pfd.		100 55 100	5 73		2,000,000			1	
do Pref	00	86 100	7 20 6 74	è	2,150,600	1,075,000			Feb. May, August, No Feb. May, August, No
hellou & Ont. Nav. Co	. 117]	14 100	6 82		9,500,000	3,132,000			March, June, Sept., D
de Janiero. winighan Water & PowerCo		47 100	4 28	4	37,625,000	37,625.000			Jan., April, July, Oet
Paulo T.I. & P			3 71	10	10,000,000				ten Annii Inin Oni
ede Rys & Light Co	1	100 38 100			13,875,000	13,875,000			
City Preferred		100			2,826,20	2,826,200			Jan., April, July, Oet
in City Rapid Transit Co	. 103	02 100 100	5 82	5	20, 100, 000 800,000	800,000			Jan., April, July, Octo
ndsor Hotel nnipeg Electric Railway Co XI		17		10	1,000.00	1,000,000	•••••••••		May, November Jan., April, July

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STOCK AND BOND LIST, Continued

			UC	N MILL				
BONDS	Closing P Quotations e		per	Amount outstanding.	When Interest due,	Where Interest payable	Date of Maturity.	REMARKS
			an- num					
Bell Telephone Co Can. Car & Fdy			5 6	\$3,649,000 3,500,000	lst Oct. 1st Apl 1st June 1st Dec.	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl.	April 1st, 1925 Dec. 1st, 1939	Red.at 110 aft. Nov.'19 or in pt.aft.Nov '11
Can. Converters Can. Con. Rubber Co		94	6 61		lst June 1st Dec. 1st Apl. 1st Oct.	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	Dec. 1st, 1926 Oct 1st, 1946	Redeemable at 110 after Oct. 1st, 191
Can. Cement Co Dominion Coal Co		993 981	61 5	5,000,000 6,300,000	lst Apl. 1st Oct. 1st May 1st Nov.	••••••	April 1st, 1940	Redeemable at 110 Red. at 105 and Int.after May 1st,1910
Dom. Iron & Steel Co Dom. Tex. Sers, '' A ''		9 3	54 6	7,332,000 758,500	lst Jan. 1st July 1 March 1 Sept.	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl Royal Trust Co. Mtl.	Inly 1st 1929	
" "В"		101	6	1,000,000			"	Redeemable at pa after 5 years
" " C "		98	6	1,000,000	, .,		"	Red. at 105 and Interest
" "D " Havana Electric Railway		• •		450,000	"	52 Broadway, N.Y.	". Feb. 1st. 1912	
Halifax Tram		::	5	200 000	let lan let hale	Bk of Montreal M*1	Jan 1st. 1916	
Keewatin Mill Co		100	6	750,000	1st March Sept.	Royal Trust Co., Mtl.	Sept. 1st, 1916	Redeemable at 110
Lake of the Woods Mill Co	108	•••	6	1,000,000	lst. June 1st Dec.	Merchants Bank of Canada, Montreal.	June 1st. 1932	,
Laurentide Paper Co	uı	110	6	947,305	52 Jan. 2 July	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl.		
Mexican Electric L. Co Mex. L't & Power Co	83		5	5,778,600	lst Jan. 1st July 1st Feb. 1st Aug.		July 1st, 1935 Feb. 1st, 1933	
Montreal L. & Pow. Co.	993	99			lst Jan. 1st. July		Jan. 1st, 1932	Red. at 105 and Int. after 1912
Montreal Street Ry. Co Ogilvie Flour Mills Co		106	4 <u>1</u> 6	1,750,000		Bk. of Montreal, Mtl.	1. Contract of the second s	Redeemable at 105 an Interest
Penmans	. 92	90	5	2,000,000	lst May 1st Nov.	Bk. of M., Mtl. & Ln.	Nov 1st, 1926	Redeemable at 110 after Nov. 1,1911
Price Bros			6	833,000	lst June 1st Dec,		June 1st, 1923	6
Quebec Ry. L & P. Co Rio Janeiro.		58	ð 5	25,000,000	0 I Jan. I July	C. B. of C. London	Jan. 1st, 1933	5
Sao Paulo		.:	5 5	1 620 000	ol July 1st Jan	Nat. Trust Co. Tor B. of M., Tor. & N.Y	Feb. 1-t. 191	9
Winnipeg Electric West India Electric			5	4,000,000	0 2 Jan. 2nd July	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl	Jan. 1st. 193	5

Montreal Tramways Company WINTER SERVICE TIME TABLE, 1912-1913

Lachine:

From Post Office: 20 mins, service from 5.40 a.m. to 12.00 midnight Lachine: 20 5.10 a.m. to 12.15 midnight Sault au Recollet and St. Vincent de Paul:

Fr	om St.	. Deni	s Statio	n:		
	15	mins.	service	from	5.15 a.m.	to 9.00 a.m.
	30	**	**	4.4		to 4.00 p.m.
	15	+ 4	* 1	**	4.00 p.m.	to 8.00 p.m.
	30	**		5.4	8.00 p.m.	to 12.00 midnight.
Fr	om St	. Vinc	ent:-			
	15 I	nins.	service	from	5.45 a.m.	to 9.30 a.m.
	30	**		++	9.30 a.m.	to 4.30 p.m.
	15	**	**	••	4.30 p.m.	to 8.30 p.m.
	30	**	**	* *	8.30 p.m.	to 12.00 midnight.
	Cars	from	St. Deni	is, 12.0	0 and 12.4	10 midnight to Henderson only.
Ma	untai					
F	om Pa	ark A	venue a	nd Mo	unt Roya	11:
					5.40 a.m.	to 12.20 midnight.
F			Avenu			
	20	mins.	service	e from	a 5.50 a.	m. to 12.30 midnight.
Car	rtiery	tille:				
P.1			n Junct			
		mins.	service	from		to 8.40 p.m.
	40				8.40 p.m.	to 12.00 midnight.
P.3			ville:			
		mins.	service	from		to 9.00 p.m.
	40				9.00 p.m.	to 12.20 midnight.
Bo	ut de	1.11	e:			
	30	mine	and man links	1	5 00 a m	to 9.00 a.m.
	65	ununs.	80.1.4.00	trom		
	20		**			to 1.00 p.m.
	60	**				to 8.00 p.m. to 12.00 midulght.
					8.00 p.m.	to 12.00 midnight.
Tet	traul	tville	e:			
	15	mins.	service	from	5.00 a.m.	to 6.30 a.m.
	30		**			to 8.00 p.m.
	00				a	to aloo pint.







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