The Chronicle



Banking, Insurance and Finance

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GOVERNMENT RURAL CREDITS.

Details have recently become available of a scheme of Government rural credits which is being worked upon by the authorities of the three prairie provinces, is designed to furnish mortgage money to farmers at 6 per cent. and, with the necessary legislation passed this winter, to come into force next spring. It is intended to make use of the amortisation principle, loans being granted for 20, 30 or 40-year terms, principal and interest to be repaid in equal annual instalments. At the same time, it will be possible for the borrower to repay any mortgage in full at any half-yearly period. In Manitoba-and it is understood that in the two other prairie provinces similar schemes are likely to be adopted-arrangements are to be controlled by a central body known as the Rural Credits' Association, under the chairmanship of a permanent Commissioner. Local administration will be in the hands of the municipal councils, with whom the neighbourhood adoption of the scheme rests. Applications for loans will be made through the municipalities to the central authority, the municipality guaranteeing the Government against loss on the loans placed in the municipality to the extent of five per cent. The stock of the Rural Credits Association is to be held jointly by the Government and the borrowers, it being a condition of each loan that a borrower take 5 per cent. of it in shares of the Association, these shares being surrendered when the loan is paid off, and re-distributed to new borrowers. To set the scheme in operation in Manitoba, the Government, it is said, will arrange to borrow from the banks at five per cent, the sum of \$1,000,000, and to subscribe for \$100,000 worth of stock in the association. The government will subsequently proceed to issue guaranteed five per cent, bonds which will be free from all local taxation, in order to supply the necessary funds. Special arrangements are being made to keep down administration expenses.

Such is the new scheme in outline, and its working-out in practise will be watched with a good deal of interest. There are certain to be hitches from time to time—no large scheme of this kind ever got under way without them. It is evident that the 6 per cent. rate to borrowers can only be justified

if it covers both the interest on the funds and the legitimate expenses of administration. Possibly the Manitoba Government will be raise funds for this scheme at about 5 per cent. But there is no certainty in these times that that will be the case, and the details of the scheme already published show that it is intended to put some of the cost of administration on other departments of the Government. In other words, it is intended that the whole body of taxpayers shall contribute the cost of giving favors to a comparatively few borrowers. To what extent would-be borrowers will be in a position to qualify for the Government's offer through having their land free of encumbrances remains to be seen. It is thought that at the owiset probably comparatively few will be able to take advantage of it. But if there are more applicants than funds, it is not unlikely that political friends will get the preference, and not for the reason that they are better farmers than the other fellows.

The scheme may indirectly do some good if it opens the eyes of the Government to the grave disabilities under which the companies loaning in the western provinces now labour-disabilities which have resulted in what is commonly known as a first mortgage being in fact anything but a real first mortgage. With the Government itself in the position of a mortgagor of farm lands, there should be some improvement in this respect. ever that may be, it seems that the Manitoba Gov-ernment's financial plans are unlikely to meet more than a small proportion of the normal demand for mortgage loans in the province, or to put it inversely-a minority of borrowers will be exceptionally favored by a paternal Government. Significantly enough, the "Grain Growers' Guide" remarks that it is doubtful whether it would be desirable to establish a Government monopoly in farm mortgages, and it urges that all legislative restrictions should be removed from the private companies in order that they may compete with the Government on the best possible terms. Evidently, there will still be lots of scope for private lenders whether in the prairie provinces or in British Columbia, where some sort of a Government scheme with loans at 61/2 per cent. is already in

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BANK

Undivided Profits, \$1,414,424 Reserve Fund, \$16,000,000 Capital Paid up, \$16,000,000 \$365,215,542 Total Assets

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The Chronicle

Banking, Insurance and Finance

ESTABLISHED 1881.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

F. WILSON-SMITH. Proprietor.

ARTHUR H. ROWLAND, Editor.

Office:

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1916

THE OCTOBER BANK STATEMENT.

At the end of October, the total deposits of the public with the banks for the first time exceeded thirteen hundred million dollars. There was during October, a very sharp rise in the demand deposits to the new high figure of \$489,230,234, a gain for the month of \$35,082,185. In considerable part this rise is doubtless due to the increase of over \$22 millions in the banks' Canadian loans and discounts. The notice deposits which in September reached a new high record of \$816,374,171, reacted in October to \$814,297,404, a decrease for the month of \$2,076,967. There were heavy drains on this account in connection with the payment of a 30 per cent. instalment upon the recently-issued War Loan, and probably also, as in the case of the former loan, many subscribers took advantage of the discount offered to those paying up their instalments in full. Under the circumstances, a recession of only two million dollars in the notice deposits is notably small, and indicates a very satisfactory condition of affairs in regard to their continued accumulation.

CIRCULATION VERY LARGE.

As a result of the payments on the War Loan, the Dominion Government balances were \$40,991,302 at the end of October, a gain of \$16,691,150 over the end of September. It has been suggested that during November, the Government's balances will have been considerably increased both through the payment of a further instalment of the recent War Loan and also through the collection of the tax on Business Profits. The latter tax, it was assumed, would produce fully ten million dollars this year and the addition of this amount plus the instalment on the War Loan would raise the Government bank balances for the time being to respectable dimensions.

There was again during October a large increase in the banks' circulation, which expanded by \$9,746,636 to \$145,031,667. The seasonal demand on circulation caused by crop-moving is usually at its height about the end of October, and important

influences in the expansion of circulation are also being exercised at the present time by high prices, the payment of high wages to munition workers and the expansion of the Canadian armies. A very large amount of currency beyond that normally required is undoubtedly being absorbed in the military camps and barracks.

LOANS INCREASING.

The banks' loan accounts showed a considerable expansion during October. Call loans in Canada were increased by \$2½ millions to \$90,412,023, and call loans abroad by \$15,468,630 to \$189,346,216, New York balances apparently being drawn upon in connection with the latter's expansion. Current loans and discounts show a notable gain for the month of \$22,382,466, rising to \$774,928,222. High prices necessitate correspondingly large loans to move the crops. Possibly also, financing of large subscribers to the War Loan accounts in part for this increase. It is likely that during November, some of the firms called upon to pay the Business Profits Tax have been considerable borrowers from

The banks' reserve position remains practically the same as at the end of September. Against circulation and deposits of all kinds, immediately available reserves of specie and Dominion note holdings, deposits in the Central Gold Reserve and to secure the note issues, bank balances abroad and foreign call loans were in a proportion at the end of October of 31.2 per cent. The end of September proportion was 31.3 per cent.

BANKS' NEW CREDIT TO BRITISH GOVERN-MENT.

It was announced this week by Mr. Edson L. Pease, president of the Canadian Bankers' Association, that arrangements have been completed by a syndicate of the Canadian banks for the extension of a revolving credit for six months and for an amount of \$20,000,000, to the British Royal Wheat Commission for the purpose of purchasing wheat

A similar credit for \$25,000,000 has been arranged in Canada. in New York. To facilitate the New York transaction a company known as the Wheat Export Company was organize with a nominal capital by the agents of the Royal Wheat Commission. The credit thus becomes a commercial transaction along customary lines between the banks and this company, but with the backing of the British Gov-It is understood that similar arrange-l be made in Canada. This arrangement raises the total credits granted by the Canadian ments will be made in Canada. banks to the British Governments to \$120 millions.

THE QUEBEC BANK MERGER.

The recently-announced offer of the Royal Bank to purchase the assets of the Quebec Bank was formally accepted by the shareholders of the latter institution at a meeting called for the purpose and held at Quebec on Tuesday. The matter will now go forward for the formal approval of the Treasury Board at Ottawa. As no opposition of any kind has been raised to the proposal, it is anticipated that the formal assent of the Government will be readily given. The Royal Bank will then take over the business of the Quebec Bank as at December

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The Bank of British North America

fatabilahed in 1836.

Incorporated by Reyal Charter in 1840

Paid-up Capital, \$4,866,666.66 Reserve Fund, - 3,017,333.33

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126 BRANCHES IN CANADA

THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF CANADA.

The half-yearly report of the Trust and Loan Company of Canada for the period ended September 30th last indicates that the affairs of this Company are maintained in admirable condition. From a variety of causes, loaning operations continue to be restricted; the companies are of necessity marking time. Throughout Canada, the demand for mortgage loans has fallen away very considerably from the pre-war standard. Grossly unfair legislation, in effect denying to mortgagors their ordinary rights at common law has been enacted in some of the Western provinces. The companies have had imposed upon them the necessity of maintaining particularly strong cash positions to meet possible demands in connection with the repayment of maturing debentures which owing to war exigencies holders are unable or unwilling to renew. It is in such circumstances that the full benefit, of

conservatism in management during prosperous times is felt. The Trust and Loan Company has always been noted for the care exercised in the administration of its affairs, and the result of this policy is now seen in the fine position maintained during a period of adverse conditions.

The trend of the Company's business during the half-year, is indicated in the reduction of its Canadian mortgages by about \$460,000 from \$15,570,323 to \$15,106,990. Funds thus released were used in part for the repayment of the Company's debentures which were reduced by approximately \$300,000 during the six months and in part further to swell the Company's ready cash, this being increased during the half-year by about \$200,000. The Company holds British Treasury bills of a market value in excess of \$1,900,000, which with cash

in bank give the Company cash assets of over \$2,100,000. This is obviously a very fine position. (Continued on p. 1155)

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE BANK STATEMENT, OCTOBER, 1916.

	Oet. 31, 1916.	Sept. 30, 1916.	Oct. 31, 1915.	Month's Movement, 1916.	Month's Movement, 1915.	Year's Movement.
Assets. Dominio! Notes. Deposit in Central Gold Reserve. Notes of other Banks. Cheques on other Banks.	67,260,588 \$ 122,667,047 35,660,000 17,558,145 6,856,837	65,026,146 \$ 134,433,652 24,010,000 15,272,607 59,782,082 6,854,266	61,724,773 136,223,275 11,750,000 14,213,516 57,016,990 6,770,645	-11,766,603 + $11,650,000$ + $2,280,511$ + $19,171,063$	+ 6,404,369 + 3,900,000 + 2,236,731 + 12,719,233 + 3,336	+ 80,192
Deposit to secure Note issues Deposits with and balances due other Banks in Canada Due from Banks, etc., in U.K. Due from Banks, etc., elsewhere. Dom. and Prov. Securities Can. Mun. For. Pub. Securities Rlwy. & other Bonds & Stocks	6,850,713 29,591,786 71,159,159 40,759,416 163,380,276 66,000,404 270,140,096 90,412,023	9,135,586 24,661,857 73,531,799 41,127,376 161,162,630 67,139,320 269,429,326 88,145,851	10,856,960 27,068,942 45,335,59- 14,214,33 38,985,38- 74,406,85 127,606,56 74,574,27 120,681,62	$egin{array}{lll} +&4,929,924\\ -&2,372,640\\ 1&&367,960\\ 6&+2,217,646\\ -&1,138,916\\ 7&+&710,770\\ 0&+2,266,572\\ 0&+&15,468,630 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} + 7,687,407 \\ + 4,648,324 \\ 6 + 57,212 \\ 6 + 2,173,564 \\ 7 + 227,371 \\ 7 + 2,458,141 \\ 7 + 2,995,384 \\$	$\begin{array}{l} + \;\; 2.522.844 \\ + \;\; 25.823.565 \\ + \;\; 26.545.085 \\ + 124.394.890 \\ - \;\; 8.406.446 \\ + 142.533.529 \\ + \;\; 15.837.753 \\ + \;\; 68.664.592 \end{array}$
Call Loans in Canada. Call Loans outside Canada. Total Call and Short Loans. Current Loans and Discounts. n Canada. Current Loans and Discounts outside. Total Current Loans & Discounts Loans to Dominion Government. Loans to Provincial Governments. Loans to Cities, Towns, etc Bank Premises	189,346,216 279,758,239 774,928,222 79,459,621 854,387,843 12,728,655 1,476,240 37,613,530 49,903,526	49,054,002	195,255,89 780,785,76 49,612,99 830,398,76 5,000,0 4,853,5 45,682,2 48,082,6	14 + 17,73,50. 14 + 22,382,46 15 + 9,510,40 139 + 31,892,87 100 + 1,894,68 100 + 372,50 100 + 1,095,21 100 + 218,67 100 + 218,67	6 + 9,778,99 $6 + 465,10$ $2 + 10,164,10$ $40 + 286,84$ $15 + 1,753,89$ $74 + 151,01$	7 — 5,857,532 8 + 29,846,636 5 + 23,989,104 + 7,728,655 3 — 3,377,280 9 — 8,068,700 2 + 1,823,856
Liabilities. Notes in Circulation Due to Dominion Government. Due to Provincial Governments Deposits in Canada, payable	\$ 145,031,667 40,991,302 21,051,899 489,230,234	\$ 135,285,031 24,300,152 23,745,661	\$ 122,782,3 12,563,3 23,129,5	233 +\$ 9,746,6 525 + 16,691,1 277 - 2,693,7 193 + 35,082,1	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Deposits in Canada, payanafter notice. Total Deposits of Public in Car Deposits elsewhere than Canada Total deposits, other than Gov	814,297,40 1,303,527,63 in 166,200,92 1,469,728,56 9,886,29	816,374,171 1,270,522,220 8 149,744,98 1,420,267,20 10,910,15	5 111,236, 5 1,204,615, 13,909	$ \begin{array}{r} 043 \\ + 33,005,3 \\ 345 \\ + 16,455,3 \\ + 265,113,\\ - 1,023, \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 418 \\ + 40,723,9 \\ 943 \\ - 17,035,4 \\ 178 \\ + 23,688, \\ 855 \\ + 2,985,3 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} 122 \\ +210,148,59 \\ 126 \\ +54,964,58 \\ +265,113,17 \\ -4,023,68 \\ +2,208,93 \end{array}$
Due to Bks. & Correspts. in U. Due to Banks & Correspts. el- where. Due to Imperial Government. Total Liabilities.	13,625,71	12,920,61	11,076	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	100	
Capital, etc. Capital paid up Reserve Fund Loans to Directors & their firm Greatest Circulation in Mon	\$ 113,030,8 113,022,9 8,194,8	78 \$ 113,025,5 33 113,022,9 02 8,245,0	33 47 112,75 8,32	2,333 1,233 — 50	$\frac{1}{1245}$ + $\frac{308}{171}$,236 — \$ 955,2 ,675 + 270,6 ,936 — 126,4 ,386 + 23,927,8

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INCORPORATED 1869

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The Bank of Ottawa

Established 1874

Head Office

OTTAWA, Canada

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- - 55,000,000 Total Assets, over

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THE ARTFUL DODGERS.

So-called "investment houses" in New York are again busy making philanthropic offers to holders of deferred dividend life policies. One firm, located somewhere in Wall Street has the sauce to say that "this corporation is engaged in the business of doing more for life insurance policyholders than the insurance companies can or will do." The same firm states that letters will shortly be sent out to 10,000 life insurance agents and to a large number of policyholders notifying them of "the facilities

At this time of day, it ought to be fairly obvious to any policyho'der that offers of this sort received by him are not always what they seem. The policyholder's common-sense will tell him that a firm located in Wall Street would not be anxious to get hold of his life policy unless they could see their way to making a pretty handsome profit out of the deal. As a matter of fact, the piffle indulged in by gentry of this type about doing more for policyholders than the life companies can or will, is so much dust thrown in the eyes of the policyholder to blind him to what is in effect not far short of a heartless swindle. The frequent procedure of these artful dodgers is to offer to deferred dividend policyholders, whose policies are coming due at no very distant date, their surrender value plus a fraction of the coming dividend, persuading the policyholder, of course, that they are giving him a big bargain. In reality they are swinding him out of much that he should have; for their own purpose is to take an assignment of the policy, pay the two or three premiums yet remaining, and at the end of the distribution period draw the guaranteed cash value, plus the accruing dividend, thereby reaping a tremendous profit on their investment. If the policyholder should die in the meantime, they get the face amount of the asurance which the beneficiary should have had, and their profits are immensely increased. If, at the end of the dividend period, the insured is in bad health—not likely to live long-the purchaser merely draws the dividend, maintains the insurance in force, and soon thereafter, on the death of the insured ,receives the face amount of the policy.

Policyholders who receive offers of this kind will do well to put them in the waste paper basket. If they are not strong-minded enough to do that forthwith, let them submit the idea to the company whose policy they hold, and they will very speedily be enlightened as to the true character of these offers. Agents will be able to do good service to their policyholders by keeping a sharp look-out for circulars of this sort and at once exposing their

true character.

STATE HAIL INSURANCE RESULTS.

The State Hail Insurance Commissioner of North Dakota pronounces a thorough-going failure the compulsory hail insurance plan in that State. The plan has been in effect six years, and has never been able to pay losses in full, though the rates have been successively raised. Last year \$33,116 was collected, and \$33,125 paid out on a basis of only 38 per cent. of the losses sustained by the

About 150 banks in the United States are now advertising life insurance. The idea is the opening of savings accounts and their use to pay premiums.

THE TRUST & LOAN COMPANY OF CANADA.

(Continued from p. 1153)

The Company is in fact amply equipped to take care of any demand for the repayment of its debent res, or to meet any unexpected or unfavor-

able development that may occur.

Following the Company's consistent policy of carrying their investments at market value only, and for that purpose revaluing them from time to time, the Statutory Reserve Fund investments have been written down by \$225,000 as a result of a re-valuation at September 30th, the first that it has been possible to make since the outbreak of war owing to the previous unavailability of Stock Exchange quotations. The Statutory Reserve Fund is accordingly reduced to \$2,118,785, but with the Special Reserve Account of \$675,000, the reserves of the Company remain at over 90 per cent. of the paid-up capital of \$3,000,000.

A sati-factory feature of the half-year is the reduction amounting to nearly \$40,000, in the amount of overdue interest. At \$74,755 this is now very small. Profits for the period at approximately \$331,000 reach a new high level, the present figures comparing with \$294,015 in the preceding half-year and with \$301,860 in the corresponding six months of 1915. After making the customary allocations to reserve, an interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum is paid less income tax, the slightly increased balance of \$21,490 being

carried forward.

The Glens Falls has received an additional Dominion license to transact automobile insurance.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

of CANADA

Head Office, TORONTO

124 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION



THE business man who has customers in various parts of Canada or elsewhere will find the services of this Bank of invaluable assistance in collecting drafts,



Montreal Branch: 136 ST. JAMES STREET E. C. GREEN, Manager.

The Trust and Loan Co.

OF CANADA

\$14,600,000.00 Capital Subscribed. . 2,920,000.00 Paid-up Capital, . 2,839,855.73 Reserve Funds, .

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PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY

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MONTREAL.

STREET

Insurance of every kind placed derrespondence at lowest possible rates. Real Estate and Insurance Departments

B. HAL. BROWN, President and Gen. Manager.

PROTECTION-SAVINGS -INVESTMENT

"3 in 1" All the three features of savings, protection and investment are combined in the participating endowment policies issued by The Mutual Life of Canada.

Savings. Many who would save little or nothing under any other system have succeeded with the help of an endowment policy in securing "the first thousand."

investment. No other security is more safe than a Mutual Life endowment policy, and as to profit, these policies return from \$120 to \$210 for every hundred invested in them, in addition to the protection afforded.

Protection. In addition to the savings and investment features, the home of the policyholder is absolutely protected throughout the endowment term for the amount of the contract—which is therefore the best security a man can hold.

The Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada WATERLOO, ONTARIO.

FOUNDED A.D. 1819

THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PARIS, FRANCE

SURPLUS TO POLICY-HOLDERS, \$5,754,937

THOMAS F. DOBBIN, Manager for Canada BDMUND FOSTER, Superintendent of Agencies.

LEWIS BUILDING, ST. JOHN ST., MONTREAL Applications for Agencies invited

Royal Trust C

Capital Fully Paid Reserve Fund

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EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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OFFICE AND SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS: 107 St. James St., MONTREAL.

BRANCEZES: Calgary, Edmonton, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina, St. John, N. B., St. John's, Nfld., Toronto, Vancouver, Victoria, Winnipes.

WESTERN

Assurance Company Incorporated in 1851

FIRE, EXPLOSION, OCEAN MARINE AND INLAND MARINE INSURANCE

ASSETS

over

\$4,000,000.00

LOSSES paid since organization of Com-

· · · over

\$63,000,000

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TORONTO

THE LAW UNION & ROCK

INSURANCE CO. LIMITED, LONDON. Assets Exceed - \$48,500,000.00

Over \$12,500,000 invested in Canada. FIRE and ACCIDENT RISKS accepted. Canadian Head Office: 57 Beaver Ball Hill, MONTREAL.

Agents wanted in unrepresented towns in Canada.

W. D. Arken, Superintendent,

Accident Dept,

Canadian Manager

C. R. G. JOHNSON, POIRIER & JENNINGS, INC. BROKERS INSURANCE

ETNA INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD ST. PAUL FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.

11 ST. SACRAMENT STREET MONTREAL, P.Q

A MINIMUM BUILDING CODE WANTED.

That the Canadian Commission of Conservation should recommend to the provinces the adoption of a standard minimum building code, formulating a code that would be elastic enough to be applicable to every city and town in the country, was the recommendation made by Mr. J. Grove Smith, of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, in an address before the Commission of Conservation. The several provincial governments might then be influenced to endorse this code and to enforce its application, thus ensuring uniform municipal building regulations throughout the Dominion.

Included in this code, said Mr. Soith, should be recognised Canadian standards and tests. To this end, the Dominion Government should establish a Bureau of Standards, for the testing of all materials, devices and appliances used in building construction, electrical construction and fire protection, and for the promulgation of standards relative thereto. The establishment of such a bureau would meet with approval throughout Canada and would remove the suspicion with which architects and builders view private standards and tests.

PRESENT REGULATIONS IMPERFECT.

Without exception, continued Mr. Smith, it could be said that the building ordinances in all the cities and many of the larger towns in Canada are all imperfect. Many are obsolete and constitute a mass of disordered, undigested and conflicting rules. In the matter of fire danger, proper safe-guards have been neglected. Every city by-law provides for the cutting-off of certain maximum areas by firewalls that must run solidly to the roof and extend above it. Thus, the lateral spread of fire is safeguarded. A row of three-storey brick dwellings covering a ground area of 75 feet by 150 feet, with six interior partitions of wood and plaster, would be regarded as a veritable firetrap and would not be permitted by any modern ordinance. Suppose, however, that this block of buildings is turned on end, so that it becomes a seven-storey building, and that the former partitions, which have now become floors, are cut through for the accommodation of stairways, elevators and shafts; its erection would proceed without protest and in all probability be pointed to with pride. Yet the latter building is far more susceptible of destruction by fire than the former. Fire always spreads more rapidly in a vertical than in a lateral direction, and ninety per cent. of all fires that extend from building to building in our cities go up the stairways, chutes and elevator openings of the buildings in which they originate, and through the roofs, communicating therefrom to adjacent structures. If, by proper regulation, this hazard can be eliminated, it is a matter of immediate public concern.

One of the chief reasons for the adoption of a

One of the chief reasons for the adoption of a uniform building code in Canada, said Mr. Smith, is that the principles of building construction and fire protection are universal. Spruce and Douglas fir are just as strong in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia as in British Columbia and the prairie provinces, floor loads ought to be the same, methods of fire protection should be similar for buildings and districts of the same character. Local considerations do not enter into the question, and there

is no reason why the by-laws of the various cities of Canada should differ. Moreover, if regulations are necessary for the larger cities, they are equally necessary in the smaller towns and villages.

THE CUMULATIVE FIRE TAX.

It is generally agreed that the main reason for the slow progress made by the fire prevention campaign is due to the failure of the man in the street to take an intelligent interest in the subject. ably, his lack of interest is due to the fact that it has never yet been brought right home to him that the fire waste is constantly taking a toll of hard cash from him. Such is the case, though the fact that the fire tax is an indirect one naturally tends to disguise the universality of its operations. The merchant, the manufacturer, all those who handle large stocks of goods, realize the significance of the fact that their goods are insured and they add the cost of this insurance to their goods and pass on the charge to their customers. So that whoever buys a hat, or a pair of shoes or a suit of clothes or anything that goes through the channels of production, distribution and exchange, pays the fire tax, though the tax itself is concealed in the cost of the goods. A simple illustration of the economic sequence in this connection is given by Mr. Franklin H. Wentworth, secretary of the National Fire Prevention Association, in reference to cotton Cotton is insured in the sheds in the South; insured while on the railway platform; insured while in transportation; insured in the textile factory; insured in the warehouse; insured in the local dry goods store. All the way along from the cotton field, cotton bears an accumulative fire tax, and the ultimate consumer pays it-included in the cost of the goods. Similarly with wool, from the back of the sheep all along the road to the point where a suit of clothes is purchased, the fire tax accumulates. Ultimately, in every case, this tax is paid by the consumer-by the ordinary man in the street.

A NEW WAY OF FINDING PROSPECTS.

Hints to the inexperienced life agent in the matter of finding prospects at this date usually contain little that is really new. Something fresh is, however, put forward by the Mutual Life of New York, which suggests the systematic canvass of fire and casualty insurance officials. In every large city, says the Mutual Life, there are thousands of men engaged in these lines on their own account, or as employes, who ought to make good subjects for They are educated to believe in insurance, and will more readily listen to the life insurance solicitor than men in most other lines. over the news and personal items of any insurance journal, or of all the journals to which you have access. In almost every issue you will find mention of men in fire, casualty, or other insurance lines who have received promotion, or have had some special good fortune in their business. men are usually ready to listen to a suggestion that they may make use of their improved income to increase their life insurance holdings.

The National Association of Life Underwriters has plans under way for the promotion of a campaign to secure during 1917, 6,000,000 new American policyholders not now carrying life insurance.

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CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of TWO and ONE HALF PER CENT, for the current quarter, being at the rate of

TEN PER CENT PER ANNUM

on the paid-up capital Stock of the Corporation, has been declared, and that the same will be payable on and after TUESDAY, THE SECOND DAY OF JANUARY next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Fifteenth day of December.

Toronto, November 29th, 1916. By order of the Board,

GEO. H. SMITH, Secretary.

Representing

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

You will make money.

The great strength, big dividends and incomparable benefits of the "oldest Company in America" mean certain success for you.

FOR TERMS TO PRODUCING AGENTS, ADDRESS:

George T. Dexter

2nd VICE PRESIDENT

34 Nassau Street

New York, N.Y.

THE CHRONICLE - MONTREAL

Atlas Assurance Co., Limited of LONDON, ENGLAND

The Company commenced business in the REIGN OF GEORGE III and the following figures show its record—

At the Accession of	Income	Funds
KING GEORGE IV. \$	387,065	\$ 800,605
KING WILLIAM IV.	657,115	3,038,380
QUEEN VICTORIA	789,865	4,575,410
KING EDWARD VII.	3,500,670	11,185,405
KING GEORGE V.	6,846,895	15,186,090
31st DECEMBER, 1915	7,757,140	19,953,150

In addition the Company has a Subscribed Capital of Eleven Million Dollars (of which \$1,320,000 is paid up).

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

Head Office for Canada

260 St. James St., MONTREAL

MATTHEW C. HINSHAW, Branch Manager



Assets: \$10,178,345.13

Surplus to Policyholders: \$5,169,684.89

MONTREAL.

CANADIAN BANKING PRACTICE

THIRD EDITION.

(HANDSOMELY BOUND IN CLOTH, \$4 PER COPY)

QUESTIONS ON CUSTOM AND USAGE AND LAW. Published under the Auspices of the

ON SALE AT THE CHRONICLE OFFICE,

10 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL

CANADIAN FIRE RECORD

Specially compiled by The Chronicle.

FIRE AT OTTAWA.

On the 24th instant, a fire broke out in the workshop of Stewart & Co., furniture dealers, Ottawa.

Insurance as follows:—

Employers'. British America. Royal Sun German-American. Atlas Fidelity-Phenix	\$5,000 5,000 2,500 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,500	Springfield Liverpool Manitoba Queen, Palatine Sun Royal Exchange Century	2,500 4,000 7,500 2,500 5,000
Union of Paris Liverpool & London & Globe Los	5,000 9,000 s about	60 per cent.	\$80,000

CHURCH FIRE AT QUEBEC.

On the 24th instant, a fire occurred in the church of Limoilou parish, Quebec, causing a total loss. Insurance as follows:

Church Fabrique Quebec Fire Norwich Union General of Perth	\$60,000 13,000 10,000 10,000	Equitable	7,000
Union of London	3,500		\$126,500

Total loss.

FIRE AT PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.

On the 23rd instant, a fire broke out in the departmental store of the MacLeod Co., Limited, Prince Albert, Sask. Insurance reported as follows:—

lows:—	STOCK.
Hudson Bay \$10,000 Springfield 19,000 Fidelity-Phenix 13,000 British America 10,000	Aetna 5,000

On Building, Insurance \$18,000. Loss total.

MONTREAL.—On the 25th instant, a fire broke out in the furnace room of All Saints' Church (Anglican), St. Denis St. Insurance as follows:—Home, \$7,000; Sun, \$4,000. Loss about \$3,500.

MONTREAL.—Provision store of M. N. Ledoux, 1217 St. James Street, damaged, November 24.

Leamington, Ont.—Six fires broke out here almost simultaneously, November 26, the first being in A. A. Whitman's garage. Residents are now guarding their property with shotguns.

Bishop's Gate, destroyed with contents, November 27. Loss \$5,000 with little insurance. Originated from lamp.

BARRIE, ONT.—Farm buildings of House of Refuge at Beeton destroyed with contents, November 26. Loss \$7,000 with \$3,500 insurance.

COLLINGWOOD, ONT.—Warehouse of Georgian

Collingwood, Ont.—Warehouse of Georgian Fruit Farm destroyed with contents, November 22. Loss partly covered by insurance.

HAWKESTONE, ONT.—A. Smith's large barn de-

HAWKESTONE, ONT.—A. Smith's large barn destroyed with contents, November 22. Loss \$6,000. Suspected origin, incendiarism.

Petrolea, Ont.—Frame dwelling owned and occupied by W. A. Park, destroyed, November 22. Insurance on building, \$400.

Insurance on building, \$400.
TORONTO.—Grace Hospital damaged, November 28. Loss \$3,000. Fire started in basement from defective wiring.

BONFIELD, ONT.—T. Allard's farm house burned, November 27. Four lives lost. Origin, lamp explosion.

WHAT IS AN UNINHABITED HOUSE?

In the case of Mathys vs. the Strathcona Fire Insurance Company tried in the Montreal Superior Court this week, the question at issue was as to whether the plaintiff's residence at St. Eustache, Que., was inhabited at the time of the fire in accordance with the terms of the policy.

Mr. Mathys' residence was totally destroyed by fire on December 21 last year, the loss being estimated at \$30,000. He had the building insured against fire in four companies, including the defendants in the present action. Their liability was fixed on the policy at \$6,500, but they contested the claim, submitting that at the time of the fire the house was not inhabited; that it was only used by the plaintiff as a summer residence and therefore was subject to higher terms of insurance than those prevailing on the plaintiff's policy.

those prevailing on the plaintiff's policy.

Plaintiff maintained that, although he had a residence in Montreal, his house at St. Eustache was never closed or uninhabited. It was heated and kept in readiness for plaintiff's use at all times of the year. When he was absent, the house was in charge of a caretaker who resided in the house immediately adjoining the main residence and on the same floor.

Mr. Justice Lafontaine, in directing the jury, said that the main question for them to decide was whether the house was inhabited at the time of the fire. If so, then the plaintiff was entitled to recover the amount named on his fire insurance policy. It was not necessary that the proprietor should be in actual residence at the time to make his house legally inhabited. A man, if he were rich enough, could occupy two houses at one and the same time. In the present instance the proof established that the house was not closed, that it was always ready to receive the plaintiff or his family, and that it was under efficient and constant care.

The jury agreed that although the house was not actually occupied by the plaintiff at the time of the fire, it was inhabited and awarded the plaintiff the full amount claimed, \$6,500, with costs.

FIRE PREVENTION IN NORTHERN ONTARIO.

An influential deputation organised by the Canadian Forestry Association and including Sir Edmund Walker, president Canadian Bank of Commerce, and Mr. T. H. Hall, vice-president C.F.U.A., waited on Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Ontario's Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, this week to make representations on the subject of fire prevention in Northern Ontario. The Minister stated that it was the intention to establish a separate branch of his Department, which would deal entirely with the question of forestry and fire prevention.

NOVEL GROUP INSURANCE.

A leading American life company has got out a plan to furnish term insurance under a group form to small depositors in the banks. The purpose of the protection offered by the plan is to encourage thrift among persons of comparatively small means who have joined "100-payment" clubs as an incentive to their making a hundred small bank deposits. The insurance policy provides for the payment of the amount of such deposits as the policyholder may be prevented from making by death.



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William Molson Macpherson, Esq. Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D. J. Gardner Thompson, Manager.

J. D. Simpson, Deputy Assistant Manager.

W. E. BALDWIN, Manager,



Head Office: Cor. Dorchester Street West and Union Avenue. MONTREAL

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Lewis Laing, 'Dice-President, and Secretary.

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A. G. D. J. Esq.,

John Emo, Esq.,

Vm. Molson Macpherson, Esq.,

C. Rimmer, Esq.,

Sir F. Isrick Williams Taylor, LL.D.

J. D. Simpson, Deputy Autstant Manager



THE CONTINENTAL

INCORPORATED 1835.

"THE BIG COMPANY"

ASSETS EXCEED \$31,000,000

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA AND NEWFOUNLAND

MONTREAL J. ROWAT, Asst. Manager.



The Northern Assurance Co. Limited

"Strong as the Strongest"

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, Accumulated Funds 1914, \$41,615,000 88 NOTRE DAME STREET WEST, MONTREAL.

G. E. MOBERLY, Manager.



THE LAST WORD

ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE

THE DOMINION GRESHAM'S NEW "GRESHAM MAXIMUM" POLICY

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

Applications in Ontario should be addressed to

L. D. JONES, Superintendent of Agents for Ontario, 412 JARVIS STREET,

PERSONALS.

Mr. Robert Lynn Cox, general counsel and manager of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, is to become associated with the Metropolitan Life as third vice-president. His first duty will be the organisation of a new division of the office, for the making of farm bond and mortgage loans.

Captain Inverness Watts, reported wounded in this week's casualty lists, was formerly engaged in Montreal as superintendent of agencies in the life department of the Royal Insurance Company, Ltd. Captain Watts went overseas with a Highland Battalion commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Peers Davidson.

Mr. John R. Fleming, C.A., Secretary, British Crown Assurance Corporation, Limited, of Glasgow, Scotland, who passed away on October 24th, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends, was with the Corporation since its inception. He visited Canada frequently in the interests of the British Crown, which is well established throughout the Dominion.

Sergeant Peter Balfour Pennington, reported killed in action, was the only son of Mr. M. A. Pennington, the British America Assurance Company's representative at Hamilton, Ontario. Sergeant Pennington went overseas with a battalion commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Peers Davidson, and was to have shortly received a commission.

The respectful sympathy of the Canadian insurance fraternity has this week been tendered to Mr. Alfred Wright, manager for Canada of the London & Lancashire Fire, in the loss of his son, Lieutenant Benson Wright, killed in action. Lieutenant Wright, who was only 20 years of age and had been educated at Upper Canada College and the University of Toronto, originally enlisted as a private in the Mississauga Horses and was later given a commission in an infantry battalion. He was slightly wounded in August, and had only been back in the trenches a short time when killed. Mr. Alfred Wright has two other sons also serving with the Forces—Captain R. E. Wright, a member of Captain Scott's Antarctic expedition, and Lieutenant A. M. Wright.

The "roll of honour" published by our English contemporaries contains the following additional names:—Rifleman A. E. G. Coleman (London Rifle Brigade), London Assurance Corporation, killed in action; Captain D. Cuthbert (Royal Fusiliers), British Crown, killed in action; 2nd. Lieutenant D. A. Stuart (Cameron Highlanders), North British & Mercantile, accidentally killed; Private J. G. Gill, Caledonian, killed in action. Five additional names of members of the staff "killed in action" are reported by the London & Lancashire Fire. These are:—Private J. Williamson, 5th Scottish Rifles; Sergeant S. Macleod, 9th Highland Light Infantry; Private V. St. Clair Johnson, Australians; Sergeant J. A. Beale, 11th Royal West Kents; Lance Corporal A. R. Horne, Queen's Westminsters. Private R. T. Owen, 12th York & Lancaster Regiment, who has been awarded the Military Medal, was formerly local secretary at Sheffield of the Union of London.

Mr. Arthur Duval, who has represented the Union of Paris for some time in the Western Canadian field, has been recalled to the Head Office in Paris to fill an important position.

Mr. S. R. Tarr, editor of "Canadian Finance" of Winnipeg, was a visitor last week to Montreal and other Eastern cities. Mr. Tarr speaks optimistically of present-day Western conditions and to The Chronicle expressed the opinion that the recent "get-together" movement between Western bankers and farmers is fraught with most important consequences to the prairie provinces.

ACCIDENTALLY DISCHARGED THROUGH GRANITE.

A fine example of an accident story which thriftily skips all the unnecessary details between the explosion of dynamite and the end of the story was recently received in the Canadian office of an American Company doing business in the Dominion. The writer had had a gang of men engaged in leveling off a piece of ground that had previously been a small granite mountain. In cutting it down large quantities of dynamite had been used. In work of this sort there are frequently cartridges which fail to explode and the custom is to put in another cartridge over them, or more often to drill another hole about two feet distant. The letter says:

"In this case one of these loaded holes was discovered and it was reported to the foreman, who said, 'Well, leave it alone and I will go and see what to do about it later.' In the meantime one of the drillers started in to drill another hole about 8 inches from the loaded one (using a steam drill). He had not gotten very far down when the explosion occurred. The coroner's jury brought in a verdiet of accidental death."

The writer goes on to say that he does not think the drill actually came in contact with the unexploded cartridge, but that the percussion shock was transmitted through the granite, and the question which arose in the mind of the writer of the letter was whether a hole bored about two feet away would have been more successful or whether the shock would have been transmitted just the same.

EVIDENCE OF AGE IMPORTANT.

It would be particularly advantageous to the Head Office if the agents were to seeure some evidence of the age of the insured when taking the application. There have been numerous cases of late of the policies returning within a month, and in some instances in less than a month, to be rewritten at the correct age. This takes time and trouble, and could be avoided by the co-operation of the field staff.—North American Life.

WANTED.

Fire Company with Surplus of \$6,000,000 is open to appoint CHIEF AGENT FOR MONTREAL. Address X. Y. Z.,

c/o The Chronicle, MONTREAL.

ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED of LONDON, England

The	largest	general	Insurance	Company	in	the	world
			Stat Decor				

(As at S1st December 191	
Capital Fully Subscribed	\$14,750,000
Capital Paid Up	1,475,000
Life Fund, and Special Trust	
Funds	74,591,540
Total Annual Income exceeds	47,250,000
Total Assets exceed	142,000,000
Total Fire Losses Paid	183,366,690
Deposit with Dominion Govern-	

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED of LONDON, England

(As at 31st December 19	
Capital Fully Paid	\$1,000,000
Fire Premiums 1915, Net Interest, Net	\$2,500,505 140,220
Total Income	\$2,640,725
Funds	\$4,738,520
Deposit with Dominion Gov'nt	\$250,567

Applications for Agencies Solicited in Unrepresented Districts.

Head Office: CANADIAN BEANCH

UNION BUILDING, 232-236 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

J. McGREGOR, Manager.

W. S. JOPLING. Assistant Manager.

COMMENCED BUSINESS 1901 RECEIVED DOMINION CHARTER 17th JUNE 1908

Capital Stock Subscribed \$500,000.00

ment

\$174,762.70

1,225,467

Occidental

INSURANCE COMPANY Under the control of the North British & Mercantile Insurance Company

RANDALL DAVIDSON, President
C. A. RICHARDSON, Vice-President and Secretary
DIRECTORS

S. E. RICHARDS

W. A. T. SWEATMAN N. T. HILLARY

Head Office - - WINNIPEG, MAN. Agents Required at Unrepresented Points

ESTABLISHED 1809

Total Funds Exceed

\$109,798,258.00 \$9,000,000.00 FIRE AND LIFE

North British and Mercantile

INSURANCE COMPANY

DIRECTORS WM. MCMASTER ESQ. G. N. MONCEL, ESQ. E. L. PRASE, ESQ. Head Office for the Dominion: 80 St. Francois Xavier Street - MONTREAL.

Agents in all the principal Towns in Canada. RANDALL DAVIDSON, Manager. HENRY N. BOYD, Manager, Life Dept.

INSURANCE **OFFICE**

FOUNDED A.D. 1710

Head Office: Threadneedle Street, LONDON, ENGLAND

THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.

Canadian Branch:

15 Wellington Street East, Toronto, Ont.

LYMAN ROOT,

Manager

. . THE . .

CORPORATION

OF ENGLAND.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1726

CAPITAL PAID UP TOTAL CASH ASSETS \$2,241,375 22,457,415

Head Office for Canada, . MONTREAL W. KENNEDY, W. B. GOLLEY, Joint Managers.

> THE LIFE AGENTS' MANUAL Published by The Chronicle, Montreal

MONTREA

profits ov Act and I March la

to £135,0 10 per cer 18s. 10d.

last, being the depre 7 Gr

To Subsci Paid-

25

Debentur Debentur Accrued I ture S Statutory 18. od

The Trust & Loan Company of Canada

REPORT

1. The following Report and Statement of Accounts for the Six Months ending the 30th September, 1916, are submitted.

2. The net profits for this period amounted to £66,200 19s. 4d., and after carrying to the Reserve Fund the moiety of profits over 6 per cent. per annum on the paid-up Capital of the Company, as required by the Trust & Loan Company of Canada Act and Royal Charter, viz., £24,100 9s. 8d., the amount at credit of Revenue, including £4,048 8s. 6d. brought forward from March last, was £46,148 18s. 2d.

3. Out of this amount the Directors have placed £450 to the Special Reserve Account (bringing the amount of this Fund to £135,000), and provided £11,400 19s. 4d. for Income Tax, leaving a balance of £34,297 18s. 10d. available for distribution.

4. The Directors have decided to distribute out of this balance of £34,297 18s. 10d. an Interim Dividend at the rate of cent. per annum for the six months, less Income Tax, on the paid-up Capital of the Company, leaving a balance of £4,297 18s. 10d. to be carried forward.

5. The Statutory Reserve Fund now amounts to £423,757 13s. 10d. compared with £453,532 18s. 1d. on the 31st March last, being a decrease of £29,775 4s. 3d. The securities held in this fund have been re-valued as at 30th September, 1916, and the depreciation of £45,428 3s. 10d. has been written off.

7 Great Winchester Street, 9th November, 1916.

V. CAILLARD, Vice-President. STRATHEDEN, Director.

				. 1		£	S.	d.	£	8	d
Subscribed Capital-	£ s. d.	£	S.	d.	At Banks in London	22,974	2	8			
150 Shares, £20 each 34	0 0 000,000				Petty Cash in London	45	15	9 8			
	-				At Banks in Canada	19,885	5	8			
Paid-up Capital-				-	£396,000 British Treasury Bills	385,636	14	3		- 0	
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tutory Reserve Fund (inclusion	ding £224.345				£16,304 198. 2d. Metropolitan 31%						
1s. od. invested as per Contra).		423.757	13	10	Stock (1929)	13,668	0	6			
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ndry Creditors and Contingen	icies Account	31,177	3	5		1,691	13	0			
renue Account		34,297	18	10	£1,900Gt. West. Ry. 42 % Deb. Stock	2,085	19	10			
					£1,900 Gt. West. Ry. 41% Deb. Stock £2,243 Gt. West. Ry. 44% Deb. Stock	*10.03					
						3.713	10	. 1			
					Canada R. R. Cone a C. Pref Stock	3.427	0	0			
					Insd. Sk. (1950) £3,725 S. E. Ry. Cons. 5% Pref. Stock £36,200 Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.	2.4-1					
					Co. 3% 1st Mortgage Bonds (1962)	22,806	0	0			
					£15.000 Can. Northern Ry. Co. 4%						
					1st Mortgage Cons. Deb. Stock						
					(1930)	12,150	0	0			
					£11,200 Canadian Northern Ont. Ry.						
					Co.31% rstMort.Deb.Stock(1938)	8,176	0	0			
					£500 Scinde Punjab & Delhi Ry. Co.						
					"B" Annuity (1958)	8,750	0	0			
					£10,000 Queensland 31% Inscribed						
					Charle (sons)	8,800	0	0			
					£10,000 Queensland 31% Inscribed		-	0			
					Stock (1930)	8,000	0	0			
					£5,000 New South Wales 3 1 % Stock		0	0			
					(1918)	4.750					
					£5.000 South Australian 3% Insd.	4.050	0	0			
					Stock (1916-26) £9,000 Victoria 31% Inscribed	4,050					
					£9,000 Victoria 31% Inscribed	7,650	0	0			
					Stock (1921-6)	11030		17.75			
					£5,000 West. Aus. 3% Inscribed	4.100	0	0			
					Stock (1927) School Debentures (Canada)	7.061		6			
					Extinui Dedentines (-	-	-	224.345	1	1
								c.	-		
					Investments-in Canada-	15.1	06.00	0.29			
					Land Investments, &c. (proper		0.0133				
					bought in and held under foreclos	ure) 1	00,5	25.24			
					tooligat in and area and	-					
			1			\$15,2	07.5	15.53			
					Sundry Debtors						
					For Interest accrued and						
					not due	0.51					
					THEELESC OVER MINE						
					Insurance, Repairs, ecc. 1444						
					" Sundries 2,02	8	79.3	24.76			
						_		-		J	
									=3.305.515		2
								- 12 -	84.781	- 7	
					Canadian Office Premises	******					٧.
					Canadian Office Premises House Property				5,060		_



ONTARIO AND NORTH WEST BRANCH 8 Richmond Street, East, TORONTO

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC BRANCH 164 St. James St., Cor. St. John St., MONTREAL



PERSONAL ACCIDENT SICKNESS FIDELITY GUARANTEE PLATE GLASS AUTOMOBILE GENERAL LIABILITY

Head Office: TORONTO.

Montreal, 164 St. James Street. Quebec, 81 St. Peter Street

YORKSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LI

YORK, ENGLAND

ASSETS EXCEED \$23,000,000

FIRE Byery description of property insured. Large Limits.

LIVE STOCK...... The Yorkshire is the FIRST COMPANY, licensed by the FEDERAL GOVERN-MENT, to transact Live Stock Insurance in Canada.

ACCIDENT Personal Accident, Employers', Automobile, Teams, General Liability, and Plate Glass.

GANADIAN | Hon. G. J. Doherty DIRECTORS | G. M. Bosworth, Esq.

Hon. Alphonse Racine, Alex. L. MacLaurin, Esq.

Ganadian Manager, P. M. WIGKHAM, Montreal

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES are invited from responsible persons-

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

Founded A.D. 1720

Lesses paid exceed \$235,000,000

Mead Office for Canada Royal Exchange Building MONTREAL

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Correspondence invited from responsible sentlemen in unrepresented districts re fire and casualty agencies. Head Office: Royal Exchange, London 1988 (1988)

FOUNDED 1792. INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

\$4,000,000.00 SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS . 10.080,043.40 20,838,450,21 ASSETS LOSSES PAID EXCEED . 176,000,000.00

ROBERT HAMPSON & SON, LIMITED MONTREAL GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA

THE LIFE AGENTS' MANUAL

Published by The Chronicle, Montreal

PAID UP CAPITAL 729,967.36 TOTAL FUNDS 202,041.02 NET SURPLUS

MOUNT ROYAL ASSURANCE COMPANY | The NATIONALE FIRE INSURANCE

\$2,000,000 SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL TOTAL FUNDS 1,857,160 NET SURPLUS

MONTREAL.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA J. E. CLEMENT, General Manager. H. H. YORK, Inspector for Ontario

L. C. VALLE, Inspector for Quebec

MONT

TE Th held Life 24th. ing o H. A dent, Vice-Port Meti tee:

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Nov Yes

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THUNDER BAY LIFE UNDERWRITERS.

The Thunder Bay Life Underwriters' Association held their annual meeting at the Metropolitan Life Insurance office at Fort William on November 24th. There was a good attendance. The following officers were elected for 1917:-Hon. President, H. A. Miller, Metropolitan Life, Fort William; President, S. Chadderton, London Life, Fort William; Vice-President, T. W. Kinder, Confederation Life, Port Arthur; Secretary-Treasurer, A. S. Kennedy, Metropolitan Life, Port Arthur, Francisco Metropolitan Life, Port Arthur; Executive Committee: the Hon. President, President, Vice President, Sec.-Treasurer, with J. T. R. Lumby, Metropolitan Life, Fort William; A. P. Freed, Canada Life, Port Arthur; Euclide Bonin, Aetna Life, Port Arthur; Chaplain, W. A. McCallum, Mutual Life, Port Arthur. The following committees were appointed: Membership, Messrs. Miller, Routley, Simmons, Bishop, Ciayton, Hurrell, Smith, Visser and Bar-ker; Programme Committee, Messrs. Kinder, Hurrell, Lumby, Philpot and Franklin; Investigation, Messrs. Atkinson, Philpot, Clayton, Bonin and Freed; Publicity, Messrs. Kinder, Lumby and Barker. The first named on each committee is convenor.

The Aetna Life is now incorporating a "double indemnity" clause in its policies operative on death from accident but not in force after age 70. The premiums for this benefit are classified in five groups for the ages between 16 and 65.

TRAFFIC RETURNS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Year to date 1914	1916	Increase
Oct. 31, \$93,113,000	\$110,875,000	\$30,447,000
Week ending 1914	1916	Increase
Nov. 7, 1,908,000	3,036,000	21,000
14, 1,878,000	3,051,000	16,000
21, 1,729,000	2,984,000	24,000

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Year to date 1914	1915	1916	Increase
Oct. 31 \$43,617,818	\$41,530,305	\$49,636,732	\$8,106,427
Week ending 1914	1915	1916	Increase
Nov. 7, 906,941	986,765	1,244,959	258,194
14, 860,676	971,715	1,283,901	312,186
21, 841,607	935,884	1,202,291	266,407

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY 1015

Year to date Oct. 31. 816		\$20,770,800	\$30,497,200	\$9,726,400
Week ending Nov. 7, 14, 21,		1915 806,500 820,800 768,900	1916 885,000 825,100 853,000	78,500 4,300 84,100
η	Perry Ciry	RAPID TRANS	SIT COMPANY	

1915 1916 Increase Year to date 1914 \$8,345,177 614,118 \$7,731,059 Oct. 31 \$7,661,152 1916 Increase Week ending 1914 1915 \$19,454 \$199,838 180,384 \$174,617 173,206 Nov. 7, 7,879 10,751 183,538 191,417 197,440 14,

186,689 CANADIAN BANK CLEARINGS.

177,031

	Week ending	Week ending	Week ending	Week ending
	Nov. 30, 1916	Nov. 23, 1916	Dec., 2, 1915	Dec. 3, 1914
Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Ottawa	56.634.145	\$91,806,709 57,307,212 66,804,849 5,521,236	\$65,135,922 45,933,966 59,844,842 5,119,344	\$46,369,730 36,417,616 4,690,887

THE GRESHAM LIFE.

Lawson, Manager and Secretary Alex. Gresham Life Assurance Society, of London, England, is at present visiting Canada in the interests of his Company. He has been in Montreal since the 19th instant and proposes leaving for a trip through the West, visiting important centres. Mr. Lawson will be accompanied by the Canadian Manager, Mr. A. R. Howell. As this is Mr. Lawson's first visit to Canada, he will no doubt be greatly interested in the occasion and we trust will be favorably impressed with what he sees in the Dominion which Canadians are accustomed to think of as the brightest gem in the British Crown. The Gresham Life received a Dominion license in 1911, and is making steady progress.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION JONAH.

Workmen's compensation business in the United States seems to have become a Jonah in many quarters. Within the last year, a number of the American casualty companies have gone on the rocks, and their failure is said to be mainly due to workmen's compensation. Lately, several of the prominent companies have thrown over the compensation business altogether, and other of the large companies, while remaining in the field are not now pressing their agents for workmen's com-pensation or employers' liability, accepting it more as an accompaniment and feeder to other lines than as desirable business.

Montreal Tramways Company SUBURBAN TIME TABLE, 1915-1916

Lachine 1
From Post Office—
10 min. service 5.40 s.m. to 8.00 s.m. | 10 min. service 4 p.m. to 7.10 p.m. 20
7.10 p.m. to 12.00 mid.

From Lachine-

20 min. service 5.30 a.m. to 5.50 a.m. 10 min. service 4 p.m.to 8.00 p.m. to 12.10 a.m. 20 8.00 p.m.to 12.10 a.m. 20 Extra last car at 12.50 a.m.

Sault au Recollet and St. Vincent de Pauli

From St. Denis to St. Vincent de Paul-

From St. Vincent de Paul to St. Denis-

From St. Vincent de Paul to St. Denis—
10 min. service 5.50 a.m. to 8.20 a.m. 30 min. service 8.30 p.m. to
20 " 8.10 " 4.50 p.m.
12.00 mid.
Carfrom Henderson to St. Denis
12.20 a.m.
Carfrom St. Vincent to St. Denis
1.10 a.m.

 Cartierville:

 From Snowdon Junction—20 mln. service 5.20 a.m. to 8.40 p.m.

 \$8.40 p.m. to 12.00 mld.

 From Cartierville—
 20 " 5.40 a.m. to 9.00 p.m.

 \$40 " 9.00 p.m. to 12.20 a.m.

From Park Avenue and Mount Royal Ave.—
20 min. service from 5.40 a.m. to 12.20 a.m.
Prom Victoria Avenue from 5.50 a.m. to 12.30 a.m.
20 min. service from 5.50 a.m. to 12.30 a.m.
From Victoria Avenue to Snowdon.—
10 minutes service 5.50 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.

Bout de l'Ile:
From Lasalle and Notre Dame—
60 min. service from 5.00 a.m. to 12.00 midnight.

Tetraultville:

| Etraultville | From Lasalle and Notre Dame— | Service 3.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. | 18 min. service 3.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. | 18 min. service 3.00 p.m. to 12 mid. | 30 min. service 9.00 a.m. to 13 min. service 7.00 p.m. to 12 mid.

Pointe aux Trembles via Notre Darhe:

From Notre Dame and 1st Ave. Malsonneuve.

15 nún service from 5.15 a.m. to 8.00 p.m.

20 " 8.00 p.m. to 12.20 a.m.

Extra last car for Blvd. Bernard at 1.20 a.m.

THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY

Incorporated 1833.

FIRE, HAIL, OCEAN MARINE AND INLAND MARINE INSURANCE

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

Old

Reliable

Progressive

Assets over

- \$2,500,000.00

Losses paid since organization

- \$39,000,000.00

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E. F. GARROW, Secretary

THOMAS F. DOBBIN, Resident Manager MONTREAL

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, Limited

INSURANCE AGAINST

Fire, Accident and Sickness Employers' Liability Automobile, Plate Glass Agents wanted for the Accident Branch.

Head Office for Canada - - TORONTO Head Office for Province of Quebec, MONTREAL

JOHN MacEWEN, Superintendent for Quebec.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited

Head Office : PARIS, France. Established 1828

. \$ 2,000,000.00 Capital fully subscribed Net Premiums in 1913 . . 5,561,441.00 Total Losses paid to 31st Dec., 1913 90,120,000.00

Canadian Branch:

LEWIS BUILDING, 17 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL

Manager for Canada :

MAURICE FERRAND

First British Insurance Office Established in Canada, 1804

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Should read the "THREE MINUTES" Leaflet of the

PHOENIX ASSURANCE CO., Limited,

OF LONDON, ENGLAND (Founded 1782)

Copies of this and full information regarding the Company's system, its equitable principles and liberal policies, may be obtained at the Head

100 ST.FRANCOIS-XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL

The Company offers to the Public every advantage which

LIFE ASSURANCE

conducted under the most favourable conditions is capable of affording:

At the BONUS DIVISION for the five years ending 31st DECEMBER, 1915

A UNIFORM ADDITION of \$75 per \$1,000 was declared on all classes of Full-Bonus Policies, at the rate of \$15 per \$1,000 assured in respect of each full annual premium paid since 1st January, 1911. This bonus applies to new as well as existing policies.

H. B. F. Bingham, R. MacD. Paterson, | Joint | Managers Life Superintendent. J. B. Paterson,

Agents Wanted

Established 1864.

New York Underwriters Agency.

A. & J. H. STODDART REGISTERED 100 William Street, NEW YORK

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TOTORIO, ORI.
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ALFRED J. BELL & CO.
Halifax, N.S.

JOHN WM. MOLSON & ROBERT Y. HUNTER MONTREAL, QUE. WHITE & CALKIN St. John, N. B. ATRE & SONS, LTD., St. Johns, Nfld.

T. D. RICHARDSON, Supt. for Canada, TORONTO

Scottish Union and National

Insurance Co., of Edinburgh, Scotland

ESTABLISHED 1824

\$30,000,000 Capital, 79,656,734 Total Assets, 391,883 Deposited with Dominion Cov't, 7,695,338 Invested Assets in Canada, .

NORTH AMERICAN DEPT., HARTFORD, CONN. U.S.A.

JAMES H. BREWSTER, Manager

ESIMBANT & EVANS, Resident Agents

MEDIAL P & SON

ALLAN KILLAM & MCKAY, LTD.