# Banking, Insurance & Finance.

The Chronicle

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NAVAL DEFENCE

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer has disposed of his OF THE EMPIRE. surplus of £6,500,000 by appropriating part for further naval

development, part for promoting cotton growing in Uganda, and part for re-payment of the National Debt. He points out, however, that he is not anticipating Mr. Winston Churchill's naval policy. The First Lord of the Admiralty had stated quite clearly, said Mr. Lloyd George, that he based his estimates upon the assumption that the German navy law would remain unaltered. There was a bill before the Reichstag at that time providing for a very considerable addition to the provision made by the old German navy law. Since then the bill had become an Act of the German Parliament. It was now no longer a contingency, but a fact with which Great Britain was confronted. This new law provided additions to be spread over a period of six ye . of national programme, amounting in the aggregate to ten millions of pounds sterling (\$50,000,000.)

Mr. Lloyd George is right for once at any rate. It is not a contigency, it is a fact with which Great Britain is confronted. The Government of Canada is confronted with the same fact. If the battle of Canadian independance has to be fought anywhere within . . next fow years, it will be in the North Sea. A blind man could "see" such a fact as that without the aid of an optophone. If Canada is going to take any part in defending Canadian autonomy, it must be by contributing to the Imperial Navy, one and indivisible, which will have to do the real fighting. It is not a contingency which confronts us, it is a fact.

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SCANDAL.

THE AUTOMOBILE T HERE was a timely discus-Wednesday, regarding the reckless driving of automobiles in

Montreal. About one human life a day is the tribute now exacted by the reckless chauffeur who is allowed to dash through the crowded streets with an automobile, although evidently he is not fit to be trusted to wheel a barrow or a perambulator. There is no secret about the facts; the only mystery is why any class of men are allowed to set the law so impudently at defiance. A man can kill a human being in Montreal with less danger of legal punishment, than he can put out an ash barrel on the wrong day, or keep a dog without a license!

The discussion came up on a well-meant motion by Alderman Clement that :- "Seeing the many accidents which have been occurring with such frequency in the city within the past few weeks because some chauffeurs do not observe the civic by-laws and regulations; Be it resolved that the Chief of Police be instructed to take such measures as may be necessary to have the by-laws regarding automobiles properly enforced."

His Worship the Mayor supported the motion, because as he said. "it is a perfect scandal, the way in which things are going on now," and "the time has come when something energetic should be done."

To the outside observer, it seems pretty evident that the police department are not enforcing the by-laws. and it is certain that the present condition of affairs cannot be allowed to continue. If those having the control over civic affairs do not prove capable of dealing with the matter, the citizens themselves will be compelled to form an organisation to take the matter up, and force the hands of the authorities to do something to prevent a continuance of the scandal.

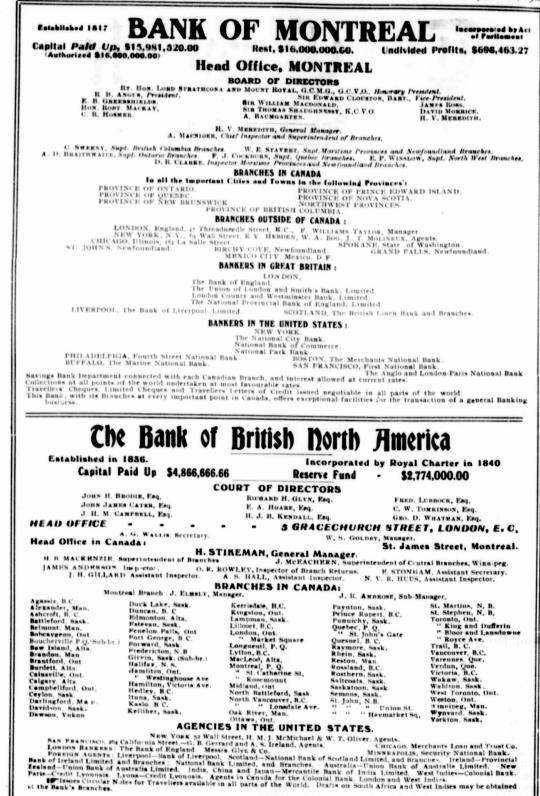
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# QUALITY.

QUANTITY AND T HERE is some anxiety in Gerbirth rate, as shown by the official figures for 1911 in Prussia

and Bavaria. While by no means so marked as in some other countries, it is sufficient to suggest that a turning point has been reached. In Prussia, the excess of births over deaths, which was 581,000 in 1910 was only 490,000 in 1911. In Bavaria, the excess which was 84,000 in 1910 was only 73,000 in 1911. The statisticians assume that for the whole German Empire the gain will be less than in any other year during the last two decades. We do not know how it may be in Germany, but in other countries the worst feature of the falling off in births seems to be in quality rather than in quantity. This is a serious matter for all classes in a democratic age, when the balance of political power is being rapidly transferred to the masses without regard to fitness or qualification. The systematic study of the new science, eugenics, has not commenced a day too soon. The wonder is that it has been so long neglected in the last few decades, which have developed so much systematic investigation of nearly all other departments of organic life.

THE CHRONICLE.



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# **Prominent Topics.**

Heavy Fire Losses. With the advent of the deferred spell of warm weather, has arrived another sequence of exceedingly heavy fire losses. Both in Eastern and Western

Canada—at Canning in Nova Scotia, at Chicoutimi and Ste. Scholastique in Quebec, at Chelmsford in Ontario, at St. Boniface in Manitoba, at Edam in Saskatchewan, and at Laggan in Alberta—the week has developed badly from the fire underwriter's point of view. One curious feature of the week is the large loss upon Roman Catholic property. At Chicoutimi, the cathedral, a seminary, and much other property was burned, while at St. Boniface, heavy damage has been done to a convent with its school and a seminary. Inadequately equipped and insufficiently trained fire brigades appear to have a good deal to do with the heavy losses in the small towns and rural districts.

# Fire Companies Uneasy.

The fire insurance business has been so seriously affected by losses during the first part of the year, writes the New York Commercial,

it would not surprise underwriters to see one or more companies seek re-insurance and retire. It is estimated that the property damage this year reached at least \$20,000,000 more than during the corresponding period of 1911.

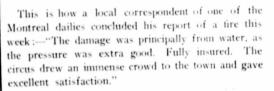
Legislation in several states has cut down the volume of premium income and thus increased the ratio of premiums to losses. It is predicted that if a financial panic should follow the present political campaign, the showing of a number of normally strong companies will be serious. The one hopeful sign on the horizon is the determined effort the companies are making to cut down expenses. Agents of companies which have heretofore paid high commissions will suffer, it is said, especially in the large cities of the middle West, where competition has been keen.

# London and a "Money Trust."

That in London, the central money market of the world, a "money trust," *i.e.*, possession by financial magnates of a controlling interest

in large banks and trust companies, such as is alleged to exist in the United States, is impossible, is the opinion expressed in the New York Journal of Commerce, by "F. W. H.", initials which thinly disguise the identity of the editor of the London Economist. While within the last twenty years, the number of English banks have been reduced by one-half and there remain now barely fifty, joint stock and private, which hold any considerable position, this does not, says "F. W. H." in any real sense resemble

an insidious movement in the direction of a money trust. The amalgamations have been due to perfectly plain economic causes, and there is no instance on record of an important fusion being carried through by any but the most straightforward and honorable means. Moreover, an examination of the precautions adopted by the banks to frustrate any attempt to secure control suggests that the American method of buying up a bank so as to make a chain or ring would be doomed to failure in England. In the first place the articles of association of most of the large joint stock banks provide that no transfer of their shares can take place without the permission of the directors. Additionally there is a limitation of shareholders' voting power, so that a comparatively small holding has the maximum voting power, and, as the right to vote is not usually accorded to a holder until his name has been on the register for a period of three months, an additional obstacle is placed in the way of a speculator who attempts to acquire a controlling interest by purchasing "on a margin." The combined effect of these safeguards, writes "F. W. H.", is to render it quite impossible, so far as one can see, for an individual or a syndicate to acquire control of an English bank without the connivance of the directors, and not at all easy even with their connivance. The system of multiple directorships, as it exists in America, is unknown in the English banking system. A director of an English joint stock bank is never a director of another English joint stock bank, though bank directors may be, and not uncommonly are, directors also of insurance companies and even of colonial banks. The English bank directors are drawn very largely from the ranks of members of the great financial and accepting houses, and of defunct private banking firms, together with a fair-perhaps an excessive-sprinkling of peers and politicians. As a class, therefore, they have no direct interest in trading concerns, and consequently no inducement to allow the banks to be used for the purposes of financial manipulation or to assist great industrial trusts and railways. In fact, as regards at any rate the representatives of the accepting houses, which concern themselves principally with financing the transport of merchandise, the bias will be strongly against anything in the nature of a banking trust, because cheap credit is essential to their business, and cheap credit depends on competition among those who supply it.



THE CHRONICLE.

JUNE 28, 1012



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# Banking, Insurance and Finance

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ARTHUR H. ROWLAND. Editor

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## MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1912.

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# THE GENERAL FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The Bank of England secured most of the \$4,250,-000 African gold offered in London on Monday. Bank rate remains unchanged at 3 p.c. In the London market day-to-day money is 21/4 to 21/2; short bills are 27% to 2 15-16; and three months bills, 2 13-16 to 27% p.c.

There has been much criticism in the city of the Government's policy of holding back last year's surplus of over £6,000,000. The money has been lying at credit of the Exchequer in the Bank of England: and because of the huge Government balances in the big central bank, the supply of funds in the London market has been notably reduced. Financiers have complained that business in the city has been to some extent injured by the lock-up of funds. Chancellor Lloyd George's announcement the other day, informing the financial public that about £5,000,000 would be at once employed in redemption of Consols, therefore, served to improve the sentiment of the market quite notably. Owing to the low price of Consols £5,000,000 cash will suffice to redeem £6,-250,000 of debt. The purchase should have an effect

in improving the quotations for Consols and also, of course, the money market gets the benefit of the \$25,000,000 released by the Bank of England.

Naturally the money market did not allow itself to be perturbed by the allocation of a further portion of the surplus to naval construction; nor by Mr. Lloyd George's intimation that next year a marked increase in the expenditure upon the navy would be necessitated by Germany's programme. The allocation of several hundred thousand pounds for the purpose of encouraging cotton production in the colony of Uganda has a special interest. England has experienced inconvenience on several occasions in the past, from the fact that the United States were almost the sole source of supply of raw cotton. It is said that Uganda offers to become an important factor in cotton production, and the action of the Government in contributing liberally to the encouragement of the industry will meet with the approval of the Lancashire spinners and of the country generally.

In the Paris market discounts are at 27% per cent. Bank of France rate is 3 p.c. In Berlin discounts are 41/4. During the week gold shipments from New York to Paris were inaugurated with the dispatch of \$2,000,000. It has been suggested that perhaps Paris wanted this money for the purpose of lending to Berlin on account of the impending halfyearly settlement. The June settlements in the principal European countries are attracting rather unusual attention. Probably the release of Exchequer balances, referred to above, will suffice to enable London to meet them with comfort. But as regards Germany, financial Europe will doubtless breathe easier once the payments are fairly concluded.

In New York call money is 23/4 p.c.; sixty day loans are 3 p.c.; ninety days, 3 to 31/4; and six months, 334 to 4 p.c. The bank statement on Saturday revealed a loan contraction of \$11,766,000 accompanied by a decrease of \$875,000 in cash. The excess cash reserve increased by a very slight amount. That was the showing made by all members of the clearing house. In the case of the banks alone the loan contraction amounted to \$6,102,000, the loss of cash to nearly \$4,000,000. Therefore the decrease in surplus amounted to \$1,148,000 and the item stands at \$26,271,250.

As soon as the political excitement over the Chicago convention had died away the financial markets were called upon to take account of the exciting meeting of the Democrats at Baltimore. With Mr. Taft definitely nominated by the regular Republican party, Col. Roosevelt nominated by a rump convention of the same party, and the issue of the Baltimore convention as yet undecided, politics in the neighboring country have a very mixed appearance. Many authorities are inclined to be sceptical about the persistence of the so-called third party. They think

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that Col. Roosevelt may think differently about the matter in the course of a few weeks, and that even if he does decide to persevere with the work he will have great difficulty in keeping his followers with him. In the meantime general conditions in the States are improving, but the stock markets are dead, being wholly taken up with the interesting political campaigns.

The money markets in Canada have become notably easier during the week. The banks quote 5 p.c. for call loans, but it is said that brokers have been securing funds at from 41/2 to 43/4 p.c., from trust companies. This easing off in rates is ascribed to the heavy influx of British and foreign capital. The publication of the May bank statement disclosed the fact that the Canadian Bank of Commerce in particular had received in May an extraordinary amount in new deposit funds. Altogether its resources were increased by some \$20,000,000, most of the increase being in the demand deposits or current account balances, which rose from \$71,000,000 to \$00,000. 000. The new funds acquired by the Commerce were placed, up to the end of May, largely in the hands of London bankers and in call loans abroad. The bank's balances with banks in the United Kingdom increased by nearly \$12,000,000-rising to \$15,600,-000-during May. This disposition of the funds leads to the presumption that the deposits were of a temporary nature and that the bank expected to be required to disburse the funds in a short time. Since the end of May the Commerce may have made disbursement of a part of these special funds; or the bank may have placed a portion at the disposal of the home money market. Either course might have had a tendency to create easier conditions in Montreal and Toronto. If disbursement of the funds was made in Canada the recipients may have placed a part at the disposal of the Montreal and Toronto brokers.

# THE MAY BANK STATEMENT.

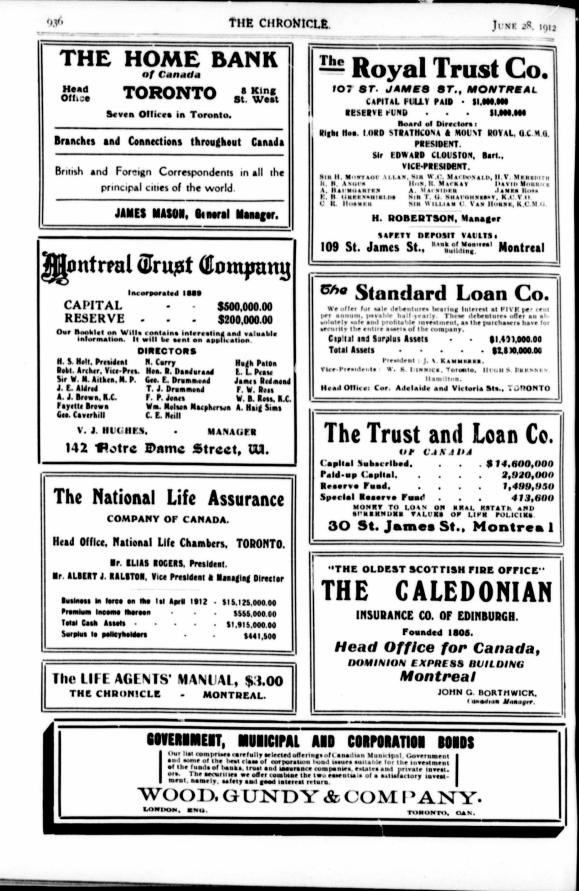
An interesting fact disclosed by the newly published bank statement is that last month for the first time deposits by the public in Canada went over one thousand millions of dollars. Their exact total at May 31 was \$1,002,247.561 compared with \$960,-735.531 at April 30, and \$860,003.354 on May 31 last year. So that in the twelve months there has been an increase of the deposits of the Canadian public with the banks of no less than \$141,254,207. It may be noted that in the same period the banks' Canadian loans-call loans and discounts-increased by \$130.-784.177. These figures show the aptness of Sir Edmund Walker's description which we quoted last week, of the Canadian bank as "a great clearing house into which its deposits from all Canada pass and out of which its loans to all Canada are taken."

Apart from this passing of a notable milestone in the matter of the banks' deposits, the May statement contains several features of interest. Normally May is the month in which the banks begin to make their preparations against the coming of the harvest pressure later on in the year, and this again is the case in 1912. The banks secured last month a substantial increase in deposits. Demand deposits are up from \$345.365,183 to \$376.953.217 and notice deposits from \$615.370.348 to \$625,294.344-the aggregate increase in the Canadian public's deposits last month being thus well over \$41,000,000. On the other hand, there was a drop of nearly \$1,000,000 in the banks' Canadian call loans, which at May 31 were down to \$68,305,157. This is a pretty obvious indication that a good deal of the money which during the last few weeks has been keeping the Stock Exchange pot so busily boiling has come from private lenders and not from the banks. Some of this money, it appears, is new foreign money. In Montreal, some call loans through trust companies are reported this week at 41/2 per cent. It is estimated that there has recently come into Montreal about four million

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RELATION OF BANKS' RESERVES TO IMMEDIATE LIABILITIES (Compiled. by The Chronicle.)

	May, 1912	April, 1912	May, 1911	May, 1910
LIABILITIES. Dominion Government deposits Provincial Government deposits Deposits of the Public "demand" Deposits of the Public "notice" Deposits elsewhere than in Canada	10,233,356 28,524,445 376,953,217 625,294,344 77,874,540	\$ 8,985,723 26,294,419 345,365,183 615,370,348 85,679,238	\$ 6,031,866 27,000,634 298,784,2:6 562,209,1+8 69,442,818	\$ 15,635,061 29,628 659 256 651 635 524,6~0.979 ≻0,489.233
<sup>7</sup> otal deposits Note Circulation	1,118,879,872 93,819,333	1,081,694,911 95,145,371	963.471.672 81,862,218	907,085 567 77,194.314
•Less notes and cheques other Canadian banks held	1,212,699,205 61,528,682	1,176,840,282 59,039,941	1,045,333,890 48,289,605	984,279.911 38,521.204
Net Liability	1,151,170,523	1,117,800,341	997,044 285	945,758,707
Available Assets. Specie and Domision Notes Net foreign bank balances Foreign call loans	132,054,634 45,883,946 115,832,736	133,095,305 34,684,125 103,558,392	$\begin{array}{c} 118,468,842\\ 48,547,127\\ 88,745,030\end{array}$	103,923,333 32,157,104 125,480,266
Percentage of Liability	293,771,316 25.52	271,337,822 24.27	255,761,049 25.65	261,560,703 27,66

• This item is deducted because it represents obligations of the banks held by themselves.



dollars of foreign aloney, which pending diversion into some permanent form of investment, is now being employed in loans to stock brokers.

Current loans and discounts show an increase last month of about \$4,000,000 to \$837,282,550. In May last year, there was an actual falling off in this item, and it would hardly have been surprising had this falling-off been repeated last month, since with the

opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence, and the forwarding to Europe of goods and produce which have been carried on borrowed money pending that event, there is always released a large amount of funds, which become available for new borrowers. At the present time, of course, the demands of commercial borrowers are being augmented by the municipalities, who desire temporary accommodation

# Statement of the Chartered Banks of Canada.

Statistical Abstract for Month Ending May 31st, 1912, giving Comparison of Principal Items, with Increase or Decrease for the Month and for the Year.

(Compiled by The Chronicle.)

	May 31 1,12	Apr. 30	;	May 31 1911	Inc	month 1912	Dec	rease or rease for th, 1911	Inc for	or Dec. year.
t Back Departing	28	28		28	1					
umber of Banks Reporting					1			414.073	+\$	10,413
Assets.	35,812,859	36,906,850	8	35,802,446		\$ 1,093,991	+\$	6,242,451	+	13,575,379
pecie	96.241,775	96,188,455		82,666,396		53,320	+	5,605,782	+	13,239,077
Dominion Notes	61.528.682	59,039,941		48,289,605		2,488,741	+	4,000		734.814
otes of & Cheques on other Bks. Deposit to Secure Note Issues.	5,827,112	5,822,697		5,092,298		4,415		5,215		3,675,415
Jeposit to Secure Note issues.	149,850	150,250		3,825,265	-	400	+	0,210		01
oans to other Bks. in Can. sec'rd						To 100		880,109	+	2,426,876
Deposits with and due other	8,737,889	8,687,697		6,311,013		50,192		8,600,044		3,103,085
Banks in Canada Due from Bks etc. in U.K	29.069.697	18,833,048		25,966.612		1,236,649		2.859.755		498,919
Due from Banks etc., elsewhere	29,991,760	30,286,438		29,492,841	-			202.995	-	1,590,187
Due from Banks etc., elsewhere	9.203.526	9,197.039		10,793,713		6,487				133,481
Dom. and Prov. Securities	23,287,300	22,379,792		23,420,781	1 +			76,335		424,328
Can. Mun. For. Pub. Securities	61.239,946	61,473,990		60,815,618	8 -			2,423,835		1,299,340
Rlwy. & other Bonds & Stocks	93,730,772	93.050.821	-	95.030.112	2 +	679,951	+	2,144,505	-	1,299,340
Total Securities held	93,730,772	93,050,821		00,000,111				122,837	+	10,595,304
	68,305,157	69.243.791		57,709,853	3   -			4,209,42		27.087.656
Call Loans in Canada	115,832,736	103,558.392		88,745.080	0   -	- 12,274,34	+ +	4,200,42		
Call Loans outside Canada	110,002,100				0	- 11,335,71	+ 10	4,086,58	5 +	37,682,960
Total Call and Short Loans	184,137,893	172,802,183	3	146,454,93	3 _	- 11,000,11		.,		1000 C 100 C
Total Call and Dirort Diro'te in								3,939,08	1 +	129,188,873
Current Loans and Disc'ts in	837.282.550	833,242,621	1	708,093,67	1.1	4,039,92	9 -			439,750
Canada.	33,478,564	31,469,847	7	33,918,31	4 -	2,008,71	- 1			128,749,123
Current Loans & Disc'ts outside	870,761,114	864,712,465	8	742,011,99	1 -	6,048,64	6 -	3,804,73	0 +	128,149,120
Total Current Loans and Disct's	870,761,114						6 +	281,85	5 +	166,432,083
Aggregate of Loans to Public .	1,054.899,007	1,037,514.65	1	888,466,92	4	+ 17,384,35				# 09.0
	7,038	8.371	5			1,33				19,436
Loans to Dominion Gov'ment	1.628.967	1,737,50		1,648,40		- 108,53		- 141,81		3,844,635
Loans to Prov. Governments	3,368,108	3,485,45		7,212,74	13 .					
Overdue Debts	34,900,590	34,300.38		27,568,63		+ 600,20				a
Bank Premises	2,661,862	2,575,04		2,420,22		+ 86,81				
Other Real Estate and Mortgages	16,159,339	10.838.20		11,120,75		+ 5,321,13	- 88			
Other Assets		1.439.425.96	_	1,270,914,40		+ 35,289,4	94 -	- 24,167,99	92 -	203,801,053
TOTAL ASSETS.	1,474,715.460	1.439,425,86	- 00	1,210,011,1	-				-	
Liabilities.				01 029 9	10	- 1,326.0	38	- 1,784,8	70 -	+ 11,957,115
Notes in Circulation	93,819,333	95,145,37		81,862.2 6,034,8		+ 1,247,6		- 1.376.5	01 -	4,198,490
Due to Dominion Government.	10,233,356			6,034,8 27,000,6		+ 2.229,9		- 396,5	65 -	1,523,781
Due to Provincial Governments	28,524,415	26,294.41	19	27,000,6	94	1 2,220,0				
Dep'ts in Can. payable on de-	V					+ 31,588,0	24	16,819,8	37 .	+ 78,169,011
mand.	376,953,217	345,365,18	83	298,784,2	06	+ 31,588,0	34	10,010,0		
Dep'ts in Can. payable after			1			+ 9,923,9	96	+ 6,386,2	18	+ 63,085,196
notice	625,294,344	615,370.3	48	562,209,1			· · · · ·			+ 141,254,207
notice Dublic in Can	1.002 247,561		31	860,993,3	354	+ 41,512.0				+ 8,431,722
Total Dept's of Public in Can.	77,874,540			69,442,8	318	- 7,804,6				+ 149,685,929
Dep'ts elsewhere than in Can.				930,436,1	172	+ 33,707.5	34	+ 23,586,6	05	+ 143,000,000
Total Dept's other than Govt.	1,080,122.10	1,040,414,1						+ 19.8	36	3,919,082
Danks in Can				3,919,8				+ 19.8 - 440.5		+ 3.242.143
Loans from other Banks in Can.	8.451.34		24	5,209,1		+ 652.		+ 257.		+ 2,961,293
Dep'ts by other Banks in Can.			04	2,928,		- 1,609,		- 114.9		+ 3,303,895
Due to Bks. and Agencies in U.K. Due to Bks. & Agencies elsewhere			57	3,983,		+ 351. + 892.		+ 847.	727	+ 3,702,83
Due to Bks. & Agencies elsewhere	10 050 50		050	9,275,						+ 176,655,67
Other Liabilities			889	1.070,651.	050	+ 36,145.	835	+ 24,144.5		1 110,000,001
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,241,300,12	1,211,100,0								+ 11.447.14
Capital, etc.		110 000 0	000	100,892.	791	+ 301.	039	+ 244.		
Capital paid up	112,339,93			86,690.				+ 1.477.		+ 14,188.01
Deserve Fund	100,878,84			9.520.		107		+ 215.		+ 1,119,92
Lish of Directors and their hrms	10,040,80			87,034.				2.762		+ 13,522,98
Greatest Circulation in Month	1 100,001,10			34,506.			493	+ 105	237	+ 1,351,91
Aver Gnocie held during Month	30,000,14			76,607	324		422	+ 1.032	679	+ 19.612.34
Av. Dom. Notes held during Mt	96.219.68	95,614	260	10,001	,001	1	-			

	THE	CHRONICLE.		JUNE 2
LLOY	DS I	BANK	LIN	ITED
	Subscribed	d Capital.		
	Capital, £4,1	92,120. Re	serve Fund,	£3,000,000.
		LOMBARD ST	REET, LOND	ON, E.C.
Deposit and Currer Cash in hand, at c Bills of Exchange Investments Advances and othe	all, and at short	t December, 1910) t notice "		- £78,116, - 19,603,; - 8,758, - 11,709, - 43,741,;
THIS BANK				
Colonial and		y of the IMPERIAL BANK		STREET, E.C
	NGIIDAI		DANY	
ROYAL !				LIMIIEU
		CE TO AGI		
unique recon policyholder \$112,000,00	U, Assets o	over \$48.000	0.000 Mos	t farroundle
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\$112,000,00 terms to Ag Company Lin OUEEN F/	o, Assets o ents. Addr mited, Life I INSURANCE	STABLISHED 1825.	0,000. Mos etary, Roya Montreal. E CON UTE SECURITY J. H. LAR	et favourable al Insurance IPANY. SELLE, Asst. Manag
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pending further borrowings by them in London. Probably enough the temporary loans of the municipalities at the banks at the present time amount to some millions. That this is the case is due, as has been previously stated in THE CHRONICLE, to the hope of many municipal authorities that they will be able to obtain better terms for their offerings in the London market a little later on. It is probable, however, that these municipalities have already received hints from their financial advisers that the sooner they liquidate these temporary loans the better. The demands of the commercial community will likely prove sufficient to absorb all the energies and resources of the banks this year and it is hardly desirable that the position should be further complicated by the action of various municipalities in speculating on the future of the London market for new issues.

As a result of the month's movements in Canadian deposits and loans, the banks have been able substantially to strengthen their reserves by the addition of over \$12,000,000 to the foreign call loans, bringing these up to almost \$116,000,000. Then there was also a substantial increase in the net foreign bank balances of over \$11,000,000 to \$45,883,046, so that the proportion of the banks' immediately available assets to their liabilities to the public has been raised to the normal May level of 25.52 against 24.27 in April.

# HOME BANK'S REPORT.

At the annual meeting of the Home Bank held in Toronto on Tuesday, a satisfactory fiscal year ending May 31, 1912, was reported. Net profits were \$140.030, being about 11 p.c. on the paid-up capital. Dividend, three quarterly payments being at 6 p.c., and one at 7 p.c., the newly established rate, absorbed \$79.644; \$25,000 was transferred to rest and \$25,000 written off bank premises, and an increased balance of \$86,002 carried forward. Deposits increased during

the year about \$800,000 to \$0,067,816. The total assets of the bank have doubled in the last five years and now amount to \$12,385,555, an increase over last year of \$1,330,685. Mr. Eugene O'Keefe, president, in addressing the shareholders observed :---

There is one feature, however, in the situation which is very regrettable, and that is the large and growing speculation in building lots in many of the towns and eities in the three Provinces. The speculation in these lots is not confined to the Northwest, but is quite extensive throughout the Province of Ontario, as many of our farmers and citizens are risking their hard-earned savings in this dangerous way. Its effects are felt by a steady withdrawal of deposits from the various Banks in Eastern Canada for the purchase of these lots. This 'unwarranted speculation can have but one ending, and it is to be feared the money thus invested in all probability will, in many instances, be totally lost.

The Board of Directors and the Officers for the term of 1912-1913, will be: Eugene O'Keefe, president; Thomas Flynn, vice-president; Directors: E. G. Gooderham, John Persse, W. Parkyn Murray, Thomas A. Crerar, John Kennedy, Colonel James Mason.

Colonel James Mason, general manager: J. Cooper Mason, assistant general manager.

# ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Among the great British insurance companies, the Royal of Liverpool goes year by year serenely on its way. Managed throughout its career of nearly seventy years with ability and discretion, the Royal has long since attained to that happy condition of practical invulnerability to conflagration losses, which is only achieved by the largest and wealthiest of fire offices. Having demonstrated this fact by paving out \$6,250,000 at San Francisco, and then in the four following years restoring the ratio of its reserve to the level at which it stood prior to that disaster, as well as wiping out the draft upon the floating funds which the payment of losses entailed, the Royal in 1011 proceeded to strengthen its position yet further. Probably at no time in its history were the prospects for the continued success and prosperity of this great company brighter than they are now. With assets at the present time of over \$98,-000.000 and a premium income of over \$28,000,000, the indications are that year by year the Royal will go forward, steadily extending the vast scale of its operations and increasing in wealth and resources. And while from time to time, the advent of conflagrations will bring heavy losses to fire underwriters, they can, to a great office of this kind, act only as a quite temporary retarding influence on the rate of progress.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The following is a comparison of the company's fire business for 1911 with that of 1910:--

1910.

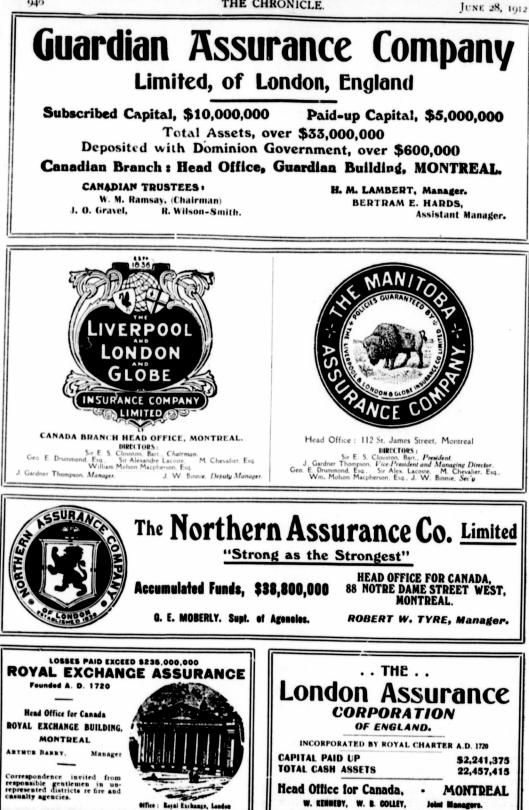
1911.

Premiums after deduction of	
re-insurances \$18,956,026.94	\$19.240,264.20
Net Losses	10,240 225.97
Ratio of Losses to Premiums. 49.4	53.2
Fire Fund at end of year 13,626,666.66	14,600,000.00

There is again an advance to a new high record in the amount of premiums received and it is merely a matter of a year or two, in the natural course of events, before the Royal's fire premiums reach the great total of \$20,000,000 per annum. Losses are somewhat higher than in the immediately preceding years at 53.2 per cent, of the premiums received, but in view of the apparently not altogether satisfactory experience of the British fire offices generally in 1911, the figures returned by the Royal are favorable. While 1911 was not marked by a conflagration of importance, the fire\_offices encountered an exceptionally large number of fires of moderate size, the phenomenon not being confined to any particular field but being apparently world-wide.

After meeting all losses and expenses of the year, the Royal returns the substantial underwriting surplus for 1911 of \$2,019,801. Of this surplus, \$973.-333 is transferred to the Fire Fund, raising that fund to \$14,600,000. Besides this fire fund, there is available to meet the obligations of the Royal's fire department, a reserve fund of \$7,786,667 and a profit and loss balance of \$4,977,606, making with the fire fund of \$14,600,000, a total of \$27,364,272, or over 142 per cent. of the premiums of 1911. It is a position of very great strength.

We reproduce the following table of the Royal's net premiums, net losses and loss ratio since the opening of the present century. It will be readily seen that since 1901 the fire premiums of the company have increased by over 63 per cent., while the normal experience of the company has been such as



THE CHRONICLE.

to allow the building up of reserves of such substantial character as to permit conflagrations to be met with equanimity.

		`								Net Fire Premiums.	Net Loss.		Ratio
1901									. 1	\$12,213,000	\$7,225,000	59	p.c.
1902										13,448,000	7,038,000	52.3	
	• •			•						13,862,000	6,749,000	48.8	p.c.
1903.			•		٠	٠				14.578,000	8,443,000	58	p.c. *
904.					٠		• •	- 2	٠		6,700,000	45	p.c.
1905.							• •			14,863,000			p.c. 1
1906.											13,145,000		
										17,860,000	8,559,000		p.c.
1907.		2								17 075 000	9,439,000	52.5	p.c.
1908.			•			٠	• •		•		9,026,000	48.9	p.c.
1909.					٠				• •		9,369,000		p.c.
1910.	2												
1911.										19,240,000	10,240,000	53.2	p.c.

\* Baltimore and Toronto Conflagrations.

+ San Francisco Conflagration.

#### LIFE DEPARTMENT.

In the life field, the Royal continues to hold its own, in spite of the fierce competition between the companies which is apparently increasing in intensity as time goes on. New policies issued (net) totalled \$8,384.425, a substantial increase over the new business of 1909. Total premiums for the year, after deducting reassurances, amounted to \$3,748,896, and interest, less income tax, to \$1,779,369. Claims were favorable, reaching \$3,219,620, including bonus additions of \$575,505. The life fund, which at the beginning of the year stood at \$46,598,185 was increased at its close to \$48,018,015. The fact that the Royal is able to boast of having paid the same rate of profits during a period of 45 years makes, of course, an effective argument with new insurers.

# THE ROYAL IN CANADA.

Entering the Canadian field so long ago as 1851, the Royal occupies in the underwriting world of the Dominion, a position commensurate with its ample wealth and great strength. A large fire business is transacted throughout Canada, under the able direction of Mr. William Mackay, manager, and Mr. J. H. Labelle, assistant manager. Last year the Royal received for premiums in Canada, net cash, \$1,193,-833. Net losses incurred were \$637,166. In the forty-three years, 1869-1911, the Royal received in Canadian fire premiums \$27,689,704, and paid out for Canadian losses during the same period \$17,346,519. There was also last year expansion in the Royal's life business in Canada, for which Mr. R. A. Mannings, of Montreal, is secretary. Premiums received were \$179,633, amount of policies new and taken up, \$1,416,910 and net amount of insurance in force at the end of the year \$5,359,707.

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On another page, announcement is made that a fire company requires a manager's assistant at its Montreal Head Office, capable of taking full charge of office including underwriting; also that a British fire company requires clerk with knowledge of rates.

#### \* \* \*

The following insurance companies have been licensed to transact business in British Columbia — Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Detroit, with Mr. D. E. Brown, Vancouver, as attorney; National General Insurance Company, Limited, of London, England, with Messrs. A. E. Tregent & Company, Vancouver, as attorney; Western Union Fire Insurance Company, of Vancouver.

#### HOW CANADIAN LIFE COMPANIES INVEST THEIR ASSETS.

THE CHRONICLE is able to present on page 943 some new statistics dealing with the invested assets of the Canadian life companies. Under the heading of invested assets, we include the following: the real estate owned, the loans on real estate, the loans on collaterals, the loans on policies and "premium obligations on policies in force," the bonds, deben-tures and stocks held. These invested assets represent over 90 p.c. of the companies' total assets, which include, in addition to the invested assets, cash on hand and in banks, interest and rents due and accrued, outstanding and deferred premiums and "other assets." At December 31, 1911, according to the preliminary report of the Superintendent of Insurance, the total assets of the life companies included in our tables were \$190,008,788. The total of their invested assets at the same date was \$179,-102,392, so that their uninvested assets were \$10,-987,396. This is an increase in uninvested assets of about \$1,500,000, compared with December 31, 1910.

The following is a summary table of the companies' invested assets at the close of December, 1910 and 1911:---

1910.	1311.
Real Estate Owned	\$ 7,945,157
Mortgages on Real Estate	63,444,248
Loans on Collaterals	2,389,178
Loans on Policies, Etc.,	22,896,068
Bonds and Debentures	68,099,271
Stocks	14.328,468
Diocust 1	

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

From these figures, it will be seen that the invested assets of the Canadian life companies increased last year by \$19,000,000. To the extent of about \$800,-000 this advance is accounted for by the advent of two new companies which do not figure in the 1910 return, and by the inclusion of the Royal Victoria's invested assets in the figures returned by the Sun Life for 1911. Over 55 per cent. of this \$19,-000,000 went into mortgages on real estate, which were increased during last year 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 has on previous occasions deprecated the tendency shown by many of the Canadian life companies to place exceedingly large proportions of their funds in western mortgages and it continues to adhere to that position. The rate of interest offered by these western mortgages is no doubt exceedingly attractive and it requires a good deal of strongmindedness on the part of the manager of a life company to stand out against the practice of his competitors in this matter. But there are one or two drawbacks to this practice which need consideration. These mortgage loans are of short duration, and for this reason, there is a constant necessity for re-investment. Because of this and of the heavy work involved in collection of interest, etc., the administration expenses are generally heavy. And these expenses make the interest rate considerably less attractive than appears at first sight. Additionally, the risk of properties being left in the hands of the mortgagor, has constantly to be considered, and while at a prosperous time like the present, this contingency (Continued on page 945.)



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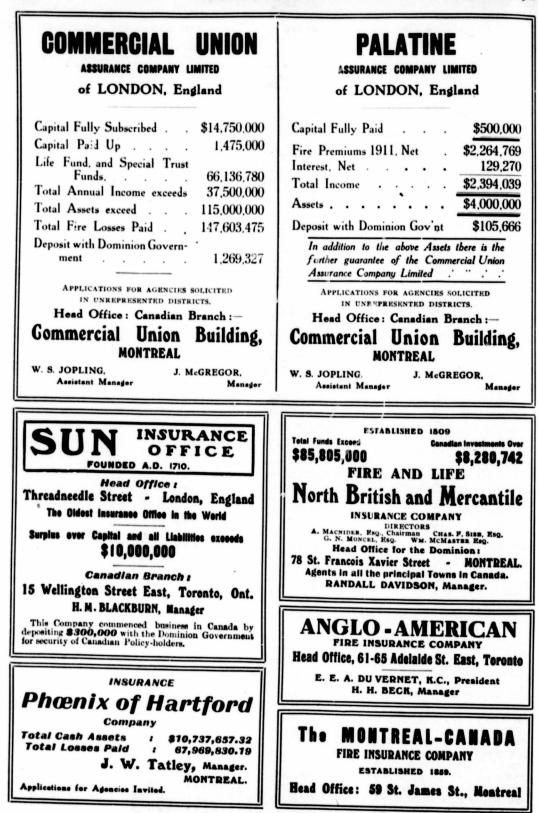
How Canadian Life Companies invest their Assets.

		Per	centage	<b>1910</b> Percentage to total invested assets of	10 investe	assets	of		Per	centage	to total inv	Percentage to total invested assess of	asse	
	Total of Invested Assets	Real Estate owned	Loans on Real Estate	Loans or Collater-	Loans on Policies etc.	Bonds and Deben- tures	Stocks	Total of Invested Assets	Real Estate owned	Loans on Real Estate	Loans on Collater-	Loans on Policies etc.	Bor ds and Deben- tures	Stocks held
					-	man				10.01		-	80.63	
and a state of the								\$71,408	::	13.31			10.00	10.74
Britten Columbia	29 197 096	199 2	30.14	0.48	15.14	38.34	10.24	42.391,559	6.30	33.39	Te'n	10.61	20.10	1.9.1
Canada	0100011		31 - 6	0.90	12.69	35 22	4.69	15,324,524	8.28	38.09	0.21	14.02	1.1.0	TOTE
Confederation	14,320,312	01.0	01.10	0.10	00.01	10 00		1.175.086	38.29	27.24	2.00	1.53	24.94	
Continental	978,287	41.79	20.10	2.40	0.00	00.00		610 601	00 2	51.86	66.0	16.89	23.91	0.36
Crown	695,858	3.58	46.54	3.26	16.92	29.62	:	113 020 0	20.00	85.96		5.81	8.23	
Jominion .	2.030.930		85.63		5.53	8.84		110,000,2		00 00	0.09	8 94	2.49	
	1 899 3 86	6.00	82.05		9.12	2.83		2,154,364	67.0	20.20		00 01	10 26	0.87
<b>EXCelsior</b>	200 000 G	10.0	96.48	92.0	13 87	44.23	0.91	4,001,169	8.00	29.85	4.10	96.01		00.6
Federal.	100,020,0	0.00		0.010	10.89	9.70	4.48	9,650,903	5.26	77.13	::	00.11	2.11	0.6.6
Great-West.	7,841,521	4.92				01 10		1 939 779	13.11	49.64	:	14.48	22.77	
Home	1,113,727	14.27	44.70	e0.0	67.e1	01.07		6 401 902	51.6	73.79	1.39	10.36	11.92	0.37
	5.695.833		70.58	2.57	10.00	16.44	14.0	0.000 101,000		06 30	100	10	4.96	2.31
Inperiate to the second s	3 085 022	0.65	86.39	:	5.43	5.01	2.52	3, 330, 033		00.00		12 61	25.94	6.59
LONGON OI Canada	11 949 916	9.98	30.78	1.61	14.13	43.24	7.25	13,472,704	4.64	30.42	00	1 96	10.20	
Manufacturers	010'510'11	0.00	20.00		0.15	22.51		281,589	0.48	18.77	:	09.1	00.00	
Monarch	242,440	00.0	00.01	:	10.01	00 00		17.143.592	1.06	56.69		13.28	28.32	
Mutual of Canada	15,418,970	0.95	93.50	::	10.01		19 04	1 604 373	16.6 .		:	13.94	66.27	3.82
Vational	1,340,108	9.17	:		60.61	11.00		11 705 760	0.91	31 53	1.99	12.74	37.77	15.06
North American	10,838,914	1.08	27.40	2.29	12.43	20.05	00.01	1 409 901		65.44	1.57	11.39	19.59	2.01
Vorthorn	1.269.380		67.52	1.58	8.17	18.62	4.10	1,105,001	:				100.00	
								046'99	:		:		20.44	
Security		:	62 66		10.37	65.90	:	819,698	:	42.84		10.71	0.0.0	
Sovereign.	111,113		16.	0.42	11 30	63.82	17.72	42.247.831	2.33	4.01	2.58	11.84	90.13	13.00
Sun of Canada.	39,789,088	20.2	19.1			0.0 6.6		65 738			::	:::	100.00	
Travellers of Canada.	65.173	10.61	0.5 6	32.26	3.87	24.68	17.79	1,194 587	14.88	12.18	31.33	4.37	21.38	15.88
Union of Canada	077.000.1	10.01	-	-			170	\$179 102 392	4.44	35.42	1.33	12.78	38.02	8.00
TOTALS AND AVERAGES	\$160,098,077	4.17	33.06	c0.1	CO.71	_								

THE CHRONICLE.

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JUNE 28, 1912



# FOW CANADIAN LIFE COMPANIES INVEST THEIR ASSETS.

#### (Continued from page 941.)

is apt to be let fall out of sight, it has yet to be proved that it may not become a source of serious inconvenience at a time when, perhaps temporarily, circumstances have changed. On the whole, we are still inclined to the view, that over a long period of years those companies which adhere to the old-fashioned plan of investing the greater part of their funds in long-term securities in order to meet long-term obligations, will fare possibly better than others which have favored excessively these western mortgages.

## INCREASE IN POLICY LOANS.

Another point to which we may call attention is the continued large increase in loans on policies, etc. These last year advanced by \$2,650,000, following a \$2,000,000 increase in 1910. So far as the direct cash loans upon policies are concerned, this continued increase can only be considered a regrettable sign. At a time of financial strain, such as in 1007, borrowing upon a life policy is a defensible operation, however much, even in such contingencies, the purist may regret this breaking-in upon the protection of the family. But at present, it is pretty obvious that a good deal of this borrowing is merely for the purpose of speculation in real estate or in stocks, and with prices of both these at their present sky-high levels, there is reason enough to fear that some of the thoughtless borrowing on life policies may have lamentable results. It seems time enough for the companies to follow the example of the banks and bring some influence to bear with a view to discouraging this thoughtless squandering of the provision which has been made through insurance against a rainy day.

The proportions of both bonds and stocks held are considerably less last year than in 1910, and in the case of stocks there is an actual falling off in the amount held. With regard to the bonds and debentures held, they form as yet the largest class of the Canadian life companies' investments. But last year they were added to by no more than \$4,600,000 against \$10,-500,000 added to new mortgages. At this rate, the close of the present year will see mortgages the class of investment in which the largest amounts have been placed by the Canadian life companies.

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It is announced in New York that the control of the Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company has passed to strong financial interests cosely identified with the Nassau Fire Insurance Company. Steps will be taken to increase the capital of the company to \$1,000,000 and the surplus to \$1,250,000.

It is difficult to appreciate the reasons for a law providing for State-made fire insurance rates which do not argue with equal power in favor of Statemade lumber rates, or of State-made rates for the retail business of flour, meat, or clothing, and it is not unlikely that buyers of fire insurance, who are also sellers of something else, may in the near future find their own argument in favor of paternalistic fire insurance turned against all forms of industrial and commercial enterprise.—Fred W. Potter, Insursurance Superintendent of Illinois.

# GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

The abstract on another page of the leading features of the report for 1911 of the Gresham Life Assurance Society, Limited, of London, England, is of considerable interest in view of the fact that the Gresham is the latest of the English life offices to enter the Canadian field. The published figures show effectively the large scale of the operations carried on by the Gresham, which even among British life offices is notable for the world-wide character of its operations. Intelligent, enthusiastic and skilful management has brought the Gresham to a position of both prominence and permanence in the insurance world, its extensive operations being soundly based upon a solid financial footing.

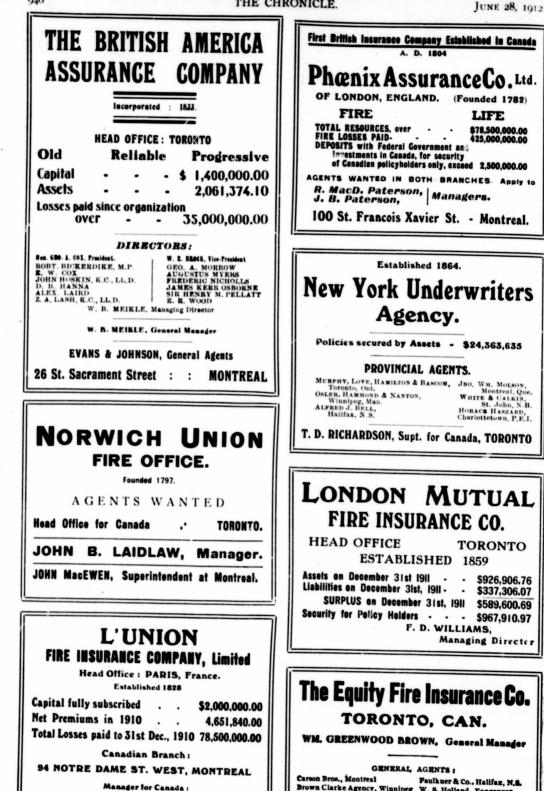
At the sixty-third annual meeting held recently in London, the chairman of the board, Mr. Charles A. Hanson, who is well known on this side, reported that the increase in the last few years in both the premium income and the sums assured justify gratification and satisfaction on the part of all who are interested in the prospects and success of the Society. Mr. Hanson made also an interesting reference to the opening-up by the Gresham of a branch in Canada. He remarked:—

We decided last year, after very mature consideration, to extend our ramifications to the Dominion of Canada. That is a vast and growing field to which our attention had been directed for a long time, but which we never seemed to be able to enter or take advantage of, by reason of circumstances over which we had no control. Last summer, however, it was decided to explore the field very carefully, and a visit for that purpose was made. Upon an investigation of the situation we determined that the time was ripe, and I am glad to say that we were successful in initiating an organisation which I believe will be of immense value in its results to this Society. We secured the services of a local advisory committee, composed of influential public men and of gentlemen also who have ripe knowledge and experience of life assurance in all its branches. We were also successful in securing the services of a manager, who came to us with an enviable reputation for capacity and integrity and with a life-long experience of life assurance. He has thrown himself with enthusiasm and energy into the operations of the Society, and I am glad to say that from Quebec on the east to the Pacific on the west we have now perfected a network of agencies of the results of whose efforts we are now beginning to realise the value, in the form of good, acceptable, and, I hope, remunerative business.

The Gresham's manager for Canada is Mr. A. R. Howell, of Montreal, and much of the preliminary work incidental to the organization of a new field having been accomplished, the Gresham is now beginning to receive business which will undoubtedly increase in volume as the work of development proceeds and the strengthening of the organization progresses. It may be added that for many years past the directors of the Gresham have recognised Canada as a country of promise by investing a very considerable amount in Canadian securities.

The figures of the annual report given on another page make an interesting exhibit. The funds of the Gresham amount to over \$50,000,000. Last year, the Society issued new assurances for practically \$11,000,000, calling for new premiums of over \$50,-000. The Society's income from premiums, interest and rents exceeded in amount \$7,000,000.

Thus the ample nature of its resources, combined with the enterprising and successful character of its management, make the Gresham an important addition to the English life offices transacting business in the Canadian field.



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MAURICE FERRAND.

Brown Clarke Agency, Winnipeg W. S. Holland, Vancouver Young & Lorway, Sydney, B. C. Geo, A. Lavis, Calgary J. M. Queen, St. John, N.B.

McCallum, Hill & Co., Regins

## Personals.

Mr. W. E. Stavert, of the Bank of Montreal, has returned from London.

Mr. John Jenkins, fire superintendent, Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, has left on a trip to the Western Provinces and the Pacific Coast.

Mr. Maurice Ferrand, of Montreal, manager for Canada of the Union Insurance Company, of Paris, France, has left for a business trip to the company's head office.

We regret to hear of the death on Saturday at Boston, of Mr. Benjamin F. Brown, well-known as a statistician and author of the Brown Book of Life Insurance Economics. Mr. Brown was 78' years of age, and his death is a distinct loss.

\* \* \*

Mr. W. G. Richardson, who for two years has been accountant in the Main Street branch of the Bank of Montreal, at Winnipeg, and who was recently appointed manager of the branch at Indian Head, was the recipient of a solid silver tea service—the joint gifts of the staffs of three Winnipeg branches of the bank, Main Street, Logan Avenue and Fort Rouge.

Mr. Randall Davidson, manager for Canada of the North British & Mercantile Insurance Company, who has been visiting the old country for the past five weeks, has returned to Montreal. While on the other side Mr. Randall Davidson visited his Head Office. He informs us that British offices transacting fire insurance business, have had an unsatisfactory experience so far this year. Losses have been large and competition very keen, especially on the Continent of Europe. The recent strikes in Great Britain have retarded business and are causing a feeling of great unrest.

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# The Canadian Fire Record.

RICHMOND, P.Q.-Ex-Mayor Bernard's residence damaged, June 26.

MASKINONGE, P.Q.—Five dwellings, seven barnyards and barns destroyed, June 24. Loss unstated.

THOROLD, ONT.—Freight sheds of Niagara, St. Catherine's and Toronto Railway burned, June 23. Origin, lighted cigarette stub thrown on floor.

WEST LAHAVE, N.S.—Wood-working plant and saw mills of Boehm Brothers, destroyed, June 24. Loss, \$60,000. No insurance. Origin, spark from chimney.

HAMILTON, ONT.—Fire in icehouse owned by Inksetter-Myers Company, Strachan street, damaged, June 20, also a number of adjoining boat houses. Loss \$2,500.

LINDSAY, ONT.—Planing factory of Jones Hardware Company destroyed, with considerable lumber and manufactured material, June 13. Loss about \$3,000 with partial insurance.

CANNING, N.S.—Fire in business district, June 23, caused following losses, partly covered by insurance: J. E. Kennedy, \$4,000; Cornwallis Trading Co., \$10,-

000; A. D. Payzant, \$40,000; Fred. Northrop, \$1,000; R. W. North, \$5,000; Mrs. Burbridge, \$500; D. M. Beckwith, \$3,000; C. R. Dickie, \$3,000.

WINNIPEG,—Stables and outhouse of Blackwoods, Limited, soda water works, gutted, June 23. Buildings property of Hudson's Bay Co. Losses, about \$8,000 covered by insurance. Stable of W. W. Burdett, 301 Toronto street, gutted, and three horses burned, June 23. Building covered by insurance. Rear part of Wet Wash Laundry, 066 Sherbrooke street, owned by Merrick, Anderson Company, gutted, June 23. Loss \$500.

Sr. BONIFACE, MAN.—Convent and school of Sisters of the Holy Names, Cathedral Avenue, St. Boniface, damaged, June 23. Building being completed. Supposed origin, incendiarism. Estimated value of the convent building was \$106,000, and loss about \$40,000. Insured with the Royal Exchange Assurance, \$30,000. School building valued at \$152,000. Loss estimated at about \$3,000 covered in the Royal Insurance Company for \$50,000. New seminary near Cathedral damaged, June 26. Loss \$50,000, covered by insurance. Supposed origin, incendiarism.

STE. SCHOLASTIQUE, P.Q .- Fire which started in bakery of Max Galant, spread over two acres and caused following losses :-- Max Galant, residence and bakery, \$5,000; Gedeon Sarrazin, retired, brick house, \$2,500; Isaie Dupras, retired, residence, \$2,500; Alcide Desjardins, carriagemaker, \$1,500; Rod. Legault, carter, \$2,000; Arthur Legault, barber, \$1,500; Esrom Laurin, V.S., Montreal, the house at present occupied by N. Lalonde, the owner's loss being \$1,300, and the lessee's probably less than \$400 with his furniture; O. Lacombe, tailor, \$1,000; Joseph Robert, blacksmith, \$3,000; Nelson Raymond, Montreal, the house being occupied by his father, Euchariste Raymond, \$2,500; Jos. Clement, laborer, \$1,000; F. Horace Barsalo, buildings and contents, \$3,000; and a few others who had minor losses of a few hundred dollars or so. The insurance loss will not amount to more than \$12,000.

#### HEAVY LOSS AT CHICOUTIMI, P.Q.

On Monday, fire destroyed a considerable section of the town of Chicoutimi, P.Q., at the head of navigation on the Saguenay River. The fire started in the Chateau Saguenay, a leading hotel, owing, it is supposed, to an over-heated stove. Over two hundred buildings were destroyed. Many of these are private residences, but the most important business houses in the town have been wiped out, as well as the Cathedral, the seminary and the hotels.

The total loss, so far as can be at present ascertained, will be about \$500,000. With regard to the insurance, the losses of the various companies concerned are likely to be total. Following is a *partial* list of the insurance —

Queen \$ 9,000
Royal
Roval Exchange
Springfield.
Union of London 3,500
La Fabrique
(\$30,000 on church
\$15,000 on seminary.
\$15,000 on seminary. \$ 7,000 on convent)
\$370,800
\$370,800

Additionally, the non-tariff companies and mutuals are said to be involved heavily.





JUNE 28, 1912

# Market and Financial Briefs

The Bank of Nova Scotia has opened a branch on Victoria avenue, near Sherbrooke street, Montreal, which is in charge of Mr. R. J. Moffatt, who has been accountant of the Montreal office of the bank on St. James street. The Victoria avenue branch will be the first opened by the Bank of Nova Scotia in Montreal since it entered the local banking field.

\* \*

The executive offices of the Quebec Bank have been moved from Quebec to Montreal. Mr. B. B. Stevenson, the general manager, is accompanied from Ouebec by the following members of the head office staff: Messrs. R. C. Patton, inspector; R. L. Y. Jones, assistant inspector; W. H. Scott, chief accountant, as well as by clerks and several stenographers. \* \*

Sao Paulo's May earnings are returned as follows:

Cao I adde o may carries			
-	1912.	1911. I 276,579 106,732	ncrease.
Total Gross Earnings\$	376,501	\$ 276,579	\$ 99,922
Operating Charges, etc	155,618	106,732	48,886
Net Earnings	220,883	169,847	51,036
Aggregate Gross Earnings			
from January 1st	1,844,549	1,401,695	442,854
Aggregate Net Earnings from			
January 1st	1,114,497	887,165	227,332

The week's further break in the price of Consols is due to the exceptional number of sales by the estates of deceased persons. These have been called for by reason of the payments exacted for death duties. It is with great difficulty that these sellers find bidders for the premier security, and the result is that the price almost inevitably declines .- London Correspondence, N.Y. Evening Post.

Twin City's statement for May is a more favorable document than those recently presented. Net carnings for the month increased \$11,961. Following are some comparative figures for May and the five months ended May 31: May gross \$600,630, increase \$31,891; May net \$358,725, increase \$11,961. May surplus \$215,646, increase \$8,961. Five months' gross \$3,234,703, increase \$133,254. Five months' net \$1,520,950, increase \$22,945. Five months' surplus \$808,554, increase \$10,945.

The London Economist gives the following summary banking figures for the whole of the United Kingdom :---

-	LIABILITIE	<b>S</b> .	
	1910.	1911.	Inc. or Dec.
	2	£	£
Capital and re-			
serves	131,247,000	130,185,000	- 1,062,000
Undivided profits.	5,840,000	5,950,000	+ 110,000
Deposits	973,697,000	1,015,635,000	+41,938,000
Acceptances	57,095,000	55,189,000	- 1,906,000
Notes, bills, etc	49,427,000	49,613,000	+ 186,000
Total	1,217,306,000	1,256,572,000	+39,266,000
	Assets. 1910. £	1911. £	Inc. or Dec. £
Cash in hand and			
money at call.	277,102,000	295,204,000	
Investments	237,179,000	234,198,000	- 2,981,000
Discount and ad-			
vances	635,865,000	660,635,000	
Sundries	67,160,000	66,535,000	- 625,000
Total	1,217,306,000	1,256,572,000	+39,266,000

Canadian import trade returns just announced indicate that during the fiscal year ending April 30, there has been an increase of more than \$80,000,000 in the trade with the United States and of over \$8,000,000 in trade with Great Britain. Imports, dutiable, from the United Kingdom, were \$90,684,-068, and imports, free, \$27,800,343, as against \$84,-710,285 of dutiable and \$25,167,074 free in the previous year. Dutiable imports from the United States were \$204,886,583, and free imports \$161,690,200, as compared with \$154,552,151 and free imports of \$131,854,862.

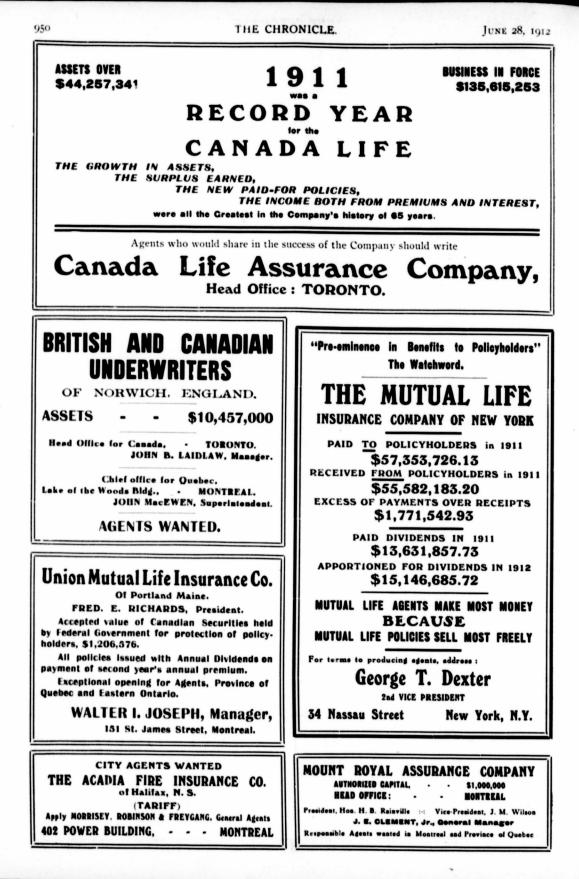
The annual general meeting of the shareholders of Tooke Bros., Limited, was held on Thursday, when satisfactory reports of the year's operations were presented. The profits for the year were \$106,064, from which have been written off for depreciation and reserve \$11,728. After paying dividends on the preferred stock, the sum of \$45,746 was carried forward to the credit of profit and loss account. The president, in his remarks to the shareholders, stated that the outlook for the coming year was very good, orders on hand being largely in excess of those of a year ago. The old board of directors was re-elected. \*

Ames Holden McCready, Limited, in the statement, presented to the shareholders at the annual meeting on Thursday, reported net profits, after providing for administration, selling, and other expenses, of \$281,348 for the first year's operations of the amalgamated companies. After deducting the bond interest and preferred stock dividend, amounting to \$240,000, there remained \$41,348 to be carried to the credit of profit and loss. This result was obtained notwithstanding the fact that the company's factories in Montreal were closed down for about two months while the plants were undergoing a thorough reorganization. The sum of \$122,963 was written off for depreciation, and expenses incurred in the reorganisation, leaving a total balance to the credit of profit and loss of \$169,568. Last year's directors were re-elected with Mr. W. S. Louson added to the board. At the subsequent meeting of the directors the old officers were re-elected, with the exception that Mr. H. B. Ames, M.P., takes the place of Mr. A. Congdon as a vice-president.

#### \* OFFICIAL CROP STATISTICS.

\*

A bulletin of the Census and Statistics Office reports as follows:-Throughout the greater part of Canada, the spring this year has been cold, wet and backward. Continuous rains, especially in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec, have greatly interfered with the spring seeding, and at the end of May large areas in these three provinces, particularly on low-lying lands, were still unseeded. It is impossible, therefore, to base upon the data at present available complete estimates of the areas sown to this year's principal field crops, and the following are consequently preliminary figures subject to revision at the end of June, when fresh returns after completion of the seeding will be made by correspondents of the office. The area under fall wheat, deducting that which was winter killed in Ontario and Alberta, is placed at 781,000 acres. Spring wheat occupies 9,145,000 acres, and the total wheat area amounts, therefore, to 9,926,000 acres. Oats show an area of 9,486,000 acres and barley



1,429,000 acres. Rye, peas and mixed grains have a total acreage of 894,000 and the area of hay and clover is 7,904,000 acres. Alfalfa is sown to 112,000 acres. Condition at the end of May, as measured against a standard of 100 representing the promise of a full crop, is high for all the products reported on, excepting fall wheat, the per cent, condition of which, viz., 71.46, is lower than that of any of the three previous years at the same date. This crop suffered from the exceptionally severe winter in Ontario and from the lack of sufficient snow protection in Alberta, whilst the cold wet spring has been adverse to recovery and good growth. The condition of spring wheat is 94.21 against 96.69 last year, oats 91.67 against 94.76, barley 91.08 against 93.49, rye 87.24 against 90.26, peas 83.85 against 92.15, mixed grains 87.72 against 93.84. The condition of hav and clover is 96.10 compared with 74.63 at the end of April, and 91.45 at the end of May, 1911. Alfalfa, where grown, shows this year an average condition of 90.65. For the three Northwest provinces the areas are, as estimated at May 31, wheat 0,122,000 acres, oats 5,097,000 acres and barley 837,ooo acres.

The condition of these cereals in the Northwest provinces is over 95 p.c. of the standard, except for fall wheat in Alberta where it is 76.62 p.c. In Saskatchewan the area under fall wheat is estimated at 53.000 acres, and its per cent. condition on May 31 was 93.28.

#### BRAZILIAN ELECTRIC MERGER.

Official announcement is now made of the proposals for the organization of a holding company to be known as the Brazilian Traction Light & Power Company, Limited, which will take over the properties of the Rio de Janeiro Tramway Light & Power Company, Limited, the Sao Paulo Tramway Light & Power Company, Limited, and Sao Paulo Electric Company, Limited.

The official announcement states inter alia:-

The authorized capital of the new company is  $\$_{120,000,000}$ , being made up of  $\$_{70,000,000}$  of ordinary shares and  $\$_{50,000,000}$  of 6 per cent. participating non-cumulative preference shares. The preference shareholders will participate in the profits of the company after the payment of a dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. upon the ordinary stock, the participation being *pro rata* among the preference and ordinary shareholders according to the numbers of shares held by them. Thus if at any period a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum should be declared on the ordinary shares, the preference shareholders would receive during the same period a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent, per annum and so on. The preference shareholders will be pre-

ferred also as to assets, and after repayment of the capital paid up on both classes of shares the preference shareholders will participate with the ordinary shareholders in any excess *pro rata* according to the numbers of shares held by them.

#### BASIS OF EXCHANGE.

The proposed consolidation of the interest of the three companies will be made through an exchange of shares on the basis of :—The Rio de Janeiro Tramway Light & Power Company, Limited, 8-toths of a share of preference stock, and 8-toths of a share of ordinary stock of the new company for each share of the Rio de Janeiro Tramway Light & Power Company, Limited.

The Sao Paulo Tramway Light & Power Company, Limited, 1¼ shares of preference stock and 1¼ shares of ordinary stock of the new company, for each share of the Sao Paulo Tramway Light & Power Company, Limited.

Sao Paulo Electric Company, Limited.—One share of ordinary stock of the new company.

The balance of the shares of the Brazilian Traction Light & Power Company, Limited, will be retained in the treasury of the company for future purposes.

It is estimated that after the deduction of operating expenses, interest and other fixed charges, the earnings of the new company will be sufficient at the outset to pay the dividend of 6 per cent. on the preferred stock, a dividend of 6 per cent on the ordinary stock, and leave a substantial surplus to carry forward, and it is believed that the increase in earnings during the succeeding years will justify a substantial increase in the dividend of the ordinary shares.

# WANTED.

A British Fire Insurance Company require a CLERK with knowledge of rates. Apply, stating age, experience and salary expected to P. O. Box 990,

Montreal.

#### WANTED

At Montreal Head Office of Fire Company, a MANAGER'S ASSISTANT. Must have had field experience and be capable of taking full charge of Office including Underwriting.

Apply stating age, qualifications, and salary expected to

## MANAGER,

New P. O. Box 2200, MONTREAL.

# DOMINION BOND COMPANY, LIMITED

MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA and ILONDON, ENGLAND.

Dealers in

Municipal, Corporation and Industrial Bonds MONTREAL OFFICE : Merchants Bank Building.

JUNE 28, 1012



# ABSTRACT OF

# REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

of the

# Gresham Life Assurance Society Ltd.,

# Submitted to the

# ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

# On Monday, 13th May, 1912.

THE DIRECTORS present their 63rd Report on the operations of the Society, for the year ending 31st December, 1911.

> During the year 6,551 Policies have been issued, assuring an amount of \$10,945,495. 851 Proposals have been declined, for \$1,658,950.

The Premiums for New Assurances completed amounted to \$510,262.

The amount of \$540,700 has been received as Consideration for Annuities granted representing an annual payment by the Society of \$66,055.

The Income of the Society derived from Premiums, Interest and Rents amounted to \$7,144,451.

The claims on Life Policies with bonuses amounted to \$2,487,723. The claims on Endowments maturing by age or expiration of term amounted to \$2,361,736.

181 Annuitants have died, releasing the Society from Annuities amounting to \$90,893.

The charge upon the Society for the surrender of Policies (including Loans written of in respect of Policies which had lapsed) was \$357,401.

The Assets appearing in the Balance Sheet amount to \$51,127,431. The Investment Reserve Account stands at \$340.669.

The rate of interest realised upon the Funds after deduction of Income Tax was 4.2 %.

The Directors retiring on this occasion are Messrs. Charles Augustin Hanson, Courtenay Cracroft Spurrell Fooks and Sir Reginald MacLeod, K.C.B. These gentlemen being eligible, and having notified their willingness to serve, constitute the list for re-election.

By Order of the Board,

JAMES H. SCOTT, General Manager.

ST. MILDRED'S HOUSE, LONDON, E.C., ENGLAND.

The Society has a vacancy for a Provincial Managership in Canada, and invites applications for agencies. Address:-

Arch. R. Howell, Manager for Canada,

Gresham Life Assurance Society Limited, MONTREAL.

# **BONDS vs MORTGAGES**

A South African Investor who recently visited Vancouver asked us to explain the seeming anomaly whereby  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. could be secured on first mort. gages if they were as safe as the average Railway Bond bearing say  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

Our explanation was that American Railroads are now bonded up to fully 60 per cent. of their value, while Vancouver first mortgages placed by this Company never exceeded 50 per cent. of conservative valuation and we knew our valuations to be conservative, while it must be admitted that water constituted an appreciable part of American Railway Capitalization.

But the Railroad is, generally speaking, able to place its loan when conditions are favorable and is, moreover, on account of the volume of its borrowings able to secure funds in that part of the world where money is, to some extent, a drug on the market, while the individual borrower on first mortgages on real estate requires comparatively small amounts and pays prevailing Vancouver bank rates.

We further pointed out that while money rates throughout the world have a tendency to increase, yet this tendency is greater in Vancouver than other places on account of the increasing demand for money to develop the natural resources of the Province.

The prevailing Bank or Mortgage rate in Vancouver a few years ago was about 6 per cent. while to day it is 7 per cent. to 8 per cent.

Another point favorable to Vancouver first mortgages as compared with Bonds is the question of duration.

Bonds generally have long term maturities while first mortgages usually mature in 3 years.

Many shrewd financial men claim that the increase in the gold supply is due to improved methods of extraction of gold from ore.

That being true, it would seem likely that the increase in gold will continue, thus tending to further increase money rates. Consequently it would seem wise to loan on short terms rather than on long terms, thus permitting the reinvesting of funds at stated limited periods, whereby the maximum of earning power may be maintained.

We have a booklet telling of the care exercised and precaution used in making loans netting investors  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. This booklet will be promptly forwarded on application.

# DOMINION TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED Head Office : VANCOUVER, B.C.

Offices : VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, NANAIMO, NEW WESTMINSTER, REGINA, CALGARY AND LONDON, ENGLAND

DOMINION OF CANADA TRUSTS COMPANY

Quebec Bank Building, MONTREAL, P.Q. W. R. ARNOLD, Managing Director.

# Stock Exchange Notes.

# Thursday, June 27, 1912.

The announcement made early this week, of the formation of the Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Co. to take over the Rio and Sao Paulo Companies explained the rapid advance in Rio. Rio was by far the most active stock and sold up to within a fraction of 157, while Sao Paulo was another very strong spot. The proposed new Company, as stated elsewhere, will exchange eight-tenths of a share of preference and eight-tenths of a share of Common for each Rio broke to 148 butand a quarter shares each of Preference and Common for the Sao Paulo shares. This is on the basis of 160 for Rio and 250 for Sao Paulo. On realizing sales and profit taking after the announcement, Rio broke to 149 but recovered sharply, and closed strong. The impression seems general that the speculative opportunity in the new shares will warrant Rio again going to better figures later on. Canada Car Common continued its advance, reaching 921/2 on a big turn over, and while the highest price was not continued, the stock is slated for an improvement, on the expectations of a dividend increase, which seems varranted by the Company's earnings. They are unable to accept new orders now as their capacity is more than fully booked up. Even in such a spectacular market as has been seen this week, Laurentide Common stood out prominently with an advance of 34 points, the stock selling to day at 204, equivalent to 408 for the old shares, for which the Common was exchanged, two for one.

The whole market was buoyant, and Toronto Railway, Richelieu and Dominion Steel Common all figured largely in the trading. Mexican Power sold up sharply to over 103, and the trading in this stock was greater than for sometime past. In common with the other stocks, it had its set-back from the highest, however, but as soon as the disturbances in Mexico are on the way to settlement, it is likely to increase in value. All reports point to good business and a strong position for the Company. Spansh River Common should recover from its recent decline, and for a hold should prove a satisfactory purchase. Taken in all the bull faction seems to be in control of the market, but the pace is almost too rapid and a sharp temporary set-back is not improbable.

Money conditions now favor trading, however, as bank supplies are ample at 5½ per cent., with a large amount of private money at 5 per cent., or better. The Bank of England rate remains the same.

#### SUMMARY OF WEEK'S SALES AND QUOTATIONS. 37-4

		Closing	Bid	Net	
Security.	Sales. Ju	ne 20, 1912		chang	•
Canadian Pacific	860	2654 X.D	264 X.D.		14
" Soo" Common	2,571	1428	144	+	18
Detroit United	595	671	663	-	ż
Halifax Tram	14	X. D.	X.D.		••
Illinois Preferred	36	924 x.D	92 x.D.		ż
Quebec Ry	10				
Toronto Railway	6,951	141 X.D	143 x.D.	+	16
Twin City	110	1088x D	108 x.D.	-	ŧ
Winnipeg Ry	683	X.D	230 J X.D.	_	
Richelieu & Ontario	3,565	1161	117	+	3
Can. Car. Com	10,240	794	871	++++	71
Can. Cement Com	712	264	27	+	4
Can. Cement Pfd	565	89	90	÷	1
Dom. Can. Com	390	67	65		2
Dom. Iron Preferred	225	105			
	5,226	641 X.D	65 x.D.	+	5
Dom. Steel Corpn Lake of the Woods Com	60	1344	134		ž
	4,100	903	961	+	61
Mexican Power	8,555	214	2147	++	1
Montreal Power	115	94	94	<u> </u>	
Nova Scotia Steel Com		1284xD	127 X.D.	-	14
Ogilvie Com	126	1563			
Ottawa Power		146	150	+	31
Rio Light and Power		1394	1391	+	
Shawinigan				<u> </u>	
Smart Bag Com		61	601		1
Spanish River Com				_	
Steel Co. of Can. Com			454	++	
Can Converters			67 x.D		- 1
Dom Textile Com		674 XD	1014	_	2
Dom. Textile Preferred		2 22	3.34	-	14
Crown Reserve	10,525	3.20	3.34	-	

# Traffic Returns.

	Traine			
	CANADIAN P	ACIFIC RAIL	WAY.	•
				Increase
ear to date.	35,532,000 \$	38,647,000 \$	48,494,001 \$1	0,447,000
Week ending	1910.	1011.		Increase 449,000
une 7	1,841,000	2,071,000	2.920,000	
. 14	1,902,000	2,057,000	2,525,000	468,000 415,000
" 21	1,926,000	2,063,000	2,510,000	413,000
	GRAND TH	UNK RAILWA	AY LOLD	Increase
Year to date.	1910.	1911.	1912	
May 31	\$17,211,165	18,083,584	19,202,035	1,118,451 Increase
Week ending	1910.	1911.	1912.	
Juue 7	791,354	873,582	983,931	110,349 97,9°7
. 14	891,252	952,264	1,050,171	84,312
	931 844	982,414	1,066,726	04,315
C	ANADIAN NO	RTHERN RAI	LWAY.	Increase
Year to date.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1,747,100
May 31	\$4,803,200	5,687,300	7,431,400	Increase
Week ending	1910.	1911.	1912.	82,100
June 7	266,200	320,900	403,000	61,900
" 14	290,400	313,200	375,100	50,200
** 21	299,600	361,500	411,700	00,200
Twi	IN CITY RAP		COMPANY.	Increase
Year to date.	1910.	1911.	1912.	134,963
May 31	\$2,901,646	3,060,155	3,195,118 1912	Increase
Week ending.	1910.	1911.	155,165	105
June 7	. 141,946	155,060	160,761	5,660
• 14	153,000	255,071	160,101	0,000
HAL	IFAX ELECTI	IC TRAMWAY	COMPANY.	
		ay Receipts	1912.	Increase
Week ending.	1910.	1911	4,919	754
June 7	4,203	4,165	4,576	313
** 14	4,049	4,263	5,069	310
** 21	4,539	4,759		
	HAVANA ELE	CTRIC KAILV	1912.	Increase
Week ending		1911.	48,096	1.747
June 2		46,349	40,085	Dec. 5,406
" 9		45,491 40,990	47,040	6,050
* 16		40,850	48,074	2,251
" 23		45,725		-1
	DELUTH SUL	PERIOR TRAC 1911.	1010	Increase
	1910.	21,280		799
June 7	20,599	91 983	22,409	420
" 14	D	21,983 UNITED RAU	WAY.	
		1911.	1912.	Increase
Week ending				19,199
May 7				11,983
4 14 4 91				15,64
				38,40
" 31	250,533	214,000		
	NEY AND	EXCHANG	E RATES.	
MU	NEY AND			Year Age
			ast week. A	54%
Call money in	Montreal	5%	5%	517
a a in	Toronto	5%	24 0	54% 54% 24%
	New York.	27%	21%	11-2%
	London	21-21%	21% 3%	11-2% 37
Bank of Englas		3%	761	798
Consols		761	911	915
Demand Sterli	ng	96	914	81
Sixty days' sigh	at Sterling	914	-14	-10

#### ANADIAN BANK CLEARINGS.

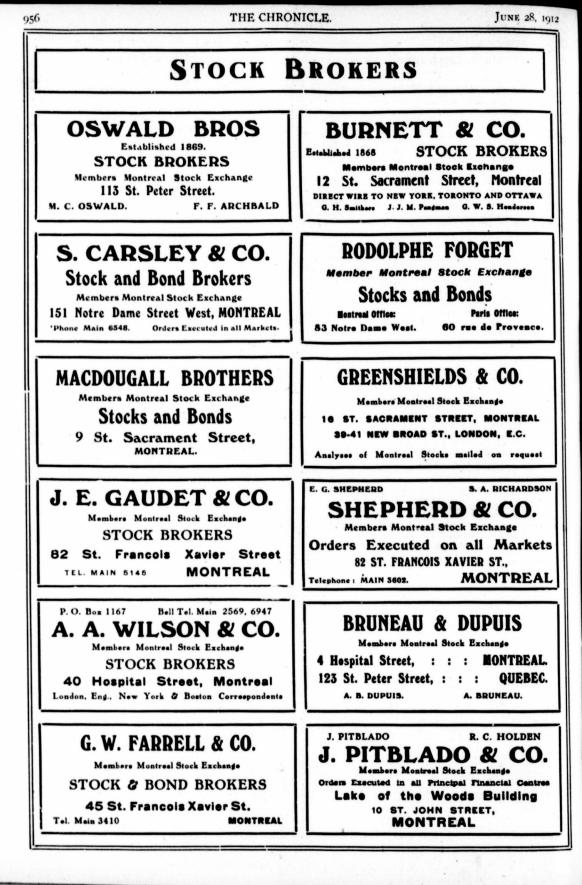
	ANADIAN				
	Week ending	Week ending	Week ending	Week ending	
	June 27, 1912	June 20, 1912	June 29, 1911	June 30, 1911	
fontreal	\$59,996,701	\$60,859,033	\$47,601,751	\$38,870,502	
	49,597,335	41,384,816	\$5,812,591	3,683,457	
htawa'	4,570,220	4,345,797	4,423,649	1 0,000,101	

# BANK OF ENGLAND'S STATEMENT

Yesterday's weekly Bank of England Statement showed a proportion of reserve to liability of 45.42 p.c. This compares with 49.09 p.c. last week.

## DOMINION CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

May 31, 1912\$113.114.914	November 30, 1911 \$115,786,286
April 30 113 169,722	October 31 104, 730, 606
March 31, 113,443,633	September 30
February 29 114,063,408	109 550 600
January 31 113,188,880	July 31 100,431,114
December 31, 1911 115,145,145	July Street and
Presie held by Receiver-	General and his assistants :-
Specie neid by meteriet	seneral and an

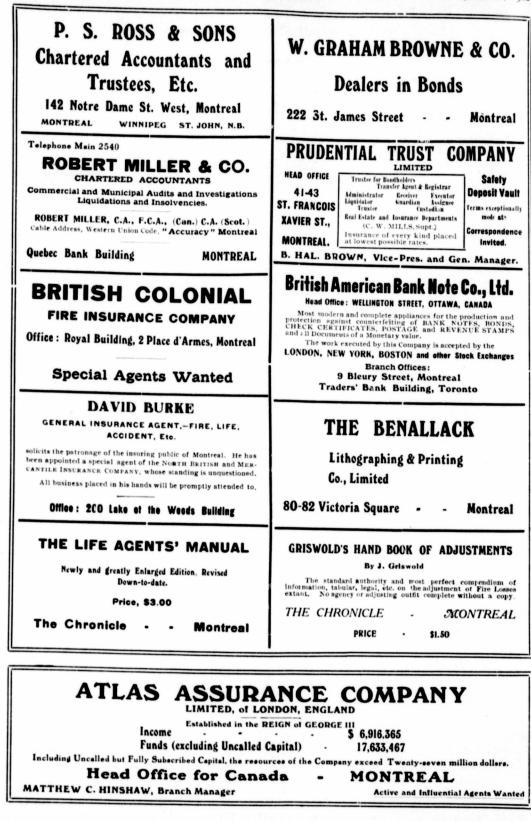


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REPORTED FOR THE CHRONICLE BY R. WILSON-SMITH & CO., 160 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. CORRECTED TO THURSDAY, June 27(b. 1912

BANK STOOKS.	Closing prices or Last sale.	Par value of one share	Return per cent. on investment at present prices.	Rate of Annual Dividend	Capital subscribed	Capital paid up	Rest Fund	Per cent'ge of Rest to paid up Capital	When Dividend payable.
British North America Ganadian Bank of Commerce	Asked. Bid. 150 222 221	\$ 243 50 100	Per Cent. 5 33 4 50	Per cent 8 10 12	<b>\$</b> 4,866,667 15,000,000 4,975,700	<b>8</b> 4,866,667 15,000,000 4,901,593	2,774.000 12,500,000 5,901,593	\$ 57.00 83.33 120.42	April, October. March, June, Sept., Dec. Jan., April, July, Octobe
familton Hochelaga Home Bank of Canada	166 165	100 100 100 100	5 42	11 9 7 12	2,973,900 2,991,100 1,370,000 6,700,000 10,000,000	2,902,910 1,286,050 6 000,000	6,000,000	91.28 34.99	March, June, Sept., Dec. March, June, Sept., Dec. March, June, Sept., Dec. Feb., May, August, Nov.
Internationale	195 193 2043 204 250 240 13	100 100 100 100	5 12 5 38 4 40 5 16	10 10 11 *10 7 13	6,710,400 1,000,000 4,000,000 16,000,000 2,000,000 1,000,000	6.591,774 1,000,000 4.000,000 15,981,520 2.000,000	5,400,000 1,250,000 4,600,000 16,000,000 1,400,000	125.00 115.00 100.00 70.00	March, June, Sept., Dec. Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October March, June, Sept., Dec. Feb., May, August. Nov. Jan., April, July, October
Northern Crown Bank	277 276	100 100 100 100	5 05 5 71 5 07	6 14 12 6 7	2,207,500 4,000,000 3,500,00 1,000,00 2,500,00	0 4,000,000 0 3,500,000 0 1,000,000	7,500,00 4,000,00 500,00	0 187.50 0 114.28 0 50.00	January, July. Jan., April, July, October March, June, Sept., Dec. Jan., April, July, October March, June, Sept., Dec.
RoyalX Standard X Sterling.	R 2191 225	04 100 50 100	5 21 5 23	12 13 5	8,027,50 2,0 <b>0</b> 0.00 1,062,40 5,000,00	0 2.000,00 0 994,42 0 4,958.01	2,600.00 8 300,00 5 5,958,01	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Jan., April, July, October Feb., May, Aug. November Feb., May, August, Nov. March, June, Sept., Dec.
Traders X Union Bank of Canada Vancouver	D 160	. 100	5 00	8 8 1 p.c.	4,480,00 4,953,60 1,169,90 608,00	0 4,952,37 0 819,44	5	62.12	Jan., April, July, October March, June, Sept., Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS. Bell Telephone		0 100	5 °0	8 7 7 6	12,500,0 635,0 522,5 1,511,4 180,000,0	00 635.00 00 522,50 00 1.511,40	10 10 10		do March, June, Sept., Dec.
Ganadian Pacific	27] 90]	35         100           371         10           10         10           274         10           90         10           86         10           454         10           10         10           274         10           90         10           10         10           10         10           10         10           10         10           10         10           10         10	0 0  7 73 0 4 45 0 	7 4 1 1 7 4 7		00         3,500.0           00         5,000           00         5,000           00         5,392,7           00         13,500.0           100         13,500.0           100         13,500.0           100         13,500.0           100         10,500.0           100         1,920.4           500         1,725.0           907         1,999.1	00 36 		Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October Wonthly.
Canadian Converters. Crown Reserve Detroit United Ry Dominion Coal Preferred Dominion Textile Co. Com do Pfd.	X 671 102	663 10 663 10 1014 10	00 7 45 00 7 43 00 8 86 00 6 66	57	12,500, 3,000, 5,000, 1,859, 5,000	000 3,000,0 000 5,000,0 030 1,889.	000		Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October
Dom, Iron & Steel Pfd, Dominion Steel Corpn. Duluth Superior Traction Hailtar Tramway Co Havana Electric ky Com do Preferred.	XD 641 XD XD	646 1	00 6 15 00 00 00		34,598, 3.500 1,400 7,463	600         34,598,           .000         3,500,           .000         1,400,           .703         7,463,           .000         5,000,	600		Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October Initial Div. Jan., April, July, October Tan., April, July, October
Illinois Trac. Pfd Kaministiquis Power Laurentide Com Lake of the Woods Mill. Co. Com do do Pfd	204 136	2031 134	100 6 48 100 2 94 100 5 85 100		8 2,000 6 2,705 8 2,100	000 2.000 000 2.705 000 2.100 000 1.500	.000 .000 .000 .000		Feb., May, August, Nov February, August. Jan., April, July, October March, June, Sept., Dec. Jan., April, July, October
Mackay Companies Com do Pfd Mexican Light & Power Co do Pfd. Minn. St. Paul & S.S.M. Com do Pfd	XD 971 1451	69 97	100 5 75 100 4 1 100 4 1 100 4 8 100 4 8		4 50,000 4 13,58 7 2,40 7 20,83 7 10,41	0,000 50,000 5,000 18.582 0,000 2.400 2,000 16,860 6,000 8.400	.000 .000 .000 .000		May, November. April, October. April, October.
Montreal Cotton Co. Montreal Light, Ht. & Pwr. Co Montreal Street Railway Montreal Telegraph	214	213j 148	100 3 7 100 3 7 100 5 4	3	8 17,00 10 10,00 8 2,00	0.000 17.00 0,000 10,00 0,000 2,00	0, <b>0</b> 00		Feb., May, August, Nov. January, July. Jan., April, July, Octobe
Northern Ohio Traction Co. N.Scotia Steel & Coal Co. Com do Pfd Ogilvie Flour Mills Com do Pfd	95) XD 129		100 6 1 100 6 1 100 190 6 1	żò	6 6,00 8 1,01 8 2,50	00,000 6,00 10,000 1,03 10,000 2,50 10,000 2,00	0,000 0,000 0,000 		Jan., April, July, Octobe March, September. March, June, Sept., Dec.
Penman's Ltd. Com do Pref. Quebec Ry. L. & P. Richelleu & Ont. Nav. Co. Rio de Janiero. Shawinighan Water & PowerCo	58  	56 116; 148	100 6 100 2	89  81 68 28	6 1,0 9,5 8 3,1 4 37,0	75,000 1.0 00,000 9.5 32,000 3,1 25,000 37.6	5,000		Feb. May, August, Not. March, June, Sept., Dec. Jan., April, July, Octobe
Sao Paulo T.L. & P Tolado Rys & Light Co Toronto Street Railway Tri City Pfd. Twin City Rapid Transit Co West India Electric Windsor Hotel. Windsog Electric Railway Co	XD 238 XD 143 XD	237 143 131	100 4 100 5 100 5 100 100 100 100 7	20       	8 8,0 6 2,5 6 20, 6 20, 6 10, 10 1,	175,000 13,8 100,000 8,0 126,200 2,8 106,000 20,1 300,000 8 000,000 1,0	06,000 36,200 00,000 00,000		Jan., April, July, Octob Jan., April, July, Octob Jan., April, July, Octob Feb., May, August, Nev Jan., April, July, Octobe May, November Jan., April, July

THE CHRONICLE.



# JUNE 28, 1912

## THE CHRONICLE.

# STOCK AND BOND LIST, Continued

BONDS	Clos Quota Aske 1	ing tions	Rate p.c. of Int- erest per an- num	Amount outstanding.	When Interest due,	Where Interest payable	Date of Maturity.	REMARKS
Bell Telephone Co Can. Car & Fdy	107		56	\$3,649,000 3,500.000	1st 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	88	86	6 63	474,000			Dea 1at 1096	Redeemable at 110 after Oct. 1st, 1911
Can. Colored Cotton Co Can. Cement Co Dominion Coal Co	100	 99	6 6] 5	5,000,000	2nd Apl. 2nd Oct 1st Apl. 1st Oct. 1st May 1st Nov.	••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	April 2nd, 1912 Oct. 21st, 1929 April 1st, 1940	Redeemable at 110 Redeemable at 105and Int.after May 1st,1910
Dom. Iron & Steel Co Dom. Tex. Sers, '' A ''	95	 98	5 <u>1</u> 6	7,332,000 758,500	lst Jan. 1st July 1 March 1 Sept.	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl Royal Trust Co. Mtl	March 1st, 152	5 Redeemable at 110 and Interest.
" "B" " "C"		103 93	6	1,000,000				Redeemable at par after 5 years Redeemable at 105 and Interest
" "D" Havana Electric Bailwa Halifax Tram	y	97	55	60,003	l 1st Feb. 1st Aug 0 1st Jan. 1st July	.52 Breadway, N.Y. Bk. of Montreal, Mtl	". Feb. 1st, 1913 Jan. 1st, 1914 Sant 1st, 1914	2 Redeemable at105
Keewatin Mill Co Lake of the Woods Mill C Laurentide Paper Co	o	110	666	1,000,00	0 1st. June 1st Dec	. Royal Trust, Mtl. . Merchants Bank of Canada, Montreal y Bk. of Montreal, Mt	June 1st, 193	2
Mexican Electric L. Co. Mex. L't & Power Co.			5 5	5,778,60 11,72~,50	00 1st Jan. 1st Jul 00 1st Feb. 1st Aug	y	July 1st, 193	5
Montreal L. & Pow. Co Montreal Street Ry. Co Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	99	1	4		00 lst Jan. lst. Jul 00 lst May 1st Nov 00 lst June 1st Dec	,	May 1st 199	Int. after 1512
Penmans	90		. 5	2,000,	00 lst May 1st No.	Bk. of M., Mtl. & L	n Nov. 1st, 195	26 Redeemable at110 after Nov. 1,1911
Price Bros. Quebec Ry. L & P. Co. Rio Janeiro.	71	1 7		4,866,6 25,000,0	66 Ist June 1st Dec 00 1 Jan. 1 Jul	c, y C. B. of C. Londo	. June Jst, 19 Jan. 1st, 19 n.	29 35
Sao Paulo Toronto & York Radial		•	. 4	5 1,620,0 ( 1,000,0	00 1 July 1st Ja 00 1st Apl. 1st Oc	c. Nat. Trast Co. To n. B. of M., Tor. & N. ct. Bk. of Montreal, M	Y. Peb. 18t, 13	27
Winnipeg Electric West India Electric			.   4		00 2 Jan. 2nd Ju 00 1st Jan. 1st Ju	ly]		29

# Montreal Tramways Company SUMMER SERVICE TIME TABLE

#### Lachine :

Achine : From Post Office : 20 min. service from 5.40 a.m. to midnight. Lachine 20 5.30 a.m. to 12.50 mid-night.

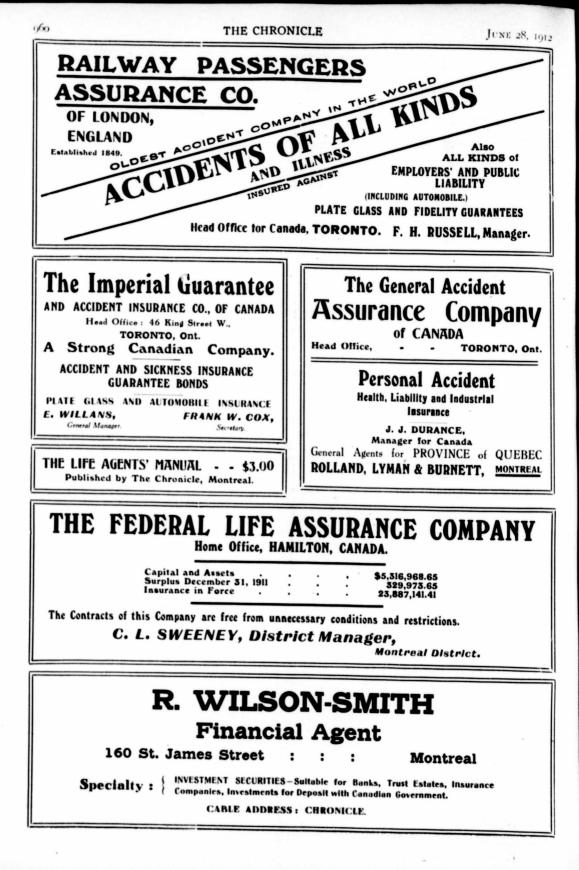
## Sault au Recollet and St. Vincent de Paul :

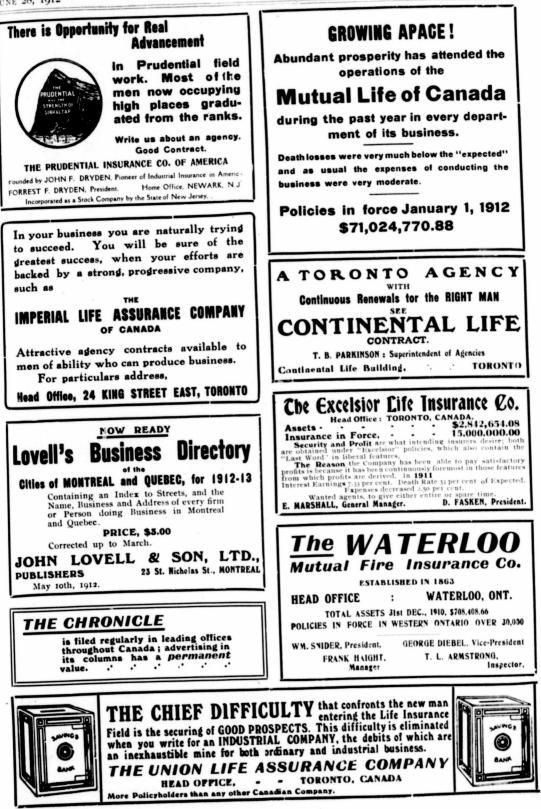
			let and	<b>3</b> t.	VINC	ent	ae	Pauli
From	St.	Denia	š					
	15		service	from	5.15	a.m.	to 1	9.00 a.m.
	20	**			9.00	a.m.	to	1.00 p.m.
	15	**	**	**	4.00	p.m.	to	7.00 p.m.
	20	**	**	**	7.00	p.m.	to.	10.00 p.m.
	30	**	**	1	0.00	p.m.	to	12.00 midnight.
From	St.	Vince	ent-					
	15	min.	service	from	5.45	a.m.	to	9.30 a.m.
	20	**	**	**	9.30	a.m.	to	4.30 p.m.
	15	**	**	**	4.30	p.m.	to	7.30 p.m.
	20		**	**	7.30	p.m.	to	10.30 p.m.
	20	**	**	** 1	10.30	p.m.	to	12.30 midnight.
	ar	s fron	n St. Det	nis, 12	.00 a	nd 1	2.40	midnight to
				Hender	rsons	only	<b>5</b>	
	ar	s from	n Hende	rsons	12.0	0 an	d 12	40 midnight.
Mounta	AIN							
From	Pa	rk A	venue					
	20	min.	service	from	5.40	a.m.	to	12.20 midnight.
From	Vi	ctoria	Avenue					
	20	min.	service	from	5.50	a.m.	12.	30 midnight.
Cartier	rvi	11e						
From	e.	owdo	n Juncti	on				
From	20	min	service	from	6.00	a.m	to.	8.40 p.m.
	40		**	**	8.40	D.m	to	12.00 midnight.
L'nom			ille					
r :om	9.0	min	service	from	5.40	a.m	. to	9.00 p.m.
	10			**	9.00	D.M	. to	12.20 midnight.
-					10 A SO S	1		
Bout o	ie	Plie	:					
	21	min	service	from	5.00	a.m	. to	9.00 p.m.
		ourly			9.00	) p.n	, to	12.00 midnight.
T								
Tetrau								
			. service	from	5.00	a.m	1. to	6.30 a.m.
	3		**		6.3	0 a.n	1. to	9.00 p.m.



w.

FIRE INSURANCE ONLY CANADIAN DEPARTMENT. MONTREAL TATLEY. MANAGER





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