

# The Chronicle

Banking, Insurance and Finance

ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1881

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## THE GENERAL FINANCIAL SITUATION

The banking effect of the distribution on June 1st last of \$15,000,000 interest on Dominion Government bonds is seen in the newly-published bank statement for June. While Dominion Government balances were reduced during that month by \$31,227,797 from \$117,664,042 to \$86,436,245, deposits by the public were coincidentally increased by approximately the same amount. Demand deposits at the end of June are reported as \$549,327,078, a growth of \$13,671,347 during the month, and notice deposits as \$965,934,556, compared with \$947,757,337 at the end of May, an increase for the period of \$18,177,219. These notice deposits, it may be noted, are now \$66,000,000 above the low point which they touched last January, when the full force of the Victory Loan flotation was felt, and are within \$42,000,000 of their highest point on record, reached last November. They are also \$65,000,000 ahead of their total at 30th June, 1917, so that, with increases during the remaining summer and early autumn months on the same scale as last year, their total should be well over a thousand millions when the next Victory Loan campaign is undertaken. The rapid recovery of these deposits from the low level of last January is, of course, in part a result of the distribution all over the Dominion of the funds borrowed by the Government, while the \$40,000,000, credit which was arranged in New York some time ago in connection with British purchases of Canadian butter and cheese would also have a substantial effect in this connection.

While exports moved forward freely during June, a circumstance which would tend to depress the banks' commercial loans and discounts, and to increase deposits, it is noteworthy that the banks' commercial loans are again reported in June at the new high record figure since the outbreak of war of \$897,226,012. The increase over the May total, \$2,408,899, is not large in itself, but compares with a decrease of \$5,534,807 in June, 1917, and in twelve months, these loans have been enlarged by approximately \$58,000,000. The strong demand for bank credits for other than war purposes is also shown by a further slight rise in the banks' municipal loans, which are reported at the new high level of \$58,000,424. In the last six months, these loans have increased by \$18,000,000 as compared with a growth of \$8,300,000 in the first half of 1917. Call loans in Canada were decreased slightly during June by \$1,495,662 to \$76,970,920, and there was also a slight decrease

of \$2,225,403 in call loans abroad, which were reduced from \$172,259,879 to \$170,034,476. Current loans abroad in June were \$3,732,363 larger at \$103,033,289, and about \$10,000,000 larger than a year ago.

The recent circular of Mr. E. L. Pease, president of the Canadian Bankers' Association, regarding the necessity for the conservation of credit, has been followed by an announcement along the same lines by the important Federal Reserve Bank of New York. Action by banks along these lines is necessarily a delicate operation. The ramifications of demand arising from the war are so wide that credit must be freely maintained in numerous directions, while the present high level of prices imposes a responsibility, the extent of which is shown by the figures of the Canadian banks' commercial loans and discounts given above. To what extraordinary lengths, high prices effect the volume of banking credits is shown in the instance addressed by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, of a cotton mill, which ordinarily has \$1,000,000 worth of raw cotton on hand. At present, it has \$2,000,000 tied up in practically the same quantity. With the heavy calls of the coming autumn months looming ahead of them, it will doubtless be the policy of the bankers to discourage as far as possible, credits for purposes not absolutely necessary, while lending freely for purposes connected with the war, or the increased production of necessities.

An expressive fact mentioned in recent London cables is that despite the daily sales of British war bonds, general securities are steadily appreciating. The 387 representative stocks selected by the "Bankers' Magazine" as an index to market values now show an appreciation of 90,000,000 pounds sterling within three months. This fact is not only highly significant of financial London's opinion regarding the course of the war, but is of considerable practical importance to such large holders of securities as the great British insurance companies. In the main, these companies have dealt with the war-time depreciation of previously-issued securities in drastic fashion, and accordingly they stand to benefit considerably by the appreciation which is bound to follow any real signs of the satisfactory termination of the struggle, and of some lessening of the demands upon money and credit.

Publication of the order-in-council covering the details of the increases in freight rates grant-

(Continued on Page 800)



# BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 100 YEARS (1817-1917)

Capital Paid up, \$16,000,000

Rest, \$16,000,000

Undivided Profits, \$1,784,979

Total Assets - - \$426,322,096

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BRANCHES OF THE BANK LOCATED IN ALL IMPORTANT CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE DOMINION.

Savings Department connected with each Canadian Branch and Interest allowed at current rates.

Collections at all points throughout the world undertaken at favorable rates.

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Trafalgar Square Branch

CHICAGO: 108 South La Salle Street.

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W. A. BOG

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Agents

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NEWFOUNDLAND: St. John's, Curling and Grand Falls.

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Established 1867 Head Office: TORONTO

Paid-up Capital - \$15,000,000

Rest - - - - 13,500,000

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United States—New York; Portland, Ore.; San  
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Newfoundland—St. John's.

Agents and Correspondents throughout the World

## The Molsons Bank

Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1855

Paid-up Capital - \$4,000,000

Reserve Fund - - 4,800,000

HEAD OFFICE - - MONTREAL

Besides its 97 Branches in Canada, the Molsons Bank has agencies or representatives in almost all the large cities in the different countries of the world, offering its clients every facility for promptly transacting business in every quarter of the globe.

EDWARD C. PRATT

General Manager

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Established in 1836 Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840

**Paid-up Capital - \$4,866,666**  
**Reserve Fund, - 3,017,333**

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 Lieut. E. Geoffrey Hoare, R.N.V.R.  
 Frederic Lubbock    Major C. W. Tomkinson  
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This Bank has Branches in all the principal Cities of Canada, including Dawson (Y.T.), and Agencies at New York and San Francisco in the United States.

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**Drafts, Money Orders, Circular Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued, Negotiable anywhere.**

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**HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL**

Capital Paid-up - \$7,000,000  
 Reserve and Undivided Profits 7,437,973  
 Total Deposits (May, 1918) 113,000,000  
 Total Assets (May 1918) - 144,000,000

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 By making collections in every section of Canada and abroad.  
 In short, by giving them a Banking Service that is modern and complete in every detail.



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New York Agency: 63 & 65 Wall Street

ESTABLISHED - 1875

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Correspondence Invited

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 BOND DEPARTMENT,**

Toronto

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Incorporated 1869

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Reserves, \$15,000,000      Assets, \$360,000,000

Head Office, Montreal

520 BRANCHES IN CANADA

Newfoundland, Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic,  
Costa Rica, Venezuela

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In Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada,  
Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts,  
Tobago, Trinidad, British Guiana and British Honduras  
Spain, Barcelona, Plaza de Catalina 6

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Princes Street, E.C.

New York  
C-r. William & Cedar Sts.

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DEPARTMENT

In connection with all Branches. Ac-  
counts opened with deposits of ONE  
DOLLAR and upwards. Interest paid  
or credited at highest current rates.

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Will be accepted for safekeeping from  
subscribers for moderate amounts for one  
year free of charge.

A special Savings Department has re-  
cently been opened. Deposits of \$1 and  
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160 St. James Street, MONTREAL

M. S. BOGERT, Manager

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Incorporated  
1855.

Head Office: TORONTO, Canada

Paid-up Capital, \$5,000,000.

Reserved Funds, \$6,555,306

Business men are offered in this Bank the satis-  
factory banking service provided by our complete  
facilities and extensive connections.

Bankers—NEW YORK—National Bank of Commerce.

CHICAGO—First National Bank.

LONDON, ENG.—London City and Midland Bank, Limited.

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JOHN R. LAMB, *Assistant Gen.  
Manager*  
D. C. GRANT, *Chief Inspector*

## THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

INCORPORATED 1832

Capital - - - \$6,500,000.00  
Reserve Fund - - - 12,000,000.00  
Total Assets over - - - 130,000,000.00

Head Office - - - HALIFAX, N.S.

CHARLES ARCHIBALD, *President*

Genl. Manager's Office, TORONTO, Ont.

H. A. RICHARDSON, *General Manager*

Branches throughout every Province in Canada,  
and in Newfoundland, Jamaica and Cuba

BOSTON      CHICAGO      NEW YORK

## HOME BANK OF CANADA

Original Charter 1854

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate  
of Five Per Cent. (5 p.c.) PER ANNUM upon the paid  
up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for  
the THREE MONTHS ending the 31st August, 1918,  
and that the same will be payable at the Head Office  
and Branches on and after Tuesday, the 3rd day of  
September, 1918. The Transfer Books will be closed  
from the 19th day of August to the 31st day of  
August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.

J. COOPER MASON,

Toronto, July 10th, 1918.

General Manager.

## THE BANK OF OTTAWA

ESTABLISHED 1874

Capital Paid-Up  
\$4,000,000  
Reserve  
\$4,750,000

34 Branches in Canada

There is a universal call for  
saving now.

Start a Savings Account at  
any branch with a  
dollar or more.

# The Chronicle

## Banking, Insurance and Finance

ESTABLISHED 1881. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

F. WILSON-SMITH, *Proprietor and Managing Editor.*

Office:

406-408 LAKE OF THE WOODS BUILDING,  
10 St. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

Annual Subscription, \$3.00 Single Copy, 10 cents.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1918

### THE GENERAL FINANCIAL SITUATION.

(Continued from Front Page)

ed to the Canadian railways as from the 1st August synchronised this week with the issue of C. P. R.'s June statement, calculations from which indicate that while gross revenues expanded during the half-year to the largest total in the history of the company, net earnings were sharply reduced by the continued rise in operating expenses. While in the six months, January to June, gross revenues from C. P. R.'s railway earnings amounted to \$72,012,286, an increase of \$655,509 over the preceding maximum of this half-year, operating expenses were \$57,305,301, a growth of \$6,945,673 over the preceding maximum, and in a proportion to 79.6 per cent. to gross revenues compared with 70.6 per cent. in the corresponding period of 1917. This with slightly increased gross earnings, net earnings for the half-year are \$6,290,464 less than in the first six months of last year. The new increase in rates which approximates 20 per cent. above the schedule recently in force, is intended to meet the larger disbursements arising out of the application of the McAdoo wages schedule, and will remain in force at least for the duration of the war. However, monthly reports to the Government from the three larger railway systems are provided for, so that should the earnings of the companies under the present order be greater than the sum required to meet increased costs and permit transportation to be properly and efficiently carried on, the appropriate reduction in the rates fixed shall be made.

### BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A profit of approximately \$1,393,920 is disclosed in the 135th half-yearly report of the Bank of New South Wales, held at the chief banking house, Sydney, New South Wales, on May 28th last, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, fluctuations in the value of securities, etc. The usual quarterly dividend at the rate of ten per cent. absorbed \$488,108. The sum of \$375,000 was added to reserve fund, which now totals \$14,385,000, with a paid-up capital of \$19,524,300. The total assets of this great institution now amount to over \$300,000,000. When the war broke out, the officers of the Bank of New South

Wales numbered fewer than seventeen hundred, of whom a heavy percentage were beyond military age. Of the remainder, more than seven hundred heard and obeyed the call of "King and Country," and of these seven hundred, more than one hundred have laid down their lives for the Empire of Great Britain and her Allies.

### DURATION OF THE WAR.

There are few or no persons at the present time who, recognizing the hazardous character of attempts to prophecy, are willing to set a fixed date for the ending of the war. Those who are willing to try to approximate the date usually say, "not before the close of the year 1919." The interesting thing is, however, that, no matter what date may be tentatively set for the ending of the hostilities, it is now almost universally recognized that, regardless of the close of the campaign, war conditions which are of chief interest to the business public, will continue for a long time. It is being further noted with no little force that the conditions growing out of the war in relation to food supply and taxation are not likely to terminate for a good while after the contest ends. No one, of course, knows how soon the troops would be dismissed after their landing here, or how many would be kept in permanent service for a time. Even if they should be disbanded as fast as they get back, it would still be true that the food question would continue to be serious and would have to be dealt with on a war basis for a good while, both while they were on their way home and while they were being re-absorbed into industry. In the same way, it is now conceded by members of the Ways and Means Committee, there will be a continuing burden of taxation at a very heavy rate for a long time after the close of the war.

### TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Canadian Pacific Railway.				
Year to date	1916	1917	1918	Increase
June 30 ...	\$61,252,000	\$69,575,000	\$70,213,000	\$638,000
Week ending	1916	1917	1918	Increase
July 7 ...	\$ 2,616,000	\$ 3,101,000	\$ 2,787,000	*314,000
" 14 .....	2,728,000	2,867,000	2,688,000	*179,000
" 21 .....	2,641,000	2,950,000	2,644,000	*306,000

Grand Trunk Railway.				
Year to date	1916	1917	1918	Increase
June 30 ...	\$17,271,848	\$30,501,564	\$32,518,724	\$2,017,160
Week ending	1916	1917	1918	Increase
July 7 ...	\$ 1,155,029	\$ 1,297,003	\$ 1,500,596	\$ 203,593
" 14 .....	1,211,303	1,379,293	1,515,442	136,149
" 21 .....	1,140,226	1,358,019	1,496,180	138,161

Canadian Northern Railway.				
Year to date	1916	1917	1918	Increase
June 30 ...	\$16,073,400	\$19,621,200	\$20,591,800	\$ 970,600
Week ending	1916	1917	1918	Increase
July 7 ...	\$ 885,100	\$ 902,300	\$ 821,700	*80,600
" 14 .....	874,900	935,600	854,100	*81,500
" 21 .....	866,900	872,100	846,300	*25,800

\*—Decrease.



**THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE  
INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED**  
CANADIAN BRANCH HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL

**DIRECTORS:**  
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**The Globe Indemnity Company  
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Head Office: 343 Dorchester Street W., MONTREAL

CASUALTY Insurance including Accident, Sickness, Guarantee, Burglary  
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Robt. Welch Assistant Manager  
Lewis Laing Fire Manager  
J. D. Simpson Assistant Fire Manager

**DIRECTORS**  
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POLICYHOLDERS BY  
Insurance Company of North America**

THE OLDEST AMERICAN STOCK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

WE MAINTAIN A DEPARTMENT TO ASSIST AGENTS IN SECURING LOCAL RISKS CONTROLLED OUTSIDE. IF THERE ARE ANY  
SUCH RISKS IN YOUR FIELD, WRITE US ABOUT THEM. WE MAY BE ABLE TO HELP YOU. IT IS WORTH TRYING.

**ROBERT HAMPSON & SON, LIMITED** GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA **MONTREAL**

**LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE  
AND GENERAL ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION  
LIMITED**

of LONDON, ENGLAND

ESTABLISHED IN CANADA, 1865

**ASSETS EXCEED \$24,500,000**

**DIRECTORS FOR CANADA:**  
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Manager for Canada: ALEX. BISSETT

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We have several good openings for General Agents, both in urban and rural districts. Keen, energetic men, looking for advancement, will find it to their interest to connect themselves with a progressive Company like The Manufacturers Life which stands foursquare on the principles of sound Life Insurance.

**THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE  
INSURANCE COMPANY**

TORONTO

CANADA

**FIRE HAZARDS ON WATER FRONTS.**

**United States Attorney Gregory Calls on Government Fire Prevention Section to Note Conditions at Docks and Wharves.**

United States Attorney-General T. W. Gregory has sent a letter to the Fire Prevention Section of the War Industries Board pointing out the need of establishing a more adequate system of fire protection for our waterfronts and shipping facilities. His observations are particularly applicable to Boston, the letter being as follows:

"In the course of the enforcement of the Presidential regulations barring alien enemies from the portion of the waterfront engaged in shipping, my department has had occasion to observe the fire risk conditions at the docks, wharves and other shipping facilities.

"I have received the impression that no systematic effort has been made to bring about the installation in these facilities of high standards of fire prevention methods and devices, such as ought now to be required in view of the important part which these facilities play in the prosecution of the war. The army and navy have had their attention called to the fire hazards at munition plants and to those docks, wharves and the like, which are under the immediate control of the army and navy. But in the case of those waterfront facilities which remain under the control of their private owners or operators, the only safeguards are those voluntarily assumed by the owners and operators, or imposed by local fire prevention authorities.

"In view of this situation and the obvious importance of proper protection of the shipping facilities against fire, I feel warranted in bringing the subject to your attention. And I respectfully suggest that your bureau promptly institute a comprehensive survey of the fire hazard condition of those docks, wharves and other shipping facilities which are engaged in operations related to the prosecution of the war, with a view to having all reasonable precautions provided therefor."

**BRITISH FIRE LOSSES DROP IN MAY.**

The cost of the principal fire losses in the United Kingdom during May is estimated by the London "Times" at £310,000, which compares with losses of £344,100 in April and £365,000 in May last year. Only fires are taken into account in which the losses amounted to £1,000 or more. Among the chief fires in May were outbreaks at a wollen mill at Batley, causing a loss of £30,000; at a gramophone works at Wandsworth, resulting in a similar loss; at a mansion at Ayr, which cost £28,000; at a dye factory at Manchester, which cost £17,000, and at bleaching works in the same city, which resulted in a loss of £13,000.

ESTABLISHED 1873  
**THE**  
**Standard Bank**  
of CANADA  
**Head Office, TORONTO**

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	<p><b>Business Accounts</b></p> <p>All classes of Business Accounts Receive Careful Attention</p>	
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Montreal Branch: 136 ST. JAMES ST.  
E. C. GREEN, Manager

**LLOYDS BANK LIMITED**, HEAD OFFICE: 71, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C. 3.

	(\$5 = £1.)
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED . . . . .	<b>\$156,521,000</b>
CAPITAL PAID UP . . . . .	<b>25,043,360</b>
RESERVE FUND . . . . .	<b>20,000,000</b>
DEPOSITS, &c. (December, 1917)	<b>873,489,725</b>
ADVANCES, &c. do.	<b>307,333,545</b>

**THIS BANK HAS NEARLY 900 OFFICES IN ENGLAND & WALES.**  
Colonial and Foreign Department: 17, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. 3. London Agency of the Imperial Bank of Canada.  
The Agency of Foreign and Colonial Banks is undertaken.

FRENCH AUXILIARY:  
**LLOYDS BANK (FRANCE) & NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK (FRANCE) LIMITED.**



# Commercial Union

ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED  
of LONDON, England

The largest general Insurance Company in the world  
(As at 31st December, 1917)

Capital Fully Subscribed.....	\$14,750,000
Capital Paid Up.....	1,475,000
Life Fund, and Special Trust Funds.....	73,045,450
Total Annual Income exceeds.....	57,000,000
Total Funds exceed.....	159,000,000
Total Fire Losses Paid.....	204,667,570
Deposit with Dominion Govern- ment.....	1,323,333

# Palatine

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED  
of LONDON, England

(As at 31st December, 1917)

Capital Fully Paid.....	\$1,000,000
Fire Premiums 1917, Net.....	\$2,896,395
Interest, Net.....	142,130
Total Income.....	\$3,038,525
Funds.....	\$5,476,985
Deposit with Dominion Gov't....	\$318,267

*N.B.—In addition to the above there is the further guarantee of the Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited, whose Funds exceed \$159,000,000.*

Applications for Agencies Solicited in Unrepresented Districts

Head Office: CANADIAN BRANCH

COMMERCIAL UNION BUILDING, - 232-236 St. James Street, - MONTREAL  
J. McGREGOR, Manager W. S. JOPLING, Assistant Manager



# FIDELITY (FIRE) UNDERWRITERS

OF NEW YORK  
HENRY EVANS, President

Policies assumed half by the Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Company  
and half by the Continental Insurance Company

**Combined Assets Exceed \$56,766,868**

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND:  
17 St. John Street, Montreal.  
W. E. BALDWIN, Manager.

## A Fire Insurance Policy does not cover

Loss or Damage resulting from Explosion, War, Invasion, Insurrection, Riot, Civil War, Civil Commotion, Military or Usurped Power. Protection against these hazards is provided by a special policy issued by

## NOVA-SCOTIA-FIRE UNDERWRITERS AGENCY

PREMIUM RATES MAY BE HAD FROM

McBEAN & HILL, GENERAL AGENTS, Lewis Building, 17 St. John Street, Montreal, Que.

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

AETNA INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD  
ST. PAUL FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO.  
BRITISH TRADERS INSURANCE CO., LIMITED

11 ST. SACRAMENT STREET  
MONTREAL, P.Q.



COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE BANK STATEMENT, JUNE, 1918

(Compiled by the Chronicle).

	June 30 1918	May 31 1918	Month's Movement 1918	June 30 1917	Month's Movement, 1917	Year's Movement.
<b>ASSETS</b>						
Specie	\$ 75,564,627	\$ 76,570,586	- 1,005,959	\$ 77,052,527	+\$ 5,121,480	+ 1,487,900
Reserve Notes	183,814,738	177,655,477	+ 6,159,261	122,617,160	- 3,621,745	+ 61,197,578
Deposit in Central Gold Reserves	84,470,000	79,870,000	+ 4,600,000	43,450,000	+ 3,950,000	+ 41,020,000
Notes of other Banks	23,184,239	21,397,905	+ 1,786,334	19,252,331	+ 1,895,251	+ 3,931,908
Cheques on other Banks	84,568,652	82,885,716	+ 1,682,936	77,381,179	- 13,585	+ 7,187,473
Deposit to secure Note issues	5,821,486	5,779,518	+ 41,968	6,982,421	- 111,400	+ 1,160,935
Deposits with and balances due from other Banks in Canada	4,636,978	3,839,112	+ 797,866	5,031,507	+ 626,029	- 394,529
Due from Banks, etc., in U.K.	12,617,705	11,518,248	+ 1,099,457	17,703,963	+ 39,436	+ 5,086,258
Due from Banks, etc., elsewhere	50,578,154	40,112,059	+ 10,766,095	44,205,229	- 17,499,116	+ 6,672,925
Dom. and Prov. Securities	100,152,237	101,116,979	- 964,742	95,504,814	+ 1,666,961	+ 4,647,423
Can. Mun. Brit., For. & Col. Pub. Securities	266,226,264	269,102,070	- 2,875,806	167,769,412	- 11,063,807	+ 98,456,852
Rlwy. & other Bonds & Stocks	58,394,801	57,170,618	+ 1,224,183	59,334,630	- 1,173,931	- 939,829
Total Securities held	424,773,302	427,386,667	- 2,616,365	322,608,856	+ 8,222,915	+ 102,164,446
Call Loans in Canada	76,770,920	78,466,822	- 1,495,662	76,085,220	+ 2,429,578	+ 885,700
Call Loans outside Canada	170,034,476	172,259,879	- 2,225,403	159,309,133	+ 9,383,542	+ 10,725,343
Total Call and Short Loans	247,005,396	250,726,461	- 3,721,065	235,394,353	+ 11,813,120	+ 11,611,043
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada	897,226,012	894,817,113	+ 2,408,899	839,355,782	+ 5,534,107	+ 57,870,230
Current Loans and Discounts outside Canada	103,033,289	99,300,926	+ 3,732,363	93,150,083	+ 5,843,114	+ 9,883,206
Total Current Loans & Discounts	1,000,259,301	994,118,039	+ 6,141,262	932,505,865	+ 11,377,921	+ 67,753,436
Loans to Dominion Government		5,777,757	- 2,140,523	5,423,688	+ 1,029,522	- 1,786,454
Loans to Provincial Governments	3,637,234	57,728,226	+ 272,198	42,757,673	+ 2,967,482	+ 15,242,751
Loans to Cities, Towns, etc.	58,000,424	52,501,581	+ 279,304	50,450,150	+ 315,397	+ 2,330,735
Bank Premises	52,780,885	52,501,581	+ 29,877,895	2,033,622,950	- 33,079,640	+ 316,213,347
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>2,349,836,297</b>	<b>2,319,958,402</b>				
<b>LIABILITIES</b>						
Notes in Circulation	194,681,710	181,889,959	+ 12,791,751	156,625,701	+ 13,972,105	+ 38,636,009
Due to Dominion Government	86,436,245	117,664,042	- 31,227,797	29,230,596	+ 28,844,470	+ 57,205,649
Due to Provincial Governments	20,531,269	19,018,352	+ 1,512,917	19,093,269	- 983,045	+ 1,438,003
Deposits in Canada, payable on demand	549,327,078	535,655,731	+ 13,671,347	449,689,670	+ 5,842,823	+ 99,637,408
Deposits in Canada, payable after notice	965,934,556	947,757,337	+ 18,177,219	900,510,552	+ 7,947,895	+ 65,424,004
Total Deposits of Public in Canada	1,515,261,634	1,483,413,068	+ 31,848,566	1,350,200,222	+ 13,797,718	+ 165,061,412
Deposits elsewhere than in Canada	216,118,939	204,173,285	+ 5,945,654	177,974,187	+ 23,708,189	+ 32,144,752
Total deposits other than Govt.	1,723,380,573	1,687,586,353	+ 37,794,226	1,528,174,409	+ 24,910,471	+ 197,206,164
Deposits & Bal., other Can. Bks.	8,022,255	7,610,486	+ 411,769	7,363,115	+ 2,567,659	+ 659,140
Due to Bks. & Corresps. in U.K.	6,193,978	4,931,189	+ 1,262,789	5,021,642	+ 1,340,995	+ 1,172,336
Due to Banks & Corresps. elsewhere	30,854,313	25,455,309	+ 5,399,004	19,322,426	+ 2,798,777	+ 1,531,887
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES</b>	<b>2,101,467,350</b>	<b>2,070,543,724</b>	<b>+ 30,923,626</b>	<b>1,790,434,357</b>	<b>+ 32,525,354</b>	<b>+ 311,032,993</b>
<b>CAPITAL, ETC.</b>						
Capital paid up	111,781,331	111,735,615	+ 45,716	111,643,114	+ 2,080	+ 138,217
Res.	114,344,068	114,333,518	+ 10,550	113,494,533	+ 1,500	+ 849,535
Loans to Directors & their Firms	8,013,622	7,967,892	+ 45,730	7,726,208	- 23,159	+ 287,419
Greatest Circulation in Month	195,135,577	189,748,470	+ 5,387,107	157,886,938	+ 6,472,109	+ 37,248,579

SELBY P. WOOD SAILS HOME.

After making a brief visit to the United States, accompanied by his wife and two children, Selby P. Wood, managing director of the Australian Provincial Assurance Association, sailed for his home at Sydney, N. S. W., last week. Mr. Wood visited this country for the purpose of looking over the field, with a view to entering his company in one or more States and also in Canada. He found, however, that the legal restrictions were so many and varied that it would not be worth while to enter the Australian Provincial, as a number of years would elapse before the business could be placed on a paying basis. The association is now in its seventh year of existence and is doing remarkably well in Australia and New Zealand. Mr. Wood may possibly plant the association in Great Britain before long, but the United States and Canada are now out of the reck-

oning, as far as he is concerned.—The Spectator, New York.

Had Mr. Selby P. Wood, been a constant reader of The Chronicle, the Australian Provincial Assurance Association would probably have a larger cash balance, inasmuch as a recent reference, (which appeared in our columns) to what The Chronicle considered a very unwise proposition, might have deterred Mr. Wood, from taking such a very expensive trip on behalf of his company.

AWARDED MILITARY CROSS.

According to cable advice received in Montreal recently, Captain C. G. Burton Thompson, Royal Canadian Regiment, has been awarded the Military Cross, for bravery at the front. Captain Thompson is one of three sons of Mr. J. Gardner Thompson (Canadian Manager of the Liverpool & London Globe Insurance Company) serving the Empire and her Allies.

**The Trust and Loan Co.**  
OF CANADA

Capital Subscribed ..... \$14,000,000.00  
Paid-up Capital ..... 2,920,000.00  
Reserve Funds ..... 2,753,196.38

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE

**30 St. James Street, Montreal**

**Prudential Trust Company**  
LIMITED

Head Office 9 St. John St., Montreal	Trustee for Bondholders	Transfer Agent & Registrar	Receiver	Executor	Safely Deposit Vaults Terms Ex- ceptionally moderate. Correspond- ence invited
	Liquidator				
	Trustee	Custodian			
	Real Estate and Insurance Departments				

Insurance of every kind placed at lowest possible rates.

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

**Monthly Income Policies a Necessity**

A legacy of life insurance amounting to \$100,000 was completely dissipated in seven years by faulty investments and expensive living; in another case a beneficiary squandered the proceeds of a life insurance policy amounting to \$50,000 in a single year. To protect the beneficiary against inexperience in making investments and against extravagance, the monthly income policy has been introduced, providing an automatic, safe and profitable investment of life insurance funds. Supplement your existing insurance with a monthly income policy. It can be written on the life, limited life, or endowment plan. Such a policy with our disability clause incorporated is without an equal in furnishing ideal household protection. We will gladly furnish full particulars and illustrations.

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

CHARLES RUBY, Gen. Mgr. E. P. CLEMENT, K.C.,

**The LIFE AGENTS' MANUAL**  
THE CHRONICLE - - MONTREAL

**Western**  
Assurance Company  
Incorporated in 1851

**FIRE, MARINE, EXPLOSION AND  
AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE**

ASSETS over \$6,000,000.00

LOSSES paid since organization  
of Company . . . over \$70,000,000.00

**DIRECTORS**

W. B. MEIKLE, President and General Manager  
Sir John Aldred Z. A. Lash, K.C., LL.D.  
Eobf. Bickerdike, Geo. A. Morrow, O.B.E.  
Alfred Cooper Lt. Col. The Hon.  
H. C. Cox Frederick Nicholls  
D. B. Hanna Brig.-General Sir  
E. Hay Henry Pellatt, C.V.O.  
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**HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO**

**THE PROVIDENT  
ASSURANCE COMPANY**

All lines of  
*Accidents, Sickness,  
Liability, Guarantee and  
Automobile Insurance*

Head Office  
189 St. James St. - - Montreal  
REPRESENTATIVES WANTED FOR ONTARIO AND  
MARITIME PROVINCES

**A BRITISH COMPANY**

**Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited**  
ESTABLISHED 1835

Head Office: HONGKONG Assets over \$17,000,000

**FIRE, MARINE AND AUTOMOBILE**

Head Office for Canada, 36 Toronto Street, TORONTO  
General Agent Montreal, JOSEPH ROWAT Manager for Canada, C. R. DRAYTON

### THE GROWTH OF HAIL INSURANCE.

The attached table of the hail insurance experience in Canada of Dominion licensed companies during the last two years brings out clearly two points, the rapid growth of the business and its extraordinary fluctuations. Regarding its growth, net premium income reported for 1917, \$3,035,539, is more than double that reported for 1916, \$1,430,866, and while this increase is in part accounted for by the inclusion in the 1917 record of the British Crown, which had previously conducted the business under provincial license, excluding the figures of this Company, the increase in hail premiums of the Dominion licensed companies last year was over a million dollars. As the 1916 total of premiums was nearly double that reported for 1915, it is evident that the growth of this business is very rapid, with the probability that in the next few years, the total volume of premiums will reach quite respectable dimensions.

Appreciation of the advantages of hail insurance by the Western farmers is obviously making great strides, and the field is large enough to render the competition of the municipal mutuals, which have been established in several of the provinces, a factor of no very great importance. The companies acquired considerable prestige in this business in the very bad year, 1916. Naturally, they paid their losses then, as usual, promptly

and in full, while the municipal mutual schemes were incapable of paying more than a fraction of the year's losses, and had to resort to various schemes of re-organisation in order to carry on. A practical experience of that kind is worth tons of theoretical argument in showing the insured, which method of insurance is the better for him.

The year 1916, as has been said, was exceptionally bad, even in a business, which is notoriously either "prince or pauper." However, the table shows that a number of the companies made considerable strides last year in recovering from the 1916 experience. They doubled and tripled, in some cases even quadrupled, their 1916 premium incomes, and almost uniformly, had a very fair 1917 experience. While apparently two companies gave up the business after 1916, it seems that those remaining will have no cause to regret their decision.

A business which is marked by such extraordinary fluctuations in experience as is that of hail insurance, can it seems, best be transacted by strong multiple-line companies. Such companies would not be disturbed by a year of bad experience, while on the other hand, in view of the rapid development of the business, a good year would mean very useful addition to profits.

The increasing importance of hail insurance was recognised, in last year's Insurance Act by a provision requiring specific reserves to an amount of 50 per cent of the net premiums received.

HAIL INSURANCE IN CANADA: TWO YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF DOMINION LICENSED COMPANIES.

	Net Premiums 1917	Net Losses Incurred 1917	% Losses to Premiums 1917	Net Premiums 1916	Net Losses Incurred 1916	% Losses to Premiums 1916
Acadia .....	\$37,326	\$ 3,482	9.3	\$ 8,024	\$16,907	210.07
American Central .....				17,818	50,153	281.5
British America .....	127,834	65,664	51.4	99,879	113,862	114.0
British Crown .....	587,529	267,468	45.5			
Canada Hail .....	65,516	25,380	38.7	108,412	106,407	98.1
Canada Weather .....	5,279	-80		81,360	52,926	65.0
Connecticut .....	207,384	89,569	43.2	55,471	49,628	89.5
Dominion .....	71,134	25,239	35.3	24,598	18,938	77.0
Glens Falls .....				77,577	75,647	97.5
Great American .....	249,775	116,456	46.6	53,498	60,442	112.9
Hartford .....	494,365	219,888	44.5	168,940	198,622	111.6
Home .....	866,348	412,223	47.6	417,385	480,802	115.2
Hudson Bay .....	129	None		184	1,002	542.1
North-Western National .....	1,592	-614		169,307	172,418	101.8
St. Paul F. & M. .....	111,691	83,965	75.2	58,246	87,503	150.2
Westchester .....	209,637	89,462	42.7	90,167	84,776	94.0
Totals and Averages .....	\$3,035,539	\$1,398,101	46.5	\$1,430,866	\$1,570,033	109.7

### PERSONALS.

Major H. A. Stewart, D.S.O., has returned to Montreal, after three years' service overseas, where he was attached to the Imperial Army in France, with his Unit, which has been in Ypres Salient for nearly three years. Major Stewart was mentioned in Sir Douglas Haig dispatches and awarded the D.S.O. while with the Imperial Army. He is a member of the well-known insurance firm of Lukis Stewart & Co., Limited, Montreal.

Mr. J. H. Riddell, manager for Canada of the British Crown Insurance Company, spent a few days in Montreal, this week.

A convention of the Life Underwriters' Association will be held at the Hotel Astor, New York, commencing September 4th. Addresses will be delivered by the following prominent Canadians, Sir Edmund Walker, Mr. Herbert C. Cox, Mr. T. B. Macaulay, Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick and others.

## CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

ESTABLISHED 1855.

TORONTO STREET, TORONTO

President—W. G. Gooderham. First Vice-President—  
W. D. Matthews. Second Vice-President—R. S. Hudson.  
Joint General Managers—R. S. Hudson, John Massey.  
Assistant General Manager—George H. Smith.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	- - - -	\$6,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND (Earned)	- - - -	5,250,000.00
UNAPPROPRIATED PROFITS	- - - -	197,977.41
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS		\$11,447,977.41

Associated with the above Corporation, and under the same direction and management, is The Canada Permanent Trust Company incorporated by the Dominion Parliament. This Trust Company accepts and executes Trusts of every description, acts as Executor, Administrator, Liquidator, Guardian, Curator or Committee of the estate of a lunatic, etc. Any branch of the business of a legitimate Trust Company will have careful and prompt attention.

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

On the first of February, 1843, The Mutual Life of New York issued the first mathematical reserve policy ever written by an American company.

Having completed its 75th fiscal year on the 31st December, 1917, the Company enters upon the new year with a justifiable pride in its impregnable strength, its unsurpassed policy contracts, its generous dividends, and its great body of well-satisfied policyholders.

\* \* \* \*

THE OLDEST COMPANY IN AMERICA IS  
THE COMPANY FOR YOU.

\* \* \* \*

For terms to producing agents address

### THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

34 Nassau Street . . . New York City

### ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Founded in the Reign of George III

Subscribed Capital	- - -	\$ 11,000,000
Capital Paid Up	- - - -	1,320,000
Additional Funds	- - - -	22,141,355

The Company enjoys the highest reputation for prompt and liberal settlement of claims and will be glad to receive applications for agencies from gentlemen in a position to introduce business.

Head Office for Canada:

260 St. James St., MONTREAL  
MATTHEW C. HINSHAW, Branch Manager



Assets:  
\$22,022,227.19

Surplus:  
\$7,426,114.26

Canadian Head Office:  
MONTREAL.  
J. W. HENNIE, Manager

### THE London Assurance CORPORATION OF ENGLAND.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A. D. 1720

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

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

### L'UNION

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited

Established 1828 Head Office: PARIS, France.

Capital fully subscribed	- - -	\$2,000,000.00
25 p. c. paid-up	- - -	

Fire Reserve Funds	- - -	5,539,000.00
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Available Balance from Profit and Loss account	- - - -	111,521.46
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Net Premiums in 1916	- - - -	5,630,376.43
Total Losses paid to 31 Dec., 1916	- - - -	100,942,000.00

Canadian Branch:

LEWIS BUILDING, 17 St. John St, MONTREAL  
Manager for Canada: MAURICE FERRAND.

### The Life Agent's Manual

Published by The Chronicle, Montreal

**CANADIAN LIFE COMPANIES' POLICY LOANS.**

Comparison of the position of the Canadian life companies' policy loans as at 31st December, 1917, with the record of preceding years indicates that war prosperity in Canada is having an important effect in this connection. The net increase for last year is reported as only \$1,615,103, a lower figure than in any preceding year since 1906, at which date, of course, the possibilities of borrowing in this way were very much less than they were in 1917. The 1917 increase in these loans is actually little more than one-fourth the increase which took place in the year of the war's beginning, when as a result of the pronounced slump in security values and other causes, policy loans were expanded during the twelve-months' by \$5,329,108. The 1917 growth is also less than one-third the increase of 1913, when the after-effects of an era of pronounced expansion and speculation were beginning to be felt in Canada.

As a result of the relatively small increase last year in the aggregate of these policy loans, their proportion to the companies' re-insurance reserves, which decreased sharply in 1916 from the record level of 17.3 per cent. recorded in 1915, was further reduced in 1917 from 16.7 per cent to 16.0 per cent. But this proportion is still in excess of the 1913 proportion, a fact which suggests that the 1917 decrease in proportion is due more to a falling-off in new borrowings than to any marked improvement in repayments. The record intimates the probability that no very considerable proportion of the large borrowings made in 1913 and 1914 have since been repaid.

The following table shows the loans and premium obligations upon policies of the Canadian life companies (including two fraternal organisations) since 1901, and the proportion such loans and obligations bear to the companies' net reserves:—

	Amount, Dec. 31.	Year's Increase.	P.C. of Reserves, Dec. 31.
1905 . . . .	\$ 9,679,244	\$ 867,215	10.6
1906 . . . .	11,091,446	1,412,202	11.0
1907 . . . .	14,057,512	2,966,066	12.7
1908 . . . .	16,750,846	2,693,334	13.8
1909 . . . .	18,409,651	1,658,805	13.8
1910 . . . .	20,409,223	1,999,572	13.9
1911 . . . .	22,960,040	2,550,817	14.2
1912 . . . .	25,879,863	2,919,823	14.4
1913 . . . .	30,875,309	4,995,446	15.7
1914 . . . .	36,204,417	5,329,108	17.0
1915 . . . .	39,303,673	3,099,256	17.3
1916 . . . .	41,134,378	1,830,705	16.7
1917 . . . .	42,749,481	1,615,103	16.0

The year 1905, it may be noted, marked a low point in the proportion of these loans to the companies' reserves, though for several years previously, there had been no very pronounced fluctuation in this proportion. As the table shows, the discovery of the possibilities of securing easily and cheaply ready cash by means of borrowing on life policies really dates from the panic year, 1907. From time to time, there is a certain amount of

lamentation by life insurance officials regarding this discovery, and in the United States, it has even been proposed that efforts should be made by the companies to obtain legislative restriction of the facilities for borrowing. In point of fact, wholesale condemnation of the practise of borrowing on life policies is not justified. Admittedly, there is a good deal of foolish borrowing, but on the other hand, borrowing on policies in certain cases is not only legitimate, but good business. Certainly any attempt to restrict a privilege, by which a policyholder, who meets with sudden financial misfortune, can raise funds easily and cheaply, would re-act very unfavorably upon the business of life insurance. What companies, and their agents can do, is to provide easy facilities for the repayment of loans, and to use their opportunities of dissuading policyholders from borrowing except in cases of misfortune or necessity or for purposes at whose legitimacy no sensible business man will cavil.

**MY FIRST INSURANCE LESSON.**

About twenty years ago, when a very young man, I was travelling through China in my search for experience and knowledge I came one day upon the execution ground in the ancient city of Canton. The executioner, to whom my guide introduced me, regretted that I had arrived too late to see the day's executions, to which the headless bodies which were strewn carelessly around the narrow yard, bore tragic witness.

"It is unfortunate," said the guide, "but if you would like to witness the skill of the executioner it can be arranged. There are no more criminals awaiting execution but I can soon find a coolie who will take the place of one so that you may see how it is done. It will cost you fifty dollars."

The horror of the suggestion was for the moment lost in my wonder as to how the guide could so easily find a coolie who was willing to have his head chopped off.

"There are thousands of coolies who would be willing to give their heads for fifty dollars," explained the guide. "With fifty dollars a coolie could leave his father and mother in luxury for the rest of their lives, and that to a Chinese is the greatest of all things to be desired."

Surprised beyond measure, but not doubting the truth of the statement, knowing what I did of Chinese character, I left the place, but I took from there my first and best lesson in the greatness of life insurance.

An ignorant, down-trodden, miserable Chinese coolie would give his head so that those he loved might live in ease. And yet in the Western world there were millions who refused to sacrifice a small portion of their income to accomplish the same purpose.

I have often told this story to prospects when soliciting and have put to them this pertinent question—

"If you do not carry adequate life insurance can you truthfully say you are as good a man as that lowest Chinaman?"—Albert Goldie, Continental Life.



Security - - \$36,000,000  
**ONTARIO AND NORTH WEST BRANCH**  
 14 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.

## Mount Royal Assurance Company

SURPLUS AND RESERVE\$, \$970,499 TOTAL FUNDS, \$1,199,903

TOTAL LOSSES PAID \$2,224,512

Applications for Agencies Invited

HEAD OFFICE - - - - MONTREAL

P. J. PERRIN and J. R. MACDONALD, - - - Joint Managers

### Ætna Insurance Company

Established in Canada 1821

#### Ætna Fire Underwriters Agency

Of Ætna Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn.

Applications for Agencies Invited

J. B. HUGHES, Special Agent, WATERLOO, Ont.  
 J. E. STEWART, Special Agent, 36 Toronto Street,  
 TORONTO, Ont.

E. LONG, Special Agent, 21 Canada Life Bldg., CALGARY, Alta.

### Union Assurance Society, Ltd.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND  
 (Fire Insurance since A.D. 1714)

CANADA BRANCH, MONTREAL  
 T. L. MERRISEY, Resident Manager.  
 NORTH WEST BRANCH, WINNIPEG  
 THOS. BRUCE, Branch Manager.

Agencies throughout the Dominion.

### The Law Union & Rock

INSURANCE CO. LIMITED, LONDON. Founded in 1806

Assets Exceed - \$48,500,000.00

Over \$12,500,000 Invested in Canada.

FIRE and ACCIDENT RISKS accepted.

Canadian Head Office: 57 Beaver Hall Hill,  
 MONTREAL

Agents wanted in unrepresented towns in Canada.

W. D. AIKEN, Superintendent,  
 Accident Dept.

(J. E. E. JACKSON  
 Canadian Manager.)

## EXCELSIOR

INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY

A Strong Canadian Company

J. J. Robichaud, Provincial Inspector  
 MONTREAL TRUST BUILDING, 11 Place d'Armes, MONTREAL

## INSURANCE SALESMEN, ATTENTION!

We have one or two choice vacancies in Western Ontario awaiting District Managers, for men of character and ability. If you are a productive worker, and would like to improve your position, write, stating experience, etc., to

H. A. KENTY, Superintendent of Agencies,

## THE CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

GEORGE B. WOODS, President.

TORONTO, Ont.

CHAS. H. FULLER, Secretary.

**ALIVE BUT PRESUMED TO BE DEAD.**

M. L. HAYWARD, B.C.L.

It is a general rule that any person not heard from for over seven years under certain circumstances is presumed to be dead, and when the proper facts are proved his estate may be administered by the Courts and closed up the same as it is if he were known to be dead, and if the absent party has any life insurance it may be collected as well.

In this connection a case decided by the Iowa Supreme Court raised an interesting point. It appeared by the evidence that a party named Jarvis took out two policies for \$1,350 each in the New York Life Insurance Company, and later on he disappeared from his home and his friends and the members of his family had not heard from him for more than seven years.

His estate was then administered in the Probate Court and a claim was made for the insurance money, which the Insurance Company offered to pay if the beneficiaries under the policies would give a bond to repay the money in case it later on appeared that Jarvis was not in fact dead. The beneficiaries refused to do this and the company then paid the policies without insisting on this condition.

The company's fear that Jarvis would prove to be alive was well founded, as, after the insurance money had been paid, Jarvis returned to Iowa alive and well as anybody, enjoying the distinction of being probably the only man in his state who was in the unique position of seeing the beneficiaries enjoying the proceeds of the insurance which he had placed on his own life payable only in the event of his death.

The insurance company, however, did not relish the situation, promptly brought suit against the beneficiaries to recover back the money paid on the policies, and the question for the decision of the court was whether under these circumstances the beneficiaries could be compelled to refund the money.

The decision was that the company could not collect the money and that the beneficiaries were entitled to retain it regardless of whether Jarvis were living or dead.

"The obligation of the company under these policies was to pay the amount named therein to the proper beneficiaries, within sixty days after due notice and satisfactory proof of death," said the Iowa Supreme Court in deciding the point, "and that proof of death stating the facts which, if established, would show the liability of the company was furnished, and no objection thereto on the part of the company was made. Under these conditions, and for the purpose of avoiding an action on the policies, the company elected to pay over the amount thereof to the persons entitled to receive the insurance money if Jarvis were in fact dead, and this compromise and settlement of a claim based on the assertion of his death was, we think, binding and conclusive on the company. Had a judgment been secured in an action by the administrator with authority to represent the rights of all persons interested in the proceeds of the policies, such judgment would have been conclusive as to the death of Jarvis, and the com-

pany could not, after paying the amount of such judgment, have recovered back the money paid on discovering that the essential fact in issue in the case, to wit, the death of Jarvis, had been erroneously adjudicated. The judgment would have been conclusive as to that fact. Therefore we think that a settlement by which the money was paid for the purpose of avoiding a suit in which such a judgment might have been rendered is also conclusive, and that the company cannot now recover back the money thus paid.

"Where parties have entered into a contract or arrangement based upon uncertain or contingent events purposely as a compromise of a doubtful claim arising from them and there is an absence of bad faith, violation of confidence, misrepresentation, concealment, or other inequitable conduct, if the facts upon which such agreement or transaction was founded turned out very differently from what was expected or anticipated, this error, miscalculation, or disappointment, although relating to a matter of fact and not of law, is not such a mistake within the meaning of the equitable doctrine as entitles the disappointed party to any relief. In such classes of agreements and transactions the parties are supposed to calculate the chances, and they certainly assume the risks."

**CARRYING INSURANCE MAKES MEN MORE CAREFUL OF MONEY.**

The very fact that he carries life insurance will make the average citizen more careful with his money. He will become a useful citizen because he will have broadened out to the point where he considers not the present and his present needs alone, but the present in its relationship to the future.

Life insurance then instills foresight, because the very consideration of life insurance—the taking out of a life insurance policy—is foresight personified.

The man who has acquired the habit of thrift and who, in addition, applies his thrift habit for the future as well as for the present, that man each day becomes a better prospective bank customer, because he has learned the secret of the accumulation of money, and he must put that money in or through a bank in one way or another.

Life insurance affects the wealth of a community in another way. It has a direct influence on banking through the payment of death claims. Insurance money is a substantial part of many estates, and in some instances there would be no estate at all without it.

Statistics show that 95 per cent. of all men between the ages of 50 and 60 have lost all they ever had and are dependent upon their daily labor for a living. A man of 50 has difficulty in finding lucrative employment; a man of 60 has difficulty in finding any employment at all.

Statistics also show that only one man in five thousand at the age of 65 can recover himself on a financial footing. The other 4,999 are either paupers or are dependent upon their relatives for support—The Standard, Boston.

# THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY

Incorporated 1833

**Fire, Marine, Hail and Automobile Insurance**  
**HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO**

<b>Old</b>	<b>Reliable</b>	<b>Progressive</b>
Assets over	-	\$3,500,000.00
Losses paid since organization over	-	\$43,000,000.00

**DIRECTORS:**

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# 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.

FOUNDED A. D. 1819

# THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PARIS, FRANCE

**SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS, \$5,505,500**

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

**Lewis Building, St. John Street, - MONTREAL**  
 Applications for Agencies invited.

# THE NATIONALE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PARIS, FRANCE

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	\$2,000,000
TOTAL FUNDS	7,481,390
NET SURPLUS	1,857,150

**J. E. Clement, General Manager**  
**J. A. Blondeau, Asst. Manager      L. C. Velle, Inspector**

First British Insurance Company Established in Canada  
 A. D. 1804

# Phoenix Assurance Co. Limited

OF LONDON, ENGLAND (Founded 1782)

**FIRE      LIFE**

TOTAL RESOURCES, over	.....	\$84,000,000.00
LOSSES PAID	.....	490,000,000.00
DEPOSITS with Federal Government and Investments in Canada, for security of Canadian policyholders only, exceed	.....	3,000,000.00

**AGENTS WANTED IN BOTH BRANCHES. Apply to**

**R. MacD. PATERSON, }  
 J. B. PATERSON,      } Joint Managers**

**100 St. Francois Xavier Street - MONTREAL**

# SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL

Insurance Company, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

ESTABLISHED 1824

Capital	-	\$30,000,000
Total Assets	-	79,656,784
Deposited with Dominion Gov't	-	391,883
Invested Assets in Canada	-	7,695,388

**NORTH AMERICAN DEPT., HARTFORD, CONN. U.S.A.**  
**JAMES H. BREWSTER, Manager**

**ESINHAR & EVANS, Resident Agents** ..... Montreal  
**MEDLAND & SON** ..... Toronto  
**ALLAN KILLAM & MCKAY, LTD.** ..... Winnipeg

ESTABLISHED 1864.

# New York Underwriters Agency

**A. & J. H. STODDART**  
 REGISTERED

**100 William Street - New York**

**Provincial Agents**

**MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON & BASCOM,**  
 Toronto, Ont.  
**OSLER, HARMOND & NANTON,**  
 Winnipeg, Man.  
**ALFRED J. BELL & Co.**  
 Halifax, N.S.

**JOHN WM. MOLSON & ROBERT Y. HUNTER**  
 Montreal, Qua.  
**WHITE & CALEIN**  
 St. John, N.B.  
**AYRE & SONS, LTD.**  
 St. Johns, Nfld.

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

Founded  
 A. D.  
 1710

# SUN INSURANCE OFFICE

**Head Office: Threadneedle St., London, Eng.**

**THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE WORLD**

**Canadian Branch:**  
**15 Wellington St. East**  
**TORONTO, Ont.**

**LYMAN ROOT**  
 Manager



**CANADIAN FIRE RECORD.**

(Compiled by The Chronicle).

**Fire at St. John's, P.Q.**—By the fire which occurred on July 24th, on the premises of the St. John's Land & Building Co., St. John's, P.Q., the following companies are interested on building: Strathcona, \$3,000; Yorkshire, \$2,500; Royal, \$2,900. Total, \$8,400. Loss total.

**Fire at Preston.**—On July 29th a fire occurred in the Niopel Block, Preston, Ont., destroying the Preston Progress Printing Co., and three other stores. Loss estimated at \$25,000.

**Fire at Peace River, Alta.**—On July 26th a fire destroyed the Selkirk Hotel, an old frame building at Peace River. Mr. Henry Ford, his wife and two children, lost their lives. Other inmates had narrow escapes. Loss about \$20,000.

**Fire near New Hamburg, Ont.**—On July 27th the large barns, property of Wesley Wolfe, was struck by lightning and destroyed together, with 40 loads of hay and about 75 bushels of grain. Loss about \$3,000. Insured for \$1,500.

**Fire at Swansea, Ont.**—On the 27th July, a fire occurred on the premises of the Steel Co. of Canada, caused by an over heated oil furnace. Loss about \$3,000.

**Fire at Winnipeg.**—On the 28th instant a fire occurred on the premises of F. S. Newman & Co., Winnipeg, Man. Loss not known as we go to press.

**SUNSTROKES ARE ACCIDENTS.**

The Indiana Supreme Court has reversed a lower court decision in favor of the Fidelity & Casualty based upon the interpretation of a sunstroke clause in the company's policy and ordered a new trial. The clause read that "Sunstroke suffered through accidental means shall be deemed bodily injury within the meaning of the policy." The company contended that this meant violence, but the court rules that sunstroke is an accident no matter how the person suffering from it may have received the attack. The opinion was as follows:

"The purpose of accident insurance is to protect the insured against accidents that occur while he is going about his business in the usual way, without any thought of being injured or killed, and when there is no probability, in the ordinary course of events, that he will suffer injury or death. The reason men secure accident insurance is to protect them from unforeseen, unusual and unexpected injury that might happen to them while pursuing the ordinary and usual routine of their daily vocation or the doing of the things that men do in the common every-day affairs of life. . . . We are constrained to hold that the injury here in question was caused by 'accidental means.'"

**SUES CHARLOTTE, N. C., FOR FIRE LOSS.**

Col. T. L. Kirkpatrick, as attorney in the name of James Muck, has bought suit in the Superior Court against the city of Charlotte, N. C., City Water Works and the City Board of Water Commissioners for actual and punitive damages in the sum of \$10,000, it being alleged that the damages were sustained in the recent fire, when about fifty houses were burned.

The complaint alleges the damages were sustained because of insufficient water pressure for fire fighting purposes, it being declared therein that these officials failed to furnish water pressure at the proper time. Also, it is alleged that they failed to maintain the proper size water mains, failed to maintain a sufficient number of hydrants, and that the city water works "willfully and wantonly failed to turn on the pressure after receiving notice to do so" from the firemen while they were engaged in fighting this fire.

**ADVERTISING.**

A. & F. Pears, the famous English soap makers, were spending a quarter of a million dollars annually for advertising some fifteen years. The annual business ran well into the millions, and Pears Soap became well known throughout the civilized world.

About this time, the directors decided that as the concern was selling its full output, that the advertising could be dispensed with, and it was stopped.

Within six months the company lost 35 per cent. of its total business, and it cost \$6,500,000 to get back to where they had left off.

As illustrating the short memory of the public, and the practical value of uninterrupted advertising.

And by the same token, the largest, and most popular insurance companies and agencies are the steady advertisers.—Boston Standard.

**OLD SHOES.**

(Anonymous.)

How much a man is like old shoes!  
For instance, each a soul may lose;  
Both have been tanned—both are made tight  
By cobblers—both get left and right.  
Both need a mate to be complete.  
And both are made to go on feet.  
They both need healing; oft are sold;  
And both, in time, turn all to mold.  
With shoes the last is first; with men  
The first shall be last, and when  
The shoes wear out they are mended new.  
When men wear out they're men dead, too!  
They both are trod upon and both  
Will tread on others—nothing loath.  
Both have their ties, and both incline,  
When polished, in the world to shine;  
And both peg out. And would you choose.  
To be a man or be his shoes?



# The Northern Assurance Co. Limited

Of England

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, 1917 - \$48,384,320.00

Including Paid up Capital Amount \$1,460,000.00

Head Office for Canada: Lewis Building, 17 St. John Street, Montreal

G. E. MOBERLY, Manager

# Railway Passengers Assurance Company

of London, England

*Transacts:* ACCIDENT, HEALTH, EMPLOYERS' AND PUBLIC LIABILITY, MOTOR CAR, ELEVATOR, TEAMS, PLATE GLASS, BURGLARY AND FIDELITY BONDING

Head Office for Canada and Newfoundland - - - - - TORONTO

F. H. RUSSELL, General Manager

Montreal Branch: 702 Lewis Building, 17 St. John Street

# THE ST. PAUL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1885

REPRESENTED IN TORONTO BY

McADAM, SHERRITT & COMPANY

General Agents

ASSETS OVER \$13,000,000

Excelsior Life Building

36 Toronto Street

# BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1865

Head Office: HONG KONG

Head Office for Canada: TORONTO

## FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE

LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION OVER \$50,000,000

C. R. G. JOHNSON, POIRIER & JENNINGS, Inc., General Agents,  
MONTREAL

Manager for Canada, C. R. DRAYTON

# The Canada National Fire Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, MAN.

Total Assets - - - - - \$2,387,634.14

A Canadian Company investing its Funds in Canada

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED

# THE STRATHCONA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE, 90 St. James Street, MONTREAL

CAPITAL Subscribed - - - - - \$300,000

By over 500 Notaries of the Province of Quebec

TOTAL ASSETS, December 31st, 1917 - \$373,644

President and General Manager, - - A. A. MONDOU