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Mr. William Hughes, president of the Institute of Actuaries, recently An Actuary stated, that, "he knew persons to Rough on pass their examinations, who could Actuaries. not write a business letter or a

clear report, and whose grammar was defective. He strongly advised young men to cultivate general literature a little more." Were the examinations of the Institute to include the above subjects, candidates would prepare themselves accordingly.

In a recent issue reference was Insurance Rates made to the inadequate fire protection at St. John, N.B. Raised at A description was given of a St. John, N.B. fire, where the service was so

defective and so dilatory, that, if a fire broke out in a favourable place, it could not fail to develop into a conflagration. The New Brunswick Board of Fire Underwriters, under date 18th April, 1904, gives public notice that, "in consequence of the insufficient fire protection in St. John, an additional rate of 40 cents per \$100 has been made on all risks in that city (except in Stanley Ward), churches, dwellings, and their outbuildings and Sunday School houses, when occupied as such only, being excepted. This applies to all new business written between above date and 1st prox. It is marvellous that municipal authorities cannot see what false economy it is to impoverish the fire protective service, the neglect of which is so liable to cost the citizens enormously in excess of what is needed for an adequate service.

The statement of the Montreal Street Montreal Railway for March last, shows a larger amount of earnings than in Street Railway. same month last year, to extent of

\$114,702. The benefit of this was, however, more than offset by the operating expenses having been greater than in March, 1903, by \$29,398; the miscellaneous earnings less by \$1,746,

and the fixed charges more, by \$1,376. These unfavourable changes left the surplus tast month as \$16,972 against \$34,792 in March, 1903, a falling off to extent of \$17,820. The excessive cost of operating an electric road during a severe winter, with numerous snow storms, followed by thaws and frost, was experienced last season to the full. Not only was the cost of snow removal very heavy, but there were cars by the score being continually put out of condition. For the last half-year, Oct., 1902, to March, 1903, the surplus was \$250,748, as compared with \$265,296 in same period 1902-3.

SINGLE COPY

Profits of Clothing Manufacturers.

of profit shown :---

The New York Board of Fire Underwriters has investigated' the average profit ratio of wholesale clothing manufacturers in view of claims made. The following are taken as typical examples of the range

	Volume of Sales.	Period.	Percentage of Profit on Cost.
No. 1	\$407,895	9 months	12.6 p.c.
No: 2	92,531	4 "	8.7 "
No. 3	231,541	2 "	18.94 **
No. 4	348,102	91 "	3.00 "

The "Insurance Field" speaking of handy methods of figuring profits in adjustment work, supplementing the old formula of dividing the sales by the rate per cent. of profit plus 100, gives the following table as one that will bring accurate results in ascertaining profits :---

1

#### TORONTO CONFLAGRATION.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS DESTROYED, 123; LOSS ON BUILDINGS, ABOUT \$3,500,000; LOSS ON STOCKS, ABOUT \$8,500,000; LARGEST WHOLE-SALE HOUSES IN CITY BURNT; AREA BURNT OVER, EXTENDS TO WEST AND EAST OF BAY STREET, FROM ESPLANADE TO KING.

On Tuesday night last a fire broke out in the centre of the business district, Toronto, which rapidly developed into a conflagration of appalling magnitude.

The area burnt over in Toronto may be described as the wholesale warehouse district, extending from Wellington Street, southwards, to Front Street. At the eastern extremity of the area where the fire raged is the Bank of Montreal, and at the western end the Queen's Hotel, both of which escaped.

The old Queen's Hotel owes its immunity to a lawn on the east side, but its danger was so great that the guests fled in alarm. The Custom House was also menaced, and the Board of Trade building, but, fortunately, the fire did not cross Yonge Street, or the calamity would have been greatly intensified.

The wholesale trade of the Queen City has been struck in a vital part; the injurious effects of which blow will be felt for years. The capital destroyed, which was invested in buildings and stocks, will be partially restored to the proprietor by the insurance companies. Still, the loss in these forms of property will be very extensive, and probably to some merchants not a little embarrassing. A very serious element in the conflagration loss is the suspension of business and the confusion into which it is thrown by the impossibility of continuing the routine operations of the establishment.

Regarded from the insurance standpoint, every conflagration is such an object lesson in regard to the necessity of rates being sufficient to provide for such contingencies as cannot but be learnt by all who exercise an intelligent judgment on the question. None, however, are so blind as those who will not see, and those who do not see that insurance companies require to impose such rates as provide for the hazard of conflagration, must have deliberately refused to look at the facts. In another column in this issue, as in many - previous ones, data is given showing that in the last thirtyfive years, 1869 to 1903 inclusive, the premiums received by the fire companies have been swept away on such a scale as left the insignificant balance of only 2 to 2 1-2 per cent. after paying the expenses of the business.

The district which the conflagration devastated was the scene of fires on the 6th and the 10th January, 1895, by which property valued at \$600,000 to \$700,000 was destroyed, the insurance loss having been about \$400,000. When that conflagration occurred it was deplorably manifest that the water supply and general equipments of the fire protection service were wholly inadequate to cope with fires on a large scale. Some improvements were made, but the recent conflagration proved that the water supply was most defective. The citizens recently voted \$1,000,000 to put the city in a better condition in this respect, the necessity for which was demonstrated by the recent disasters.

Montreal has had several sharp and costly lessons in regard to the necessity of a more adequate fire protection service, especially as regards the supply and pressure of water to meet an extensive fire. The cost of the improvements needed has been far exceeded, and will continue to be exceeded every year, by the amount, of property destroyed, that would be protected by an adequate water service and other improvements. We can but hope that the experience of Toronto will be such a warning to municipal authorities as will cause them to raise local fire protection services to the standard of adequacy, in view of the ever-present danger of a conflagration.

Amongst the conflagrations that have occurred in Canada, may be named the following: In 1852 a conflagration at Montreal involved a loss of \$5,000,000; in 1866, at Quebec, a loss of \$3,000,000; in in 1876 at St. John, Que., a loss of \$2,500,000, and in 1877, a conflagration at St. John, N.B., inflicted a loss on the fire insurance companies of over \$6,600,-000. In 1877 the fire companies in Canada paid losses to extent of \$8,490,919, while their premiums for the year were only \$3,764,000. In 1897 there were conflagrations at New Westminster, B.C., and Windsor, N.S. In 1900 the Hull-Ottawa fires caused a loss to the companies of \$3,662,098, and in 1901, by a conflagration in this city, they lost over \$2,000,000.

Representatives of the companies are now in session at Toronto regarding material advances in rates over the whole Dominion, particularly in towns with congested areas.

A schedule of the losses, as far as ascertained, appears on another page.

#### LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA, 1903.

We present in this issue an abstract of life insurance in Canada for the year 1903, from the preliminary statement of the Superintendent of Insurance for the Dominion. There was a general impression prevalent in the later months of last 'year that the business was not progressing as well as it was in 1902. Taking the result of the entire year, however, there was a very large increase made in the amount of policies, new and taken up, the gross amount being \$11,024,839, which is much larger than the increase made in any year since 1899, when there was \$12,052,430 recorded as the increase in that year.

As compared with four previous years, 1903 shows as follows, for the whole of the companies:----

	Canadian.	British.	American
Premiums, 1903	10,883,174	1,435,317	5,924,608
Increase or decrease in year	i. 834,970	i. 20,044	i. 310,525
Premiums, 1902	10,048,204	1,415,273	5,614,083
Increase or decrease in year Premiums, 1901	i. 914,314	i. 68,607	i. 904,785
Increase or decrease in year	9,133,890 d. 239,515	1,346,666 d. 25,689	4,709,298
Premiums, 1900	9,378,405	1,372,355	i. 448,117 4,261,181
Increase or decrease in year.	i. 1,568,231	i. 96,126	4,201,181
Premiums, 1899	7,805,174	1,276,229	3,957,304
Increase or decrease in year	i. 674,977	i. 65,628	i. 280,814
	and the second second	Statement and the second s	

Gross increase since 1899. i. \$3,078,000 i. \$159,088 i. \$1,967,304

# ABSTRACT OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA FOR THE YEAR 1903. From the Preliminary Report of the Superintendent of Insurance.

	Premiums for year.	Number of Policies New and	Amount of Policies New and Taken	Number of Policies in Force at	Net Amount in Force.	0100 00-	Net Amount of Policies	Claims Paid in- cluding Mstured	Unsettled	Claims,
		Taken up	up.	date.	1000	come Claims,	claims.	Endow- ment.	Not Resisted,	Resisted.
Canadian Companies. Canada Life (Canadian business).	\$ 2,130,358	2,596	\$ 4,898,165	37,283	\$ 75,862,148	545	\$ 1,370,710	\$ 1.000 0001	\$ 95,211	\$ None.
Confederation	1,166,301	2,423	3,571,766	24,671	35,752,853	366	563,080	1,383,634 540.392	40,502	None.
Continental Life	100,174	989	1,267.724	2,899	3,318,781	10	10,500	10,500	None.	None.
Crown Life	67,886	769	1,206,850	1,319	1,993,350	6	5,500	4,500	1,000	None.
Dominion Life	149,259	504	816,648	3,764	5,123,597	19	20,420	22,541	None.	None.
Excelsior { Ordinary	181,210 7,228	1,258	1,566,131	4,999	5,663,890	24	25,434	22,558	2,000	None.
Federal	486,722	1,845	16,662 2,644,673	1,269 10,133	157,139 14,575,730	17 89	1,716 146,360	1,716 127,660	None 32,500	None, 6,000
Great West	564,481	2,764	4,278,850	12.479	17,856,639	59	101,829	102,129	1,000	None.
Home Life	119,664	832	1,002,901	2,798	3,543,600		29,500	30,562	3,000	2,000
Imperial Life	481,545	2,306	3,632,567	7,863	13,523,526	30	48,129	47,364	1,000	None.
London Life {Ordinary Industrial	106,105 217,464	870	796,678	3,751	3,265,848	44	38,329	40,382	7,849	None.
Manufacturers (Can. business)	914,613	13,287 2,839	1,086,158 4,016,381	49,951 21,405	4,200,780 27,746,612	623 133	51,464 230,274	45,372	None. 19,050	None. None.
Mutual Life of Canada (Can. bus.)	1,248,759	3,129	4,728,868	25,591	37,110,925	269	397,091	233,067	20,000	None.
National Life of Canada	128,207	965	1,426,632	2,616	3,833,495	8	13,675	9,250	1,000	None.
North American (Can. business).	1,040,009	2,630	4,001,691	20,943	28,887,807	178	265,609	264,387	22,200	None.
Northern Life	118,183	908	1,071,530	2,956	3,495,759		10,385	10,385	None.	5,000
Royal Victoria	128,873 27,659		1,008,714	2,817	3,797,670		30,000	26,963	4,000	None.
Subsidiary High Court of the An-	41,000	30.	791,508	285	737,300	None	None.	None.	None.	None.
cient Order of Foresters	18,061	208	198,850	953	862,940	6	6,500	5,750	2,500	None.
Sun Life (Can. bus.) { General. 1 hrift	1,361,225	3,922	5,449,441	27,713	39,348,174		451,322	455,573	29,830	956
Sun Ine (Can. bus.) Thrift	50,746	1,072	148,928	8,286	1,061,554	78	9,447	8,789	480	None.
Union Life General	5,134	2 0	184,250		229,650		None.	None.	None	None.
(Industrial	63,308	33,441	5,358,038	24,190	3,675,329	-	23,282	10,097	None.	None.
Totals for 1903 1902	10,883,174	80,927	55,170,604	301,190	335,625,096	3,042	3,850,556	3,779,745	283,122	13,956
		56,555	45 882,167	268,870	308,202,596	monore	3 431,884	3,555,740	297,897	3,277
Increase, i; decrease, d	1 834,970	<i>i</i> 24,372	i 9,288,437	1 32,320	i 27,422,500	i 310	<i>i</i> 418,672	i 224,005	d 14,775	i 10,679
British Companies.								and denote the		
Commercial Union		14	40,833	238	691,313	9	20,419	7,122	13,297	None.
*Edinburgh Life			None.	67	136,128	4	21,279	36,113	714	None.
*Life Association of Scotland			None.	648	1,366,791		43,113	46,588	17,870	
Liverpool & London & Globe London and Lancashire Life		None. 657	None. 935,850	104 5,964	173,366		5,915	5,915	None.	None.
London Assurance	883		None.	6	9,604,189 26,913		184,928 6,727	173,795 6,727	18,606 Ncne.	None. None.
North British	18,164		21,868		910,948		37,613	36,973	2,039	
Norwich Union Life	483	None.	None.	6	13,934	None	None.	None.	None.	None.
Pelican and British Empire		44	147,500		5,864,769		306,297	277,809	16,085	8,500
*Reliance Mutual	3,611		None.	141	164,341		4,521	4,521	None.	None.
Royal *Scottish Amicable	27,423		224,500 None.	375	980,421 203,793		24,427 4,927	27,068 4,927	9,520	
*Scottieh Provident	1,170		None	43	120,659		1,348	1,348	None.	None. None.
Standard	774,958	892	1,722,853		21,402,72		462,125	451,208	54,232	
Star	16,758		19,500		474,014		35,668	35,668	None.	None.
Totals for 1903	1,435,317	1,706	3,132,904	21,445	42,134,30	436	1,159,307	1,115,782	132,363	8,500
" 1902	1,415,273		3,324,317	20,966	41,556,24	5 379	824,552	811,043	147,526	None.
Increase, i; decrease. d	i 20,044	d 9	d 191,413	3 i 479	i 578,05	9 i 57	i 334,755	1 304,739	d 15,163	i 8,500
American Companies.										
Ætna Life							597,739	598,728	16,551	None.
*Connecticut Mutual			None.	770			45,979	45,979	None.	None.
Equitable			2,993,80						31,684	
Matanalia (General	9,08 281,96		19,86				2,450 29,579		450	
Metropolitan { General	762,92								22	
Mutual Life of New York	1,087,32	2,895	4 511,86	4 14,720	29,410,18	8 147	352,800	364,125	21,574	8,000
Mutual Reserve Life	282,40	95	204,29						86,65	None.
*National Life New York Life	1 410 10		None.	95		6 12		2,476	12,053	
*North-western Mutual	1,418,16		7,903,54 None.	9 22,072	39,748,43 261,48			496,909 9 994	33,473 None.	None.
*Phœnix Mutual	14.29		None.	581	574,08	8 3:	34,989	34,989		None.
Provident Savings	151.20	2 340	649,38	0 2,020	3,877,89	2 23		51,206		
Travelers	250.98	5 332			7,142,01	0 84	122,552	122,552		7 None.
Union Mutual	209,14			2 4,71						
United States		and in concentration of the local data	-	of himself the second second second				a longitude and a second second	The second second second	
Totals for 1903 1902	5,924,60 5,614,08		33.274,29				8 2,613 43 4 2,713,67	2,564,764		
Increase, i; decrease, d		and the second se	the second se	and a support of the support	159,053,40	and in concerning the			a lange and the second	
.uorease, ., uecrease, d	1 \$ 310,52	o a 1,775	1		4 11,623,33	10 1 43	a 100,24	3 d 91,499	i 30,45	8,810
0		1111 2 3		TULATIO	construction operation in the second states in the second states of		1.1			
Canadian Companies	10,883,17	4 80,927	55,170,60	4 301,19	0, 335,625,0	96 3,04	2 3,850,55	6 3,779,74	5 283,1	
Dritish "	1,435,31		3,132,90	4 21,44				7 1,115.78		
		and the second se	33,274,29	a la constante de la constante	1 170,676,8			4 2,564,76		
Grand Totals for 1903			91,577,90		6 548,436,2			7 7,460,29		
1004	the second s		0 80.552,96		3 508,812,3 3 4 39,623,8			$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		$     \begin{array}{r}       39 \\       \overline{)} 13,65 \\       \overline{)} i 27,98 \\       \overline{)} 4 \\       \overline{)} 13,65 \\      \overline{)} 1$
Increase, i; decrease, d										

British.

Canadian. American. \$ \$ \$ Amount of Policies new and taken up, 1903 .... 55,170,604 3,152,904 33,274,297 Increase or decrease in year ...... i. 9,288,437 d. 191,413 i. 1,927,815 Am't Policies new and taken up, 1902..... 45,882,167 3,324,317 31,346,482 Increase or decrease in year ..... i. 7,583,420 i. 265,274 d. 1,194,956 Am't Policies new and taken up, 1901 ...... 38,298,747 3,059,043 32,541,438 Increase or decrease in year ..... ........... d. 247,202 d. 658,954 i. 5,909,292 Am't Policies new and taken up, 1900..... 38,545,949 3,717,997 26,632,146 Increase or decrease in year ..... d. 3,592,179 d. 30,130 i. 5,117,668 Am't Policies new and taken up, 1899 ..... 42,138,128 3,748,127 21,514,478 Increase or decrease in year. ..... i. 6,511,316 i. 425,020 i. 5,116,094 Increase since 1899.... \$13,032,476 d. \$615,223 \$11,759,819 Canadian. British. American. \$ \$ \$ Net am't in force, 1903 ... 335,625,096 42,134,304 170,676,800 Increase or decrease in year ..... 27,422,500 578,059 11,623,336 Net am't in force, 1902 ... 308,202,596 41,556,245 159,053,464 Increase or decrease in year ..... 23,517,975 1,340,059 20,185,237 Net am't in force, 1901 ... 284,684,621 40,216,186 138,868,227 Increase or decrease in year ..... 17,533,535 730,842 14,434,811 Net am't in force, 1900 ... 267,151,086 39,485,344 124,433,416 Increase or decrease in year ..... 14,949,370 1,459,396 10,490,207 Net am't in force, 1899 ... 252,201,716 38,025,948 113,943,209 Increase or decrease in year ..... 24,607,200 1,419,753 8,234,055 Increase since 1899... \$83,423,380 \$4,108,356 \$56,733,591

The gross increases in amount of premiums, of policies, new and taken up, and of net amount in force, with the several percentages of increase, or decrease of each group of companies, and of the whole of them between 1899 and 1903, were as follows :--

	Canadian.	British,	American.
Increase in premiums,			•
1903 over 1899	3,078,000	159,088	1,967,304
Percentage of increase.	39.43 p.c.	12.46 p.c.	49.71 p.c.
Increase in Policies new			
and taken up	13,032,476	d. 615,223	11,759,819
Percentage of increase			
or decrease	30.92 p.c.	d. 16.41 p.c.	54.66 p.c.
Increase in net amount			
in force	83,423,380	4,108,356	56,733,591
Percentage of increase	33.07 p.c.	10.80 p.c.	49.79 p.c.
All the Companies.	8		
Increase in premiums,		P.c. of inc.	
1903 over 1899	5,204,392	1903 over 1899	39.91
Increase in policies new		P.c. of inc.	
and taken up	24,177,072	1903 over 1899	35.87
Increase in net amount		P.c. of inc.	
in force	144,265,327	1903 over 1899	35.69
The question has	been rais	ed in Engla	ind as to

whether, and if so, to what degree, the average amount of life policies is decreasing, the evidence favouring the view that, while the gross volume of life business is increasing, the average amount of policies is declining. The following data bears upon this problem :---

	1903.	1897.
Number of Ordinary Policies new and		
taken up	49,607	26,940
Average amount	\$1,487	\$1,532
Number of Industrial Policies new and		
taken up	129,357	52,526
Average amount	\$137	\$133

The reduction in the average of the Ordinary policy from \$1,532 to \$1,487 is small, but it may indicate a movement being in progress to extend life assurance more and more amongst the classes who take out only small policies. On the other hand, the increase in the average amount of industrial policies may be read as evidence, as far as it goes, of the classes who take out industrial policies enlarging their life assurance. The gross amount of industrial "policies, new and taken," in 1903, was \$17,787,249, as against \$15,314,168 in 1902.

Another question of considerable importance relates to the proportion of Lapses to the business, are they growing in amount disproportionately to the increase in the business or otherwise?

There is manifestly a movement exhibited towards an increase in lapses, also in surrenders. What else may be causing lapses to increase more in proportion than policies, new and taken up, certainly "hard times" cannot be held responsible, for, since 1897, Canada has been more prosperous than in any previous period, and is and for years has been one of the most thriving countries in the world.

The sieve through which runs out so large a quantity of business, after it has been obtained by assiduous, anxious and expensive labour, needs to have its meshes drawn closer, or, something done to impart more permanence to what business has been acquired. The solution of this problem demands the most serious consideration of the life assurance companies.

A gratifying, indeed, a remarkable feature in the life assurance returns for 1903, as for previous years, is that only six claims were resisted last year out of 3,634 claims made, the average being over 605 claims "paid" to one "resisted." This fact demonstrates how utterly free the life companies are from a litigious spirit, such a record shows on what honourable principles the business is conducted.

OTTAWA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY .-- In the table published in our issue of 15th inst., in reference to the Ottawa Fire Insurance Co., we gave the total expenses of \$88,-876, as only affecting the Canadian premium income of \$190,351, instead of against the general premium income of \$280,180, which would make the expense ratio 31.7, instead of 46.7.

ABSTRACT OF FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA FOR THE YEAR 1903. From the Preliminary Statement of the Superintendent of Insurance.

	Net cash received for	Re-insur- ance, return	Gross cash received for	Gross amount of policies new	Net amount at risk	Net amount of losses incurred	Net amount paid for losses.	Rate of Paid per Premi recei	cent. ot
		Premiuma.	Premiums.	and renewed.	at date.	during the year.	100000.	1903.	1902.
Canadian Companies.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	P. Ct.	P. Ct.
Anglo-American British America Canadian Equity Fire London Mutual Fire Mercantile Fire Ottawa Fire Quebec Fire Western	$\begin{array}{c} 271,787\\ 424,684\\ 180,485\\ 135,900\\ 423,179\\ 80,009\\ 190,351\\ 93,964\\ 530,190 \end{array}$	116,239225,453101,62857,35094,4629,98984,49220,387266,629	$\begin{array}{c} 388,026\\ 650,137\\ 282,113\\ 193,250\\ 517,641\\ 89,998\\ 274,844\\ 114,351\\ 796,819 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 27,271,438\\ 42,113,535\\ 13,502,798\\ 13,475,031\\ 34,241,214\\ 6,816,513\\ 17,434,281\\ 8,182,095\\ 51,791,480 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 26, 152, 510\\ 46, 109, 279\\ 13, 328, 196\\ 13, 184, 754\\ 67, 457, 066\\ 10, 241, 498\\ 15, 776, 204\\ 10, 424, 281\\ 58, 470, 311 \end{array}$	166,390 216,534 103,222 86,783 232,222 35,454 122,966 35,827 229,093	163,612 208,212 102,613 83,068 223,732 41,137 123,038 36,962 228,471	$\begin{array}{ccccc} 60 & 20 \\ 49 & 03 \\ 56 & 85 \\ 61 & 12 \\ 52 & 87 \\ 51 & 42 \\ 64 & 64 \\ 39 & 34 \\ 43 & 09 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 46 & 87 \\ 38 & 59 \\ 36 & 60 \\ 43 & 14 \\ 47 & 06 \\ 35 & 48 \\ 50 & 82 \\ 36 & 00 \\ 40 & 70 \end{array}$
	2,330,549	976,629	3,307,179	214,818,385	261,144,099	1,228,491	1,210,845	51 96	42 09
Totals for 1902	2,055,793	958,620	3,014,413	215,145,909	246,042,580	873,990	865,214		
British Companies.									
A lliance	204,485 292,829 262,834 458,733 489,256 83,194 684,482 275,349 127,554 197,750 272,129 569,180 383,105 421,145 684,265 973,773 337,110 257,382 361,905 7,356,485 6,946,919	$\begin{array}{c} 34,362\\ 38,866\\ 37,338\\ 85,910\\ 60,799\\ 20,683\\ 121,338\\ 40,450\\ 31,321\\ 39,612\\ 41,215\\ 69,693\\ 131,321\\ 41,215\\ 69,693\\ 134,836\\ 69,693\\ 134,836\\ 63,102\\ 1,199,458\\ 1,169,851\\ \end{array}$	238,847 331,685 300,177 544,653 550,055 103,877 805,820 315,799 158,875 237,362 213,344 638,873 425,987 492,383 819,101 1,141,186 334,267 298,635 425,007 8,535,933 8,116,770	$\begin{array}{c} 20,074,783\\ 20,626,108\\ 21,671,894\\ 36,894,059\\ 36,675,290\\ 7,148,794\\ 58,526,718\\ 21,067,608\\ 13,046,255\\ 16,517,934\\ 18,934,396\\ 31,550,804\\ 47,091,782\\ 28,124,185\\ 31,550,804\\ 49,725,594\\ 80,923,998\\ 25,726,966\\ 19,152,503\\ 28,318,982\\ 580,718,653\\ 556,692,825\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 28,240,762\\ 23,663,409\\ 28,308,687\\ 45,586,250\\ 45,137,354\\ 7,746,445\\ 68,698,199\\ 26,669,745\\ 16,401,461\\ 22,155,001\\ 22,361,181\\ 63,771,917\\ 36,322,730\\ 36,608,244\\ 61,801,738\\ 104,601,606\\ 30,492,546\\ 24,161,935\\ 34,406,217\\ 727,135,427\\ \hline \\ \hline \\ 727,135,427\\ \hline \\ \hline \\ 695,220,761\\ \hline \end{array}$	113,622 144,925 123,265 256,689 277,669 277,669 268,470 130,421 77,016 95,976 166,429 338,576 253,944 222,778 319,468 478,079 130,863 134,850 3,740,352 2,806,689	114,640 141,022 132,790 261,278 255,672 55,331 148,788 76,797 102,460 156,895 316,374 261,952 224,899 307,293 497,345 172,657 131,057 138,454 3,797,933 2,724,487	56 06 48 16 50 52 56 96 58 39 70 10 39 35 54 04 60 21 51 81 55 58 68 38 55 58 68 38 55 58 68 38 55 58 55 338 24 91 51 07 51 22 50 92 38 26 51 77	15 20 49 62 39 14 44 78 44 53 19 72 44 96 44 28 32 13 38 20 45 03 38 20 40 96 27 96 44 36 34 38 37 21 35 46 38 44 35 66 39 22
American Companies. Ætna Fire Connecticut Fire Hartford Fire Home Fire Insurance Co. of North America. Phenix of Brooklyn Pheenix of Hartford. Queen, of America	249,365 184,321 217 391	26,774 10,589 27,680 29,485 42,653 36,026 30,816 90,191	238,808 74,255 277,046 213,806 260,044 226,046 145,432 595,793	16,455,210 4,480,275 17,835,199 14,830,566 1*,495,810 14,127,013 11,778,991 38,047,057	13,771,854 45,317,815	112,393 46,887 101,880 73,611 104,673 73,132 69,671 264,570	116,992 48,497 102,555 61,654 108,194 81,713 76,268 261,401	33 45 49 77 43 00 52 44 51 70	37 38 45 85 31 64 2 18 38 40 30 72 33 75 42 50
Totals for 1903	1,767,832	294,214	2,031,230	136,050,121	152,433,226	846,817			35 73
Totals for 1902	1,574,372	262,457	1,836,829	120,211,152	133,999,827	607,883	562,588	51 30	39 25
Recapitulation.	1999	1		12.28.29			1.4		131
Canadian Companies British Companies American Companies	7,336,485	1,199,458	3,307,179 8,535,933 2,031,230	214,818,385 580,718,653 136,050,121	727,135,427	1,228,691 3,740,352 846,817		51 77	39 22
Totals for 1903	. 11,434,856	2,470,301	13,874,342	931,587,159	1,140,812,75	2 5,815,860	5,866,052		
Totals for 1902		and succession of suc	12,968,012	892,049,886	1,075,263,16	8 4,288,562	4,152,289		

Summary of Premiums received for Fire Insurance in Canada by all Companies, for the Years 1869 to 1903, inclusive.

	TG '3 for 1869 to 1902.	Premiums received, 1903.	Totals for 1869 to 1963.
Canadian Companies,	1	1	1
Anglo-American	171 001	8	8
British America		271,787	746,02
Canada Agricultural	7,030,070	424,684	7,4 4,75
Canada Fire	454,896		454,89
Canadian Fire	881,333		881,33
Citizens	588,201	180,485	768,69
Dominion	2,856,961		2.856 96
	190,242		190,24
Bastern	894,194		894,19
"London Mutual Fire	220,201	135,900	356,10
Mercantile Fire	4,426,391	423,179	4,849,57
Nercautile Fire	1,110,484	80,009	1,190,49
National Fire	284,026		284,02
Ottawa Fire	388,203	190,351	578,55
Ottawa Agricultural	194,861		194,86
Provincial	1,434,350		1,434,35
Quebec	2,813,668	93,964	2,907,63
Royal Canadian	3,538,023		3,538,02
tSovereign	1,055,404		1,055,40
Stadacona	490,488		490,488
Victoria Montreal	79,327		
Western	10,603,003	530,190	79,321
	40,008,565	2,330,549	
British Companies. Albion Fire Insur, Ass.	1,468,310		42,339,114
Alliance	1 821 969	***********	1,468,310
Atlas	1,831,868 1,952,563	204,485	2,036 353
Caledonian		292,829	2,245,392
City of London	2,843,082	262,839	3,105,921
Commercial Union	1,588,254		1,588,254
Employers Liability	8,944,055	458,743	9,402,798
Glasgow and London	364,689	****** ******	364,689
Juardian	1,619,733		1,619,733
manarial	5,599,538	489,256	6,088,794
mperial,	6,085,796		6,085,796
Law, Union and Crown .	6,210,844		6,210,844
Law, Union and Crown .	207,296	83,194	290,490
pool. & London & Gl'be.	8,775,428	684,482	9,459,910
London and Lancs. Fire.	3,528,664	275,349	3,804,013
ondon Assurance	2,875,455	127,554	3,003,009
Manchester	2,187,726	197,750	2,385,476
National, of Ireland	2,235,110	197,750 272,129	2,507,239
North Brit. and Merctle.	11,230,017	569,180	11,799,197
Northern	4,999,765	383,105	5,382,870
Norwich Union	3,627,239	421,145	4,048,384
hænix, of London	8,475,113	684,265	9,159,378
Queen	4,354,694		4,354,694
toyal	17,073,299	973,773	
cottish Commercial	343,421	010,110	18,047,072
cottish Imperial.	672,855		343 421
cottish Union and Natl.	2,951,316	337,110	672,855
un Insurance Office	1,781,496	957 999	3,288,426
nion Assurance Society	2,661,580	257,382	2,038,878
Inited Fire	718,477	361,905	3,023,485
			718,477
American Companies.	117,207,683	7,336,475	124,544,158
Etna gricultural, of Watertn.	4,711,539	212,034	4,923,573
merican Fire	1,309,100		1,309,100
inden	72,325		72,325
onnecticut Fire	31,431		31,431
	721,078	63,666	784,744
lartford Fire	4,282,164	249,366	4,531,530
lome, New Haven			
Iome, New York	82,277	184.321	266,598
nsur. Co. of Nth. Amer.	1,305,758	217,391	1.523,149
henix, of Brooklyn	1,793,898	190,020	1,983,918
hœnix, of Hartford	1,960,453	145,432	2,105,885
ueen, of America	3,534,703	505,602	4,040,305
Recapitulatio .	19,804,726	1,767,832	21,572,558
	10.000 101		
anadian Companies	40,008,565	2,330,549	42,339,114
merican "	117,207,683	7,336,475	124,544,158
	19,804,726	1,767,832	21,572,558

\* Formerly the Agricultural Mutual. + Formerly the Isolated Risk, 1 Not including \$124.272 re insurance of risks of the Sovereign Fire Insurance Company. \_ § Formerly the Fire Insurance Association.

#### FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA, 1903.

The tables given in this issue, showing the business for 1903 of the fire insurance companies operating in Canada, are compiled from the "Abstract of Statements" issued by the Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa. If the returns of last year were representative of the invariable course of the business, or of its average results, conditions would be materially different to those now existing. Last year the ratio of losses incurred to net cost received for premiums was, for the Canadian companies, 51.96 per cent.; for the British companies, 51.77 per cent., and for the American companies, 48.49 per cent. This is not as favourable a result as in 1902, but were such loss ratios as those of last year to prevail the cost of the business would be reduced and property owners would reap the benefit. But fire insurance business cannot safely be based on the experience of even two or three years, much less one year, for there is ever present the risk of some conflagration breaking out that will destroy the fruits of favourable years.

News of the terrible fire at Toronto came after above was written. The warnings and the lessons of so fearful a catastrophe, following so closely upon the Baltimore and Rochester conflagrations, will surely produce a profound and wholesome impression upon the public mind.

#### FIRE LOSS IN MARCH.

The fire loss in March is stated by the "New York Commercial Bulletin" to have been \$11,202,-150. The record for first three months this year is as follows :—

	1704.	1903.	1902.
	\$	\$	\$
January	21,790,200	13,166,350	75,032,800
February	90,051,000	16,090,800	21,010,500
March	11,202,150	9,907,650	12,056,600
Totals	\$123,043,350	\$39,164,800	\$48.099.900

Amongst the losses in Canada over \$10,000 were Halifax, hotel and stores, \$60,000; Stratford, stores, \$18,000; St. Johns, Quebec., stores, \$75,000; Toronto, upholsterers' goods, \$80,000; Montreal, stores, \$75,000; St. John, N.B., rail works, \$50,000; Cornwall, cotton mill, \$20,000; Guelph, Ont., church, \$12,000; Ingersoll, Ont., stores, \$20,000, Napanee, business block, \$11,000; Princeton, B.C., hotel and store, \$30,000; Smith's Falls, business block, \$15,000; St. Mary's, Ont., flour mill, \$15,000.

A TEST AT BALTIMORE, of the heat resisting qualities of building materials resulted in proving that common red brick resisted intense heat better than any other material. Brick, we must remember, is quite used to great heat, hence, it ought to stand it, better than materials to whom heat is a novely.

#### THE TORONTO CONFLAGRATION, APRIL 19-20, 1904.

TOTAL LOSS ESTIMATED AT \$13,500,000. TOTAL LOSS TO INSURANCE COMPANIES AP-PROXIMATE, \$8,750,000.

	Gross,	Net.
Canadian Companies.		
British America	\$330,000	\$230,000
Western, including National of Ireland.	400,000	250,000
British Companies.		
Alliance	300,000	135,000
Atlas	275,000	
Caledonian	175,000	100,000
Commercial Union	250,000	
Guardian	165,000	75,000
Law Union & Crown	69,000	
Liverpool and London and Globe	350,000	
London and Lancashire, including		
Quebec and Mercantile	600,000	77,000
London Assurance	100,000	77,000
Manchester	150,000	
National of Ireland (included in Western	125,000)	
North British	400,000	
Northern	330,000	
Norwich Union	250,000	126,000
Pheenix of London	245,000	165,000
Royal	774,000	480,000
Scottish Union & National	378,000	
Sun	165,000	
Union.,	220,000	
American Companies.		
Ætna	150,000	
Connecticut	100,000	
Hartford	165,000	
TTHILL TOTAL TTALE TO THE TALE TALE TALE TALE TALE TALE TALE TAL		

Hartford	165,000	
Home	290,000 -	
Ins. Co. of North America	185,000	
Phenix of Brooklyn	145,000	
Phoenix of Hartford	72,000	
Queen of America	270,000	

#### NONTARIFF OFFICES.

	Gross.	Net.
Anglo-American	\$150,000	\$100,000
Canadian Fire	50,000	35,000
Economical	100,000	
Equity	93,000	60,000
Gore	50,000	
Independent	2,000	
London Mutual	150,000	75,000
Merchants	32,000	
Metropolitan	24,000	
Mosarch	2,000	
Montreal Mutual	15,000	
New England Mutual	125,000	
Ottawa	150,000	80,000
Perth	30,000	
Scott & Walmsley Group, including		
Queen City, Hand-in-Hand, Millers		
& Mfrs. & Fire Ins. Exchange	150,000	100,000
Standard Mutual	47,000	
Traders	25,000	
Waterloo Mutual	45,000	
York Mutual	20,000	
Other Offices.	155,000	
Other Onices	****	

#### ELECTRIC RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The railways on this continent, of which electricity is the motive power, are becoming a rapidly increasing factor in the sphere of transportation, as well as in the realm of finance. The development of these enterprises has been far more rapid than was the growth of the roads operated by steam power. There seems, indeed, every probability that electric railways are being so extended as to check the progress of the locomotive. It is being foretold by some electrical enthusiasts, that, as a motive power the future is for electricity, and a term in the famous prophecy of Darwin will be inappropriate. Long before any locomotive was in operation, Dr. Darwin wrote :

"Soon shall thy power unconquered steam afar,

Drag the slow team or drive the rapid car."

Steam and electricity are now in competition, the outcome of their rivalry, in the opinion of some scientists, will be that steam will no longer be "unconquered." At present these two classes of roads operate in different spheres. Steam power has a monopoly of railways extending across a lengthy track, ranging from ten to several thousand miles, while electricity is chiefly used for operating roads inside cities, or for short suburban lines. Steam now has well nigh the monopoly of freight traffic. These conditions are changing as electric roads are lengthening to a degree that promises to make them rivals of the older roads as carriers of passengers and freight over long distances.

#### GROSS EARNINGS.

Electric roads.	1903. \$	\$
For calendar year to 30th June, 135 roads	137,835,540	125,645,219
For years ending 30th Sept., 102 roads	* 26,781,839	24,678,918
For years ending 30th June, 208 roads	48,703,246	43,803,875
Grand total, 445 roads	\$213,320,625 \$88,224,176	\$193,127,512 \$81,867,737

Comparing the gross earnings of the American electric roads in 1903, which were \$213,320,625, with the gross passenger earnings of the American steam railways in 1900, which were \$323,715,639, gives what must be regarded as a remarkable exhibit of the development of electric railways, their earnings last year were equal to more than sixtyfive per cent. of the earnings of the steam railways. There are a number of large enterprises of this class, whose returns are not included in the above total. Were the statement complete, it is believed that the aggregate earnings of electric roads of this continent, including those in Canada last year, would reach to \$300,000,000.

	1903.	1902.
Twin City Rapid Transit	\$2,185,888	\$1,982,041
Detroit United	1,772,997	1,700,617
United R'way, Baltimore	2,926,388	2,789,142

The largest earnings were those of the Philadelphia Company, the gross amount being \$15,313,-791, and net earnings \$6,436,093. The next in size are the New York Interurban, with \$15,009,321 gross earnings, and the Brooklyn Heights, \$13,137,-999. The aggregate gross earnings of the electric railways in New York last year amounted to \$34,-665,228, giving a daily average receipt of over \$95,-000 for street car passenger service.

The expenditure per head of the entire population of the United States and Canada on elecric railways averages \$3.50 per day. In a few years when these roads begin carrying freight, they will have an income equal to the steam railroads, some think it will be much larger.

#### THE FANTASTIC LEGISLATION OF NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

A visitor to this city, who has spent many years in New Zealand and Australia in connection with life assurance, gave us a most interesting description of some of the phases of life in those colonies.

New Zealand, he regards as the most prosperous port of the British Empire. A few years ago a land Act came into operation, which compelled owners of large estates to surrender a large section of them to the Government, on being paid 10 per cent. over their assessed value. The Act was bitterly opposed as being practically a confiscation of private property, but the effect has been of enormous benefit to the Colony, by the land so expropriated having been sold or leased in lots of several hundred acres to farmers who are all exceedingly prosperous. Sheep are selling in New Zealand at from \$5 to \$7.50 per head, and numbers of the settlers sell 100 sheep yearly, and deposit the proceeds in a bank. The government is strongly inclined to socialistic "fads" and to pandering to the labour party, but the land is so productive, the seasons so favourable and trade so prosperous, that the Colony thrives in spite of its eccentric legislation, which is, however, almost certain to develop serious evils eventually.

Of Sydney, indeed, of Australia generally, a gloomy view is taken by most experienced observers. The country is very rich, its resources enormous, its recuperative powers unrivalled. The loss by the droughts in recent times was not less than \$170,000,000, no less than 40 millions of sheep having perished. Yet, nothing daunted, the settlers have re-stocked their lands, or are doing so gradually.

The Australian Commonwealth is described as the scene of socialistic experiments, inspired by the labour party, who hold the balance of power in Parliament, which are exciting the gravest fears

amongst the most experienced, most thoughtful inhabitants. Employers of all forms of labour can be hauled before a tribunal, compelled to produce their books, to reveal the extent of their profits, and expose all the details of their business, even to the wages they pay to every person employed. If the premises of the employer are not approved by the tribunal, they are ordered to be altered, or closed up. By such an order one of the best restaurants in Sydney was recently closed, as the proprietor was too disgusted to obey the order of the Court, or to remain in the business. If the wages paid are not sufficient, in the opinion of this tribunal, the employer is ordered to pay his employees more, and to accord them such leisure and such holidays as the tribunal determines!

Australia, under this economical tyranny, is suffering severely, and its future is gloomy with apprehension, as capital is uneasy, is proposing to withdraw from the Colony, and new capital hesitates to enter a country where it is liable to practical confiscation. What will be the outcome is a very grave problem, but, to avert an overwhelming disaster, there will need to be a cancellation of some of the socialistic legislation imposed on the people by the dominant labour party. The leaders, it is hoped, will learn in time, the intensity of the folly in antagonizing capital, their actions towards which is comparable to the policy of killing the goose that lays golden eggs.

There are no uncertain signs of the same malign influences being at work in Canada, to check the development of which will exercise the wisdom and the courage of all our rulers, legislative and municipal.

#### ONTARIO PURELY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES, 1903, 1902, 1901.

The following table relating to the business of the above class of companies is compiled from the annual report of the Inspector of Insurance for Province of Ontario:

	ASSETS.		
	Dec. 31, 1903,	Dec 31, 1902.	Dec. 31, 1901.
	\$	\$	8
Cash	279,961	248,108	217,000
Securities	126,156	109,886	86,343
Fixed pay'ts unpaid	13,706	13,518	9,443
Assessments unpaid Unassessed premium note	9,911	9,930	12,217
capital	5,171,004	4,870,293	4,577,451
Short date notes	2,628	3,260	2,846
Other assets	7,675	8,375	4,604
Total assets	\$5,611,041	\$5,263,370	\$4,909,905
	IABILITIES.		
Losses not adjusted	1,124	5,643	8,015
" adjusted	2,928	6,192	8,524
" resisted	200	872	20
Borrowed money and bills			
payable.,	26,532	19,450	25,275
Interest accrued	445	323	396
Other liabilities	3,571	899	940
Total liabilities	\$34,800	\$33,379	\$43,170

and the second se		A THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF ADDRESS O	
	INCOME.	- 1.	
Fees or surveys	3,578	3,757	3,473
Fixed payments	224,312	212,524	195,019
Assessments	123,599	101,366	109,972
Fixed payments of prior	12.,000		,
years	10,018	8,727	6,290
Assessments do	6,217	8,373	7,300
Interest	12,024	9,930	8,002
Reinsurance		3	3,048
	49,184	28,713	29,683
Borrowed money	4,883	4,109	1,984
Other sources	4,005	4,100	1,001
Total income	\$434,015	\$377,502	\$364,771
Ex	PENDITURE.		
Agents' commissions	18,409	17,472	17,501
Law and other costs	1,053	117	- 557
Interest	1,493	2,266	1,782
Salaries and expenses	51,507	49,163	47,724
Total management expenses	and the second second second	71,022	69,547
Losses	256,526	202,472	191,872
Reinsurance	447	549	1,030
Refund, rebate and ret'd			.,
premiums	5,185	4,573	5,044
Payment of loans	44,479	34,409	32,267
Other expenditures	8,338	13,543	4,439
other expenditures	0,000	10,010	
Total expenditure	\$389,300	\$326,570	\$304,199
Gener	AL STATEM	ENT.	
No. of Companies	86	74	75
	\$	\$	\$
Gross amount at risk on		1000	
mutual plan	195,686,859	184,784,249	174,337,451
New business in year	72,653,186	70,216,910	63,474,62
Premium notes net un-			
assessed	6,158,590	5,890,294	5,531,42
		-,,	

Prem. notes taken in year. 2,828,554 2,742,237 2,481,010

The business of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies in Ontario is evidently increasing. The gross amount at risk, new business taken, and premium notes taken in the year, were as follows for years 1800 to 1003, inclusive :--

Gross amount at risk.	New business taken.	Prem. notes taken in year.
\$	\$	\$
195,686,859	72,653,186	2,828,554
184,784,249	70,216,910	2,742,237
174,337,451	63,474,624	2,481,010
163,840,637	57,839,352	2,301,180
155,142,793	60,039,227	2,289,172
	at risk. \$ 195,686,859 184,784,249 174,337,451 163,840,637	at riek.         taken.           \$         \$           195,686,859         72,653,186           184,784,249         70,216,910           174,337,451         63,474,624           163,840,637         57,839,352

#### EDINBURGH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Since the 1897 Valuation there have been published Extracts from the Bonus Report as at 31st Dec., 1902. the New Tables prepared by the Institute of Actuaries and the Faculty of Actuaries from the more recent statistics of the mortality experience of "assured lives." These, which are known as the British Life Offices O<sup>M</sup> Tables, have substantially confirmed the former (H<sup>M</sup>) Tables, and may now be considered the more appropriate for valuation purposes —their data and formation being more modern and more reliable, while their graduation is more scientific, than those of former Tables. The Directors accordingly adopted the New Tables on this occasion, which they did all the more readily as it

afforded them another opportunity of still further strengthening the Reserves.

For the guidance of the directors two valuations were made on this occasion—one on precisely the same basis as in 1897, viz.,  $H^M$  3 per cent., and another on the new basis, viz.  $O^M$  3 per cent. On comparing the results of those two Valuations it was found that the one on the new basis required a stronger reserve by £10,667 than that on the basis employed in 1897. The directors had therefore no hesitation in at once placing the Reserves on this stronger actuarial basis.

	The valuation on the above basis, following the Net Premium method as formerly, shows the net liability of the Company
£3,475,991	under its Assurance and Annuity con- tracts, at 31st December, 1902, to be
3,782,342	The Life Assurance and Annuity Fund, as at that date, being
£ 306,351	There is a surplus of
12,571	paid since last division of Profits, as at 31st December, 1897
£ 318,922	The total profits of the five years are out of which the Directors have applied—in writing down the book values of Inyest-
85,009	ments on account of depreciation in the market values of Stock Exchange se- curities—a sum of

The available Surplus is thus ..... £283,922

The Valuation then made was on the following strong bases :---

Interest assumed-3 per cent. only;

Mortality assumed-that of the British Life Offices' OM Table, published in 1902; and

Provision for future expenses—20.173 per cent. of the premiums payable.

The next Quinquennial Division of Profits will take place as at 31st December, 1907. Policies effected during 1903 at full Yearly Rates will rank for five full years' bonus additions if then in force.

The accumulated funds at 31st December, 1902, amounted to £3,848,772, 178.

#### PROMINENT TOPICS.

The continuous exodus of farmers with their families from the Western States to Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, is exciting the attention of the Government of the United States. feature in this movement is the evident preference shown by so many who have resided for a length of time in the States, for the conditions existing in Canada, other than those of a material nature. Lands are being given up, and opportunities of settlement ignored, which are stated to be more attractive, from a commercial standpoint, than those available in Canada. The American immigrants prefer the political and social conditions prevailing in the Dominion, and they are expressing this openly, as well as showing by their actions that they regard the future prospects of the Canadian Northwest as more hopeful than those of the

western States of America. Over 8,000 families with the necessary equipments of a farm, as cattle, horses, implements, left Dakota and Montana last year to settle in Canada, the number thus added to our population having been from 30,000 to 40,000. The Canada-bound trains from the Western States are crowded with passengers and freight.

\* \* \*

While the large accession to the population of the Northwest is exciting most sanguine anticipations, there are, at present, some drawbacks to which our attention has been drawn by a banker who has been closely observing the conditions and prospects of that region. He informs us that, the lack of adequate transportation facilities has been seriously felt and will be for a length of time, as, relieving the congestion of freight, will be a heavy and prolonged task.

The British Budget introduced by Mr. Austen Chamberlain Chancellor of the Exchequer, raises the income tax by a penny in the pound, which is an unusual step in time of peace, but the old land is not through yet with the financial troubles arising out of the South African war. The "Budget" also adds 4 cents per pound to the duty of tea, raising it to 16 cents per pound. The enormous expenditures by municipalities in Great Britain in furthering all kinds of municipal enterprises of a trading character have had a disturbing effect on the finances of Great Britain. Still money is easier, as is shown by the bank rate.

#### RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS.

FIRE INSURANCE, TECHNICAL DEFENCES .--- A fire insurance contract was effected through an agent, who furnished a written memo describing the property, there being no written application. The assured received an interim receipt which provided that the insurance was to be in force for thirty days, and in a few days he paid the yearly premium to the agent. The agent a few weeks after paid the premium over to the company with other premiums, in making his periodic remittances to the company as was the custom between them. The company retained the premium, but did not forward a policy. Shortly before the year was up, a fire took place. The company, thinking, no doubt, that the loss was not an honest one, defended the action which was brought by raising technical defences. The courts in Ontario, in deciding against the company, held, that the company by their conduct were estopped from denying that there was a contract in force, and not having put an end to it in the manner prescribed by the statutory conditions, it was subsisting at the time of the loss. It was also urged by the company that the omission to disclose an incumbrance which existed on the property voided the contract. It was held that this objection was not open to the company, for such an omission is not

covered by the statutory conditions, and the company was not entitled to rely on any variations to the conditions, because the variations were not endorsed as required by the statute. It was 'neld in addition that the existence of the incumbrance was not a material fact which should have been made known under another condition. (Coulter v. Equity Fire Insurance Company, 3 Ont. Weekly Reporter, 10t.)

ACCIDENT INSURANCE, STEEPLE-CHASE RIDING .--The application for an accident policy required the assured to state fully his occupation, and he answered that he was a cotton manufacturer. The policy also provided that he should not recover for injuries caused by "voluntary exposure to unnecessary danger." The Superior Court of Massachussetts decides that the assured could not recover for an accident while riding a steeple-chase, even though the race was for amateurs. The judge who heard the case remarked, in the course of his judgment, that steeple-chase riding as commonly understood, differs from ordinary riding, and involves elements of unusual hazard. It cannot be said to be an incident to the occupation of a cotton manufacturer. We do not mean to say that an accident policy containing a provision against voluntary exposure to unnecessary danger, debars the assured from recovery for injuries while engaged in the common sports and amusements. But in steeple-chase riding the liability to accident is much greater than in the ordinary sports. It makes no difference that the race was only for amateurs.

It was further said that steeple-chasing being excluded from the risks of the accident policy, the fact that the company's agent was aware that the assured occasionally rode, such races would not waive the breach. (Smith v. Ætna Life Insurance Company, 60 Northeastern Reporter 1050).

INSURANCE, TEST OF MATERIALITY.—The test in determining whether questions contained in an application for insurance are material, is whether the knowledge or ignorance of the fact sought to be elicited, would materially influence the action of the company in entering into the contract. (Maltson v. Modern Samaritans, 98 Northwestern Reporter 330).

LIFE INSURANCE, AGENT'S FUTURE COMMISSIONS. -The contract between a life insurance company and an agent, whereby the agent was to canvass for members, receiving in consideration of his services one dollar per year on each one thousand dollars of insurance effected by him, was to run as long as the policy should remain in force. The Supreme Court in Iowa holds, that such a contract is not unreasonable and void as operating, to tie up the future accruing funds of the company, and controlling the discretion of future boards of directors, for the agent was not employed for life or for any fixed period. The commission was not a charge on the business generally of the company, but only on that secured by the agent himself. (Schrimplin v. Farmers' Mutual Assurance Company, 98 Northwestern Reporter 613).

#### APRIL 22, 1904

#### QUERIES COLUMN.

In order to furnish our readers with information, we propose to devote this column to replies to correspondents. Letters should be addressed to "THE CHRONICLE, Enquiry Department, Montreal."

Answers will only be given to such communications as bear the writer's name, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith, and only to questions referring to matters of general interest, in regard to which the Editor of Queries' Column will exercise his own discretion.

1150. S. A. J., Calgary.—There are, at present, fifty-four members of the Montreal Stock Exchange. There are sixty seats authorized, but five have not yet been issued and one seat is held in trust.

1153. D. J. F., Ottawa.—The Mexican Light and Power Company have an authorized capital of \$12,000,000, of which \$750,000 is subscribed and paid up. The authorized bond issue is also \$12,-000,000, of which \$5,000,000 has been issued. The bonds bear 5 per cent. interest per annum.

1151. H. M., Montreal.—The common stock of the Ogilvie Flour Mills Company is entitled to dividends after seven per cent. has been paid on the preferred stock, and the expectation this year is that a good bonus will be paid the common shareholders in addition to a dividend. Seven per cent. was paid on the common last year. It is stated that the company have had very large earnings this year.

1151. H. R. H., Sarnia.—United Shoe Machinery Company is a New Jersey Corporation with \$12,500,000 of common, and \$12,500,000 6 per cent. cumulative stock. The dividend on the common is 8 per cent. It is considered a very sound concern.

1155. E. C. D., Charlottestown.— The collapse of the speculation in Rutland some time ago left many people with the stock at high figures. Efforts are now being made to ascertain the true condition of this company, and to see what can be done to improve it.

1161. G. F. C., Hamilton.—Monon is a nickname of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway.

#### PERSONALS.

MR. W. CAMPBELL, Toronto, who has been so long known in association with "The Bulletin," entered upon his 81st year on 27th March last, This veteran journalist enjoys the use of all his faculties, unimpaired, and needs no spectacles or eye-glasses. We wish him many years of health and prosperity.

THE GREAT WEST LIFE INSURANCE Co., has rented offices in the Guardian building, in this city, into which they will shortly move from their present quarters in the Mechanics' Institute building.

MR. J. H. EWART, who represented the National Assurance Co., of Ireland, at Toronto, previous to the absorption of its Canadian business by the Western, has been appointed City agent for the Phœnix, of London, at Toronto.

IT IS WITH EXTREME SORROW we hear of Mr. George Hague being very seriously ill at his residence, Rotherwood, in this city. A few weeks ago he was seized suddenly with an attack by which he was prostrated. Up to this week, sanguine hopes were entertained of his recovery, but sickness of another kind supervened, by which his strength was undermined. While there is life there is hope. Wherever the sufferer's critical condition is known there will be most earnest hopes that so valuable a life, a life so distinguished in services to banking, to philanthropy, to religion, will be spared yet a while longer.

# Rotes and Items.

#### AT HOME AND ABROAD.

ELECTRIC CARS WITH TROLLEY POLES, are running in New Jersey, with great success.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT has refused assent to a Bill in favour of the metric system.

HEAVIEST SNOWFALL OF THS SEASON occurred in Ontario last week. This province escaped this untimely visitation.

MUTUAL LIFE OF NEW YORK, has issued a policy for \$1,500,000, to Mr. Jas. C. Colgate, New York, of which \$250,000 has been reinsured.

ELECTRICALLY PROPELLED CARS are running on the main line of the railway between Liverpool and South port, in place of steam.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, Mr. Chamberlain, thinks that for next six years, the English government will be able to invest all its new money at 3 per cent.

HOUSE ACCIDENTS being so numerous, about one-sixth of the whole number, it should be regarded as a necessary house expense to carry an accident policy for the inmates.

THE EFFECT OF RAISING ASSESSMENTS was shown by the Modern Woodmen of America's experience last year, when, owing to raising its rate, the lapses largely exceeded the new business.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE MARYLAND CASUALTY Co., Mr. John T. Stone, was recently presented with a gold-lined silver loving cup, by the field staff, for valiant work during and after the Baltimore configgration, Feb. 7, 1900.

FATALITIES IN GREAT BRITAIN.—There were 4,153 fatal accidents last year in Great Britain, to persons following their ordinary calling; 1,380 to persons engaged in shipping, 1,097 in mines, 742 factories, 459 railways, 88 quarries.

FINANCE IN ALL ITS GLORY.—The sufferers by the fire, at Aalesund, Norway, where municipal insurance prevalled, are to be paid out of proceeds of bonds secured by their own property. Something like a man lifting himself by his boot-straps.

WHY A PUNCH BOWL?-The women of the Boston department of the Equitable Life, recently presented Mrs. Shaal, the manager, with a punch bowl set. The Conviviality suggested by this gift, seems rather odd in a lady insurance manager.

CAUSES OF DEATH.—The mortality report of the Mutual Life of New York, by Dr. Marsh and Dr. Symonds, states that grippe and pneumonia are becoming less prominent as causes of death, while the mortality from suicide and accidents have largely increased. Amongst females, an extremely small number died from casualties or suicide.

POCKET RESERVES.—When listening to the tale of an advocate for keeping the life assurance in the pocket, it would be wise to remember that pocket-kept money is almost invariably regarded as money for spending, besides in a great number of pockets there is a hole through which money slips as readily as butter down a dog's throat.

INSURANTS CLASSIFIED.—The number of persons to whom a life policy was issued last year, by the National of Montpelier, is given as follows:—

Farmers	1,782	Com'l travellers	247
Merchants	1,038	Editors, etc	249
Clerks	947	Gov't officials	267
Clergymen, lawyers, etc.	756	Builders	244
Manufacturers	607	Expressmen, etc	191
Teachers, students	457	Telegraph officiais	84
Women	373	Hotel men	141
Iron and Steel, masters			
and men	349	Chemists, druggists	151
Railway officials	313	Plumbers, etc	132
Bankers, brokers	308	Decorators, masons	164
Architects, engineers	141	Artists	98
Marble workers	64		30

AN AGENT OF A WILDCAT MUST PAY LOSS.—Edward C. Beirne, a local fire insurance agent at Port Jarvis, N.B., issued a policy of fire insurance from a Chicago wildcat company to George Landusky. The property burned; the cat, as usual, refused to pay. The property-owner sued the agent, whose defense was that he acted as a broker, in good faith, believing the company solvent. The Appellate Court would not accept this plea, nor the New York Court of Appeals, says the "Weekly Underwriter." The agent pays the insurance, with interest and costs.

Other courts have held agents responsible for the policles they sold. The New York Court of Appeals stands high all over the country, and this decision will become known to agents generally. Only ignorant or thieving agents sell such policies. The cats operate through the mails and through the brokers who are killing Senator Dryden's bill.—"Insurance Magazine

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for views expressed by correspondents,

## NEW YORK STOCK LETTER.

New York, April 20, 1904.

Climatic conditions and the condition of public sentiment are the two factors which have dominated the market during the past week. The influence of the former has been both present and prospective. Present in its effect upon the immediate business of the roads, and prospective in its influence upon the crops. During the severe

weather of mid-winter, it was almost impossible to keep the machinery in working order, and, consequently, it. was very difficult for the roads to handle the business. and that earnings should fall off under these conditions, is not to be wondered at. It should be remembered that comparisons are now being made with the largest earnings in the history of the roads, and it cannot be expected that they will always remain at high-water mark, and no alarm should be felt if they do show a moderate decrease. The influence of the weather upon prospective crops is, however, a very different matter, but while the spring is a very backward one, there is still time for the conditions to so far improve that the crops and consequent tonnage will come pretty nearly, if not quite, up to the average of past years. Under the conditions above mentioned, a large amount of trade has been held back, but is now coming steadily forward, and while there is no congestion of traffic, the roads have got about all that they can conveniently handle. Reports from the Southwest, show that while there has been a considerable shrinkage in business, the condition of the Southwestern States is in a highly satisfactory condition, and that a greatly increased acreage of cotton has been planted in Texas and Oklahoma.

It is a generally conceded fact that stocks of merchandise throughout the country are very low, and that retailers have been pursuing for some time a hand-to-mouth policy, and ordering only as their necessities might require, instead of coming to the great commercial centres once or twice a year, as they did formerly, and as the saying was stocking up. In this way the railroads get a much more even business than under the old system.

The full figures of the foreign commerce of the United States for the month of March, while showing a decline in the excess of our exports over imports, of \$7,500,000, still leaves a credit balance of \$28,500,000, as compared with \$36,800,000 in 1903, and \$22,500,000 in 1902. The showing for nine months is a good one, it gives a total excess of exports of \$422,000,000, a sum larger by \$85,000,-000, than was the excess of 1903, and greater by \$20,000,-000 than the balance of 1902. In this connection it must not be forgotten that the output of our gold mines for nine months is not less than \$50,000,000, and that the payment for our exports and the gold produced is just so much new capital brought into the country. In view of this condition of affairs, it is somewhat difficult to understand the pessimism which exists to-day in and around New York.

The two most interesting events of the week have been the increase of one-half of one per cent., making the rate full 2 per cent. upon the Reading Second Preferred Stock, and the decision in the matter of the Northern Securities Company.

The condition of the Reading is steadily improving, as is evidenced by this increase in distribution, and if the present rate of income is maintained, it will not be long before dividends will be paid upon the Common Stock. Considering the condition of this property, only a few years ago, the showing is certainly a remarkable one, and fully exemplifies the wisdom of building up the local trade of a railroad property. After the appearance of the Attorney-General in the matter of the Northern Securities case at St. Paul, it was generally understood that the decision of the Court, when handed down, would be adverse to the Harriman interests. The decision was handed down on Tuesday, the formal entry of the Court being that "the application of Edward H. Harriman, Winslow S. Pierce and the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company for leave to intervene in this case was heard before this Court on April 12 and 13, 1904, and after due consideration it is

hereby ordered that the said application be and the same is hereby denied."

The injunction applied for in the New Jersey Courts to restrain the Northern Securities Company from making distribution of its assets, has also been denied, and on this decision the Court says, "I think that the disposition of the Stock could not be done any more fairly than is proposed in the circular sent out. "The meeting of the Northern Securities Company will be held on Thursday. and having the sanction of two Courts, the distribution will, no doubt, be made in accordance with the Morgan-Hill proposition. The effect upon the market of these two decisions was very slight, and instead of showing a rising tendency as has been anticipated, it declined to a moderate extent. At the present time the market is entirely in the hands of the professionals, but there is beginning to be a somewhat better inquiry for bonds and investments, and the prospects are that this will increase and gradually extend to stocks.

The market to-day has been of the same listless character, Deleware and Hudson being one of the exceptions and rising about 2 per cent.

20 Broad Street, New York City.

T. C. DELAVAN.

#### TORONTO LETTER.

The National Agency in Toronto.—Some Reminiscences.— Responsibilities of Trustees as to Insurance.

DEAR EDITOR .- Mr. J. H. Ewart, late general agent for Ontario, of the National of Ireland, who has accepted the Toronto agency of the Phœnix, of England, is to be congratulated on making so excellent a connection, and I feel sure the Company's and his own interests will be much advanced thereby. The Phœnix is one of some half dozen of the old-timers, who, in the wayback days, represented in Toronto, and elsewhere in Canada, nearly all that was best and staunchest in fire insurance. In my juvenile days in Montreal, I well remember the respect and confidence the Phœnix enjoyed amongst the business men of that time, and the people generally. It was the fashion then to nail upon the house insured a medal or plate with the name of the Insurance Company covering the risk emblazoned thereon. The man, rich or poor, having the "Phœnix Fire Office" plate on his house rested content and safely. I am not sure but what the simple Frenchman of that time attached a sort of superstitious value to the little high-placed plate over his door. Mark the innocence and simplicity of the practice referred to. To so mark out and designate one's risks in these degenerate days would be to invite the wicked non-tariff agent to tempt away your insured with offer of better terms, cr at least lower rates of insurance. I am referring to a period over half a century ago, when those presently prosperous and prospering stalwart giants, the Liverpool & London & Globe, and Royal, were two years old, and bouncing youngsters, in family parlance.

A recent handsome gift, by Mr. Rockefeller, to the John Hopkins' Hospital, to make good an impairment of the Hospital Trust Funds, moves the "Spectator" to remark upon the cause of the said impairment, which was inadequate insurance upon certain buildings that were burned. It calls upon all trustees and others having responsibilities in regard to Trust Funds to see to it that no loss or depreciation results from their neglect in securing all the insurance they can in protection of their charges. Libraries, Hospitals, Colleges and the like, are specially named as cases where care is called for their erection and support having been provided for mostly by

the gifts of generous donors. We might fitly apply much that was said to Canada, especially at a time like the present, when we hear so much said about high rates of insurance, and there is a temptation to keep insurance below the safety line, because the premium is considered too large. Church properties are nearly always found when destroyed by fire, to be reinsured. Then follow appeals for funds to rebuild, the necessity for which appeals might have been avoided by good business procedure. I call to mind as an illustration, the destruction by fire, a few years ago, of St. George's Cathedral, at Kingston. This property was insufficiently insured, and the restoration of it involved a lot of work and trouble in getting the necessary funds, all of which the expenditure of a few extra dollars before the fire would have prevented.

Mr. Medland, of Medland & Jones, Scottish Union & National, Toronto, leaves for a trip to the old country this week, accompanied by his wife and daughter. Bon voyage, Yours.

ARIEL.

#### TORONTO, 19th April, 1904.

#### LONDON LETTER,

London, 7th April, 1904.

#### FINANCE.

One of the most prominent figures in British railway finance has passed away in the person of Mr. J. Staats Forbes, the chairman of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, and connected with many other big concerns. Born in 1823, when railways were regarded by most people as obviously crazy notions, he entered the service of the early Great Western in 1837, as a booking or ticket clerk. Very soon his ability procured its own reward. He rose by degrees to be chief freight manager at Paddington, the metropolitan terminus of the Great Western. Thence, his growing reputation took him across to the Continent, as manager of the Dutch Rhenish railway. Successful in improving that line's fortunes, he was invited back to England in 1861 to try and do something with the struggling Chatham road. His efforts were again fortunate here, and for many years he has held the highest office in the Company.

From 1871 to 1901 Mr. Forbes was chairman of the earliest London underground line in the district. Before he retired from that post, largely owing to his increasing age, he laid the ground for the coming of electrification, Mr. Yerkes' American syndicator is now carrying out the details. Like the late Sir Edward Watkin, chairman of the South Eastern, the rival Kentish railroad, Mr. Forbes was a pugnacious type, and until the working union agreement was arrived at between the two companies, perpetual friction developing at last into open warfare took place. Valuable time and vast sums of what should have been the poor shareholders' money were wasted in this strife. To the very last, Mr. Forbes was an eloquent speaker with a singular gift for controlling turbulent shareholders, and inducing the lion to lie down with the lamb. Even in the great contest with the State, in connection with the matter of the National Telephone Company, of which he was also chairman, the magnate achieved some splendid victories by his diplomacy, to the very great advantage of his shareholders.

Turning to a matter of perhaps more lasting interest, the Institute of Bankers here listened to a striking paper on the International Money Market, read by Mr. Cornelius Rozenrood. He regards the Far East war as likely to exercise great influence on European money markets. He pointed out that not long before the war Japan unloaded huge quantities of silk on the Italian market at almost any prices obtainable. The effect for the native Italian silk industry was disastrous, and not only was bankruptey frequent, but, as far away as Crefeld, in Germany, a large banking establishment intimately connected with the silk trade suffered heavily.

Turning to other points, he said that no longer were the Mediterranean and the Atlantic the exclusive centers of international commerce; the current of world trade was drifting gradually to the Pacific Ocean. From this view to the argument that underlying the present Russo-Japanese war is really the desire for political and commercial supremacy on this great new field was, of course, an easy transition.

Just here seems an available opportunity to mention the newly published Government report on building societies. These well-known means of investing small individual surpluses in house property now number 2,125. Their membership is 539,672, and their income last year was \$91,255,500. Of this sum \$42,500,000 was advanced on mortgages. At the time of the great Liberator smash, public confidence was severely shaken in these institutions, but, as will be seen, confidence is being rapidly recovered.

#### INSURANCE.

Business is supposed to be slowly improving, and, now that Easter is over, hopes are expressed of that wider industrial activity, which brings grist to the insurance mills. Lancashire still suffers exceedingly from the effects of the cotton searcity, and the short time worked by the breadwinners in many a home in textile land, has led to a lot of premiums falling in arrears. But the agents of the great industrial offices have been notified that they are to go easy with the debtors, to the effect that the business may be retained somehow in these difficult times.

The harder the times the more perfect becomes the organization of the life assurance machine here. Mr. Wm. Schooling, the eminent statistician, has been making a survey of future changes in life assurance, and he discovers therein much that gives rise to thought.

First and foremost, as has been noted before in these columns, there is the strong tendency towards providing an exact and defined amount of life assurance at the lowest possible cost. Widening favour is shown to non-participating policies sold at low rates, or combined with the newly introduced discounted bonus systems, whereby future assumed bonuses are allowed off the premiums from the start.

Mr. Schooling audaciously declares that the amazingly complicated system of bonuses had its origin in the ignorance of the earlier promoters of life assurance, as to the cost of the risks they assured. The ignorant stage is past now, and, therefore, the excessive premiums, which allow of partial return in the form of bonuses, no longer have any raison d'être.

The only remaining element wherein may be still found little uncertainty, this popular critic pointed out is the rate of interest to be earned upon the invested funds. But the doubts as to what can be earned in the future will not be very important, and they are no justification for the selection of the bonus tradition, and above all for that worst of all the tribe the Tontine or Deferred Bonus.

#### STOCK EXCHANGE NOTES.

Wednesday, p.m., April 20, 1904.

Firmness and stagnation without any interesting developments describe the past week's sessions of the Montreal Stock Exchange. The announcement on Saturday

last, by the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, of its intention to issue the balance of the authorized capital (stock amounting to \$880,000), to shareholders of record on the 20th inst., came somewhat of a surprise, and had the effect of causing a rather sharp break in the price of the security. It is not quite clear, however, why the stock should have broken in price, and when the facts of the case are more generally known, it is likely that the quotation will advance again. The issue, while somewhat disconcerting to the underwriters at the present time, will net as much to the Company as if the stock were selling at a higher figure, and the market in a more buoyant mood. The capacity of the Company to earn dividends on this increased capital, is, as far as can be seen, beyond peradventure. The earnings last year showed over 15 per cent. on the Common Stock, and in the charges were included the interest on the amounts borrowed for new constructions, which were; no doubt, obtained against the underwriting letters for the issue of stock, which is now

pay dividends on, when the present issue is taken up. R. & O. has been rather a feature of the trading this week, and is about the only stock showing a gain in price. The advance was somewhat natural in .view of the approaching payment of the half-yearly dividend of 3 per cent., and, although the stock is selling ex-dividend today, the price has held more than the equivalent of last week's quotation. Apart from R. & O., the market generally is lower than a week ago, and the volume of trading has been limited. The most active stock apart from R & O. was Dominion Steel Common, and in the rest of the list the transactions for the week do not, in any case, go over 500 shares. Dominion Coal Common has been inclined to react in price, but there is no evidence of any pressing liquidation in this security at the present time. There are still some indications of a short interest in the stock, and this also tends to steady the price of the security. To-day's market was decidedly dull, particularly in the afternoon, and the market closed heavy.

being made, so that the Company was practically paying on the same capitalization last year, as it will have to

There is no change in the monetary situation, and call money supplies continue ample at 5 per cent. The ra'e for call money in New York to-day was  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., while in London the rate was 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The Bank of England rate has been reduced to 3 per cent.

The quotations for money at continental points are as follows:---

	Market.	Bank.
Paris	218	3
Berlin	3	4
Amsterdam	3	31
Vienna	31	31
Brussels	24	31

C. P. R. closed with 116¼ bid, a decline of % of a point for the week, on a total business of 463 shares. The earnings for the second week of April show an increase of \$52,000.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company's earnings for the first week of April, show an increase of \$23,533, and for the second week of \$6,065. The stock quotations as compared with a week ago, are as follows:—

A	week ago.	To-day.
First Preference	1011	1021
Second Preference	88	88
Third Preference	388	371

Montreal Street Railway was very inactive, and only 117 shares changed hands, the closing bid being 207%, s decline of 3½ points for the week. In the New Stock only 10 shares were traded in, and the closing bid was 204, a nominal loss on quotation of 3½ points for the week. The earnings for the week ending 16th inst., show an increase of \$1,899.66, as follows:—

Sunday	\$4.876.41	Increase. \$*290.03
Monday		207.60
Tuesday		*22.06
Wednesday		421.17
Thursday	6,119.91	342.71
Friday	6,393.78	712.73
Saturday	6,629.76	527.54
*Decrease.		

\* \*

Toronto Railway has held remarkably firm, despite the serious fire which has taken place in the business portion of that city, and closed with 100 bid, being a loss of 1 full point from last week's quotation. The sales were small, and 365 shares changed hands during the week. The earnings for the week ending 16th inst, show an increase of \$319.24, as follows:—

<ul> <li>International contraction of the second secon</li></ul>		Increase.
Sunday	\$3,323.10	\$*389.44
Monday	6,201.48	22.97
Tuesday	6,410.20	*300.40
Wednesday	6,396.20	*438.54
Thursday	5,932.40	47.04
Friday	5,707.22	579.84
Saturday	6,622.63	797.77
*Decrease.		

Twin City has reacted in price, closing with 91½ bid, a loss of 2½ points for the week on a business involving 403 shares in all. The earnings for the first week of April, show an increase of \$4,602.35.

\* \* \*

Trinidad Electric was not traded in this week, nor was there any quotation for the stock at the close to-day.

Halifax Tram continues firm, closing with 90 bid, and only 12 shares were involved in the week's business.

#### \* \* \*

Toledo Railway was inactive, the total transactions for the week involving 75 shares, and the closing bid was 20, a loss on quotation of  $\frac{1}{2}$  point for the week.

#### \* \* \*

R. & O. was the strongest stock in this week's market, and closed with 8434 bid, equivalent to a gain of 31% points for the week. The stock was more active than for some time past, and 1,348 shares were traded in. The dividend of 3 per cent. for the half-year is payable on 1st of May.

#### . . .

Montreal Power sales totalled 325 shares this week, and the closing bid was 73<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub>. a loss of 1 full point from last week's closing quotation.

#### \* \* \*

Dominion Steel Common was active, and 1,330 shares changed hands, most of the sales being made in the neighbourhood of 10 to  $10\frac{14}{3}$ , and the closing bid to-night was 10, a fractional decline from last week's close. The Preferred Stock only figured in the week's business to the extent of 60 shares, and closed with 28 bid. a loss of  $\frac{14}{3}$ point from the quotation at the close last week. The Bonds were also less active, and only \$17,000 were traded in, the closing bid being 61, as compared with 62 $\frac{3}{4}$  last week.

\* \*

Nova Scotia Steel Common, which was selling at 79, previous to the announcement of the proposed new issue of stock, sold down to 73 last Saturday, but recovered somewhat, and closed with  $74\frac{1}{2}$  bld, a loss of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  points from the quotation prevailing last week, but a loss of  $4\frac{1}{2}$ points from the highest of this week, and 476 shares

changed hands. There were no sales in the Preferred Stock, nor was there any quotation for it at the close. One transaction in the Bonds took place, \$500 changing hands at 107.

\* \*

Dominion Coal Common sold down to 62, and touched 61 in Boston, closing with 62% bid here, a loss of 1% points for the week on total sales of 477 shares. In the Preferred Stock 50 shares were traded in, the closing bld being the same as last week, at 108.



#### \* \* \* \* Thursday, p.m., April 21, 1904.

The market continued dull to-day, Pacific, on transactions of 50 shares advanced to  $117\frac{1}{2}$ , and Twin City sold from  $91\frac{3}{2}$  up to  $92\frac{1}{2}$ , closing with  $92\frac{1}{2}$  bid, while Detroit Railway changed hands at  $61\frac{1}{2}$  and  $61\frac{1}{2}$ . R. & O. was firm around  $84\frac{1}{2}$ , the last sales being made at this price, while Montreal Street was traded in to the extent of 50 shares at  $208\frac{1}{2}$ . 75 shares of Dominion Coal Common changed hands at  $62\frac{1}{2}$ , and some broken lots of the Preferred Stock at  $109\frac{1}{2}$ . Montreal Power sales were made at  $73\frac{1}{2}$ , and Dominion Iron Common at 10, and the Preferred at  $28\frac{1}{2}$ . Some broken lots of Bank stocks changed hands, Merchants at 155, Bank of Nova Scotta at  $262\frac{1}{2}$  for one share, and Quebec Bank at 123 and  $122\frac{1}{2}$ .

## MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE SALES

#### THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1904.

#### MORNING BOARD.

No. of Shares. 25 C.P.R 30 Montreal Power 5 Tain City 25 Itetroit Ry 50 Rich. & Ontario	73½ 74 91¼ 61¼ 84½	No. of Sharee. 25 Rich. & Ontario 110 Dom. Steel Com 75 Dom. Coal Com 1 Dom. Coal Pref 16 " 3 Merchants Bank 1 B kof Nova Scotia.	10 623/2 110 1093/2 155
25 C.P.R 50 Twin City 50 6 25 Detroit Ry	91 % 92 % 61 %	50 Montreal St. Ry 125 Dom. Iron Pref 3 Dom. Coal Pref 10 Quebec Bank	28%
25 Rich. & Ontario	61 ½ 84 ½	15	

**WANTED**:—An experienced Life Insurance man to take the management for the Province of New Brunswick of the Home Life Association of Canada with headquarters in St. John. A libera salary will be paid to a competent man For particulars address,

A. J. PATTISON, Managing Director, Toronto

The gross traffic earnings of the Grand Trunk Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railways, and the Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Twin City and Havana street railways, up to the most recent date obtainable, compared with the corresponding period for 1902 and 1903, were as follows :

	GRAND TH	UNK RAIL	WAY.		Week ending.	1902.
Year to date.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Increase	April 7	31,142 32,030
Mar. 31						3-1-3-
Week ending.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Increase	Twin	CITY RAPI
Apl. 7	546,709	637,980	661,513	23,533	Contraction of the second s	
14	555,073	671,127	677,192	6,065	Month,	I
	CANADIAN I	PACIFIC RA	ILWAY.		January	****** \$2
Warran Anto				Terrere	February March	24
Year to date. Mar. 31	1902. Er 812 000 \$	1903.	1904.	Increase	April	27
mar. 31	\$7,034,000 \$	1,21,3,000 \$	0,090,000 200	. 60.3,000	May	29
	GROSS TRA	AFFIC EARN	INGS		June	
Week ending	1902.	1903.	1904.	Increase	July	335
April 7	729,000	830,000	891,000	61.00	August September	32
14	704,000	909,000	961,000	52,000	October	305
		FIC EARNI	NOR		November	30
					December	329
Month.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Inc.	Week ending	6 6
January February	\$820,461 674,361	5 910,771 742,741	\$357,652 De 82,541	660,200	Ap il 7	
March	1,054,915	1,258,564	02,341	000,200	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	1. 1. 1. 1.
April	1,291,706	1,493,173			HALIF	AX ELECTR
May	1,291,706 1,166,892	1,383,357				Railwa
June	846,737	1,246,055			Month.	I
July	1,175,711	1,318,527			January	\$
August September	1,362,901	1,434,102			February	
October	1,616,134	1.654.027			March	
November	1,558,240	1,477,981 1,581,145			May	
December	1,672,442	1,581,145			June	1
Trutal					July	
Total	14,051,255				August	
C	ANADIAN NO	RTHERN RA	ILWAY.		September	
	GROSS TRAI	FFIC EARNI	NGS		November	
July 1st, 1902		Ist, 1903			December	1
10	J	to			week ending.	1
Mar. 31, 1903	. Mar	. 31, 1904	Incr	ease.	April 7	2
\$1,601,350	\$2,	316,800	\$715	450		
Week ending.	1503		1904.	Increase .	1. S.	Lightin
April 7	50,30	0 5	6,500	6,200	E Contractor	1
14	43,50	A	1,200	7,700	January	: 12,96
DULI	UTH, SOUTH	SHORE &	ATLANTIC.		February	
Week ending.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Increase	March	9,20
Mar. 14	47,179	53,121		ec. 12,888	April	9,06
21	49,247	54,000	46,194	" 7,806	May	8,40
Apl. 7	59,830 48,464	72,407	79,805	7,398	June	7,05
Apl. 7	40,404	47,974	43,502	" 4,472	July August	·· 7,33
1	MONTREAL S	TREET RAI	LWAY.		September	
Month.	1902.	1001	1904	Increase	October	11,52
	53,374 \$	1903. 168,883	\$ 182,386		November	12,83
February I	32,159	139,065	167,023		December	15,81
March I	54,895	1 39,065 168,987	183,689	14,702		
April I	52,525	170,050			На	VANA ELEC
May 1		170,778*		12 - C - C -	Month.	
July I	94,194	205,454			Jan	1902.
August I	95,610	212,337 208,586		92. IT (	reb	87,014
September. I	89,150	212,156		1516281	March 1	101,951
October I	79,433	204,452		A. 4 104	April	98,435
		187,930		S. A. HALL	May I	20,712
		187,780	1		June	91,223
Week ending.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Increase	July I	04,565
April 7		37,804 40,248	42,016	4,212	Sept I	05,959
14			42,333	2,085	Oct I	06,139
	TORONTO ST				Nov 10	02,349
	902.	1903.	1904.	Increase	Dec 10	04,791
January \$ February	137,135 \$ 128,233	161,938 146,539	\$ 179,360 168,904	\$17,432	Week ending	1903. 27,538
March	141,681	140,539	183,643	22,365 23,700	April 3	28,380
	ish Sliver.	-331343		-31/00	17	28,715
				December 1		

TORONTO STREET RAILWAY. Month 1902. 1903. 1904 Increase April..... May ..... 132,947 145,195 132,266 162,072 165,165 174,519 177,593 192,629 185,822 June..... July. .... August... September. October... 195,689 237,010 183,810 155,150 November. 151,033 169,620 1902. 174,039 December, Week endir 199,155 1904 1903. 36,165 Inc. 43,156 6,991 40,478 41,050 572 ID TRANSIT COMPANY. 1902. 1903. 1904. 270.455 \$310,084 \$329,354 43,150 280,947 310,180 77,575 317,839 338,580 61,456 315,465 95,153 337,699 98,131 346,018 35,715 362,702 21,842 363,379 37,065 370,540 Inc. 19,270 29,233 20,741 370,349 346,673

#### 37,965 02,634 07,756 29,686 333,424 375,452 1902. 1904. 1903. Inc. 62,510 74,973 79,575 4,602

#### RIC TRAMWAY CO., LTD. ay Receipts.

I	Month.	1902	1903	1004.		Inc.	
ł	January	\$10,764	\$10,867	10,677	Dec.	190	
1	February	8,498	9,322	0.804		572	
Į	March	9,761	10,195	11,152		957	
l	April	10,026	10,533			221	
Į	May	11,126	10,768				
ł	June	11,528	11,844				
l	July	14,835	15,942				
ł	August	17,177	16,786				
I	September	17,494	18,494				
i	October	11,382	12,055				
I	November	9,946	11,720				
I	December	11,207	12,160				
I	Week ending.	1902.	1903.	1904.		Inc.	
l	April 7	2,352	2,460	2,606		146	

#### ng Receipts.

January	1902	1903 \$13,863	19°4 16,317	Inc. 2,454
February	9,529	11,924	14,227	2,303
March	9,207	10,523	12,718	2,195
April	9,066	10,156		
May	8,403	9,020		
June	7,055	8,368		
July	7,336	8,351		
August	8,028	8,826		
September	9,139	10,781		
October	11,528	13,186		
November	12,838	14,200		
December	15,816	16,611		1927

#### TRIC RAILWAY CO.

		Month.	1902.	1903.	1904	Increase	
		Jan	187,597	102,000	+130 709	128,709	
		Feb	87,014	104,647	130,579	25,932	
		March	101,951	120,389		3113-	
		April	98,435	119,974			
		May	120,712	130,925			
		June	91,223	122,125			
	Increase	July	104,565	127,918			
	4,212	Aug	109,092	136,570			
	2,085	Sept	105,959	128,323			
	-,003	Oct	106,139	125,031			
	1. 1. 2. 1.	Nov	102,349	122,415			
	Increase	Dec	104,791	127,644			
0	\$17,422	Week ending	1903.	1904.		Increase	
4	22,365	April 3	27,538	32,308		4,770	
3	23,700	10	28,380	29,904		1,524	
		17	28,715	32,232		3,517	
		17	28,715	32,232			

#### 557

# STOCK LIST

Reported for THE CHRONICLE by R. Wilson-Smith & Co., 160 St. James Street, Montreal. Corrected to April 20th, 1904, P. M.

BANKS.	Capital subscribed	Capital paid up.	Reserve Fund-	Per centage of Rest to paid up Capital.p	Par value of one share.	Market value of one share.	Dividend for last half year	Revenue per cent. on investment at present prices.	(Closing prices per cent on par).	When Dividend payable.
		8	8		8	8	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Asked. Bid.	
ritish North America anadian Bank of Commerce oominion	4,868,666	4,866,666 8,700,000 3,000,000 2,443,715	1,946,663 3,000,000 8,000,000 1,450,000	40.00 34.48 100.00 59.59	243 50 50 100	303 75 77 00	3 34 21 4	4 80 4 54 	···· 125 ···· 154 ···· ···	April Oct. June Dec. Jan.Apl.JulyOct. January July
amilton tochelaga a Banque Nationale	2,236,200 2,000,000 3,000,000 1,500,000	2,217,330 2,000,' 00 2,993,575 1,500,000	$\substack{1,884,780\\1,050,000\\2,650,000\\400,000}$	85.00 52.50 96.67 • 26.66	100 100 100 30	138 00 213 00 33 00	5 84 5 3	5 07 4 69 5 45	138 110	June Dec. June Dec. June Dec. May Nov.
ferehants Bank of P.E.I ferehants Bank of Canada fetropolitan Bank folsons	843,781 5,000,000 1,000,000 3,000,000	343,976 6,000,000 1,000,000 2,923,085 14,000,000	266,136. 2,900,000 1,000,000 2,720,778 10,000,000	77.49 48.33 100,00 93.90 71,56	82.44 100 100 50 100	154 00 102 50 250 00	4 31 41 5	4 54 4 29 4 00	154 205 200 250 248	January July June Dec. April Oct. June Dec.
New Brunswick	500,000 2,000,000 1,500,000 2,492,100 1,010,000	500,000 9,000,000 1,500,000 2,480,670 993,565	775,000 3,100,000 500,000 2,397,603 417,433	155.00 155.00 33.33 93.50 42.12	100 100 100 100 20	211 00	. 5 8 44	4 26	211	January July February Aug June Dec. June Dec. March Sept
People's Bank of N. B Provincial Bank of Canada Quebee. Royal	. 180,000 . 871,537 . 2,500,000 . 3,000,000 . 1,800,000	180,000 823,332 2,500,000 3,000,000 1,300,000	170,000 900,000 8,192,705 325.000	36.00 161.00	150 100 100 100 100	119 00 210 00		5 04 3 80	···· 119 210 ····	andary ouly June Dec. February Aug. Feb.MayAug.Nov
Standard St. Stephens St. Hymeinthe St. Johns Toronto	1 000 000	200,000 329,515 265,499	925,000 45,000 75,000 10,000 3,161,910	22,50 22,76 3,77	50 100 100 100 100	225 00	· 21 · 3	4 88	220	June Dec. April Oct. February Aug
Traders. Union Bank of Hallfax. Union Bank of Canada We tern. Yarmonth	. 2,0(0 000	1,324,450 2,498,080 434,889	450,000 902,057 1,0+0,000 217,500 60,000	68.18 40.00 50.00	100 50 100 100 75	135 00	. 39 . 39	6 18 	135	February Aug. June Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS. Bell Telephone Canada General Electric Canadia Pacific Commercial Cable Detroit Electric StX.D	84,500,00	0 2,700,000 0 1,475,000 0 84,500,000 0 13,333,300	265,000 0 3,947,23	2 34.75	100 100 100 100 100 100	140 0 116 2 61 5	1* 5 3 1}* &	5 71  5 17 6 55	116] 11	April Oct. .an.Apl.July Oct. 13 Mh.June Spt. Dec
Dominion Coal Preferred do Common Dominion Cotton Mills Dom. Iron & Steel Com do Pfd		0 15,000,00 0 3,033,60 0 20,000,00			100 100 100 100 100	33 0	0 3	7 27 9 37 		2 Jan.Apl.Jul.Oct 3 Mar.Jun.Sep.Dec 0
Duluth S. S. & Atlantie do Pid Halifax Tramway Co Hamilton Electric St. Com do Pfd .	10 000 00	0 12,000,00 0 10,000,00 0 1,350,00 0 1,500,00	0 107,178	8 8.00	100 100 100 100 100	95 0	00 il*	5 26	95	0 Jan.Apl.July Oc
Intereolonial Coal Co do Preferred Laurentide Pulp Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co Merchants Cotton Co Minn. St. Paul & S.S.M do Pfd Montmoreneç Ootton.	500,00 250,00 1,600,00 5,000,00 1,500,00 14,000,00 7,000,00	0         219,70           0         1,600,00           0         1,500,00           00         1,500,00           00         14,000,00           00         7,000,00	0 5 90,47		100 100 100 100 100 100	0 100 100 5 0 0	00 4 2 3j	7 00 8 00		
Montreal Cotton Co Montreal Light, Ht. & Pwr. Co Montreal Street RailwayX.D. Montreal Telegraph National Salt Com do Pfd	2,500,0 17,000,0 6,000,0 2,000,0 7,000,0	$\begin{array}{c cccc} 00 & 17,000,0\\ 00 & 6,000,0\\ 00 & 2,000,0\\ 00 & 7,000,0 \end{array}$	00 798, 9	13.31	10 10 5 4 10 10	0 13 0 105 0 66	50 1 <sup>6</sup> 00 24 <sup>4</sup> 00 2 <sup>6</sup> 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		210°2 166 1	Mar.Jun SepDe 73; Feb.MayAug.No 07; Feb.MayAug.No 57; Jan.Apl.Jul.Oc
North-West Land, Com N. Scotia Steel & Coal Co, Cm do Oglivie Flour Mills Co do Pfd	1,467,6 5,642,9 8,090,0 fd, 1,030,0 1,250,0	25 5,642,9 00 3,090,0 90 1,030,0 00 1,250,0	25 00 00		10	0 175 00 125	00 3 2* 00 3	8.00 5.00	75 175 125	440 Tan,Apl.July O 74 April Octob Jan.Apl.Jul.Oc 170 Mar,Jun.Sep.De do do
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co, X. St. John Street Railway. Toledo Ry & Light Co. Toronto Street Railway Twin City Rapid Transit Co Windsor Hotel Winnipeg Elee. St Railway Co	.D., 2,505,6 500,0 12,000,0 6,000,0 15,010,0 3,000,1	00         500.0           00         12,000.0           00         6,,000.0           00         15,010,0           00         3,000,0           00         600,0	000         39,6           000         1,086,2           000         2,163,4           000	142 7.93 187 8.10 507 14-4		00 101 00 52 00	25 3 50 1 00 1	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	20½ 101 92	<ul> <li>st day Nov.</li> <li>dar.Jun.Sep D</li> <li>fan.Apl. Jul.0</li> <li>geb.MayAug.N</li> <li>bec.Mar.Jun.5</li> <li>May Nov.</li> <li>Apl.July. Oct</li> <li>Jan'y.</li> </ul>

\* Quarterly. † Bonus of 1 per cent.

re. § Annual,

APRI	TLA:	22	1004

BONDS.	BONDS. Rate of Interest Amount per annum outstanding.		BONDS. Interest Amount When Interest Where Interest payable.		Where Interest payable.	Date of Redemption.	Latest quota- tions.	REMARKS.
Commercial Cable Coupon	:	\$18,000,000	1 Jan. 1 Apl. 1 July 1 Oct.	New York or London	{ 1 Jan., 2897.	96 96		
Can. Colored Cotton Co Canada Paper Co	6 5	2,000,000 200,000	2 Apl. 2 Oct. 1 May 1 Nov.	Bank of Montreal, Mnotreal Merehants Bank of Can., Montreal	2 Apl., 1902 1 May, 1917	98	Des ser	
Bell Telephone Co Dominion Coal Co Domirion Cotton Co	5 6 44	1,200,000 2,551,000 & 308,200	1 Meh. 1 Sep.	Bank of Montreal, Montreal Bank of Montreal, Montreal	1 Apl., 1925. 1 Moh., 1913. 1 Jan., 1916.	109#	Redeemable at 110 Redeemable at 110	
Dominion Iron & Steel Co	5	\$ 7,876,000	1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of Montreal, Montreal	1 July, 1929	61]	Redeemable at 110	
Halifaz Tramway Co Intercolonial Coal Co Laurentide Pulp Montmorency Cotton Montroeal Gas Co	5 5 5 4	\$ 600,000 344,000 1,200,000 1,000,000 880,074	1 Apl. 1 Oct.	Bk. of N. Scotia., Hal. or Montreal Company's Office, Montreal	1 Jan., 1916 1 Apl., 1918 1 July, 1921.	106j 100	& accrued interest Redeemable at 105	
Montreal Street By. Co	5 44 45 6 6	292,000 681,333 1,500,000 2,500,000 1,000,000	1 Meh. 1 Sep. 1 Feb. 1 Aug. 1 May 1 Nov. 1 Jan, 1 July 1 June 1 Dec	Bank of Montreal, London, Eng. "Montreal" Union Bank, Halifaz, or Bank of Nova Scotta, Mo't' or T'rino Bank of Montreal, Montreal.	1 Meh., 1908 1 Aug., 1922. 1 May, 1922. 1 July, 1931. 1 June, 1982.	108 108 103	Redeemable at 11	
Kichelleu & Ont. Nav. Co. Soyal Electric Co <sup>*</sup> . t John Railway toronato Railway ti	5 43 5 43	471,580 £ 130,900 \$ 675,000 6'0,000 2,509,953	1 Apl. 1 Oct.	Montreal and London Bk.of Moutreal, Mont'l or London Bank of Montreal, St. John, N.B Bank of Scotland, London	1 Meh., 1915 Oct., 1914 . 1 May, 1925 1 July, 1914 81 Aug., 1921	108	after June 1912, Redeemable at 110 Redeemable at 110 5 p.c. redeemable yearly after 1905	
Windsor Hotel Winnipeg Elec. Street Railway Foledo Ry. & Light Co	41 5 5 5 5 5	340,000 1,000,000 700,000 5,185,000 4,000,000	1 Jan. 1 July 1 Jan. 1 July I Jan. 1 July	Windsor Hotel, Montreal	2 July, 1912. 1 Jan., 1927. 1 July, 1912. 1 July, 1912. 1 July, 1909. 1 July, 1909.			

#### STOCK LIST-Continued.

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TORONTO OFFICE, 114 KING ST. WEST

# New York Stock Exchange Quotations Revised every Wednesday, by CUMMINGS & Co., 20 Broad Street, New York City.

	Capital	Last Dividend	Date	Range f Highest	or 1903 Lowest	Range for Highest	r 1904 Lowest	CLOSIN Wednesday Bid	Apr. 20 Asked
Imal. Corper Co	\$153,887,900 30,000,000 30,000,000 25.00,000 56,000,000 50,000,000	p.e.	Feb. 29, '04 Feb. 1, '04 Feb. 1, '04 Jan. 14, '04 Jan. 5, '04	751 411 92 303 52 983	87 18‡ 64 11‡ 39‡ 87‡	50 21 72 23 51 91	45 173 663 165 46 89	493 174 704 184 48 48 48 48	494 173 704 185 483 933
Amorican Sugar Refining	36,968,000 102,000,000 114,199,500 47,874,000 59,227,000	2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Jan. 2, '04 Dec. 1, '03 Feb. 2, '03 Mar. 1,'04 Mar. 1,'04	132 89 101 103 96	108 54 87 1 71 85	130 75 94 86 90	123 641 884 74 89	1267 723 223 758 90	127 728 93 79 90] 45
srocklyn Rapid Transit Co anada Southern Jentral of New Jersey Janadian Paeille Deerapeake & Oblo	38,770,000 15,000,000 27,260,800 65,000,000 60,533,400		Feb. 1, '64 Feb. 1, '04 Oct. 1, '63 Nov. 26, '02	70 78 188 137 54	31 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 50 149 117 28	51 67 1621 121 361	88 63 153 110 29	448 65 158 1164 32	651 159 1161 321
hicago & Alton hicago & Eastern III., Prof'd hicago & Forat Western hicago , Milwaukee & St. Paul	19,542,800 6,197,800 6,830,700 21,315,500 55,821,800		Jan. 2, '04 Jan. 2, '04 Oct. 27, '03	37 214 136 283 183	201 194 110 13 133	40 124 184 1472	34 <u>1</u> 118 <u>1</u> 14 136	378 121 168 1434	873 130 161 144
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha Chicago & Northwestern Ubicago Term. Trans Pref'd	21,403,300 39,116,300 13,000,000 17,000,000		Feb. 20, '64 Jan. 2, '04	162 223 19 344	114 <del>1</del> 154 8 21	148 172 12 26	135 162 8 18	135 169 81 19 74	140 171 91 20 76
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling, Prefd Colorado Fuel and Iron Colorado Southern Commercial Cable	28,000,00 5,000,00 28,000,00 30,995,00 13,333,30	0 0 ij	Mar. 1, '04 Apr. 15, '02 Jan. 2, '04	118	67 63 26 11 140	80 78 33 19 190	70 75 28 14 162	76 31 17 173	80 311 171 185
Detroit Southern, Com do. Pref'd Delaware & Hudson Canal. Delaware, Lae, & Western Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.	7,000,00 6,000,00 35,000,00 26,200,00 38,000,00		Mør. 15, '04 Jan. 20, '04	182 272	71 16 150 225 181	141 25 1671 275 221	9 17 150 290 18	94 184 1564 269 20	10 19 156 273 21
Deuver & Rio Grande, Pref'd Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic Erie, First Prefd Zrie, Second Pref'd	44,345,80 12,000,00 112,280,70 42,860,10 16,000,00	0 21 0 0 0 2	Jan. 15, '0 Feb. 29, '0	41 41 73	65 6 22 64 44	74 10½ 29 70 48½	641 7 22 61 37	693 76 266 642 412	704 8 268 648 412
Hocking Valley Illinois Central Iowa Central do. Prof.d Lake Erie & Western	10.421,6 79,200,0 8,592,9 6,673,1 11,840,0	00 3 00 00	Jan. 18, '0 Mar. 1, '0	401	65 126 16 35 22j	764 1344 22 404 32	70 125 164 33 26	65 130½ 18½ 35 27	68 131 19 37 28
Long Island Louisville & Nashville. Manhattan Ry. Metropolitan Street Ry. Mexican Central	12,000.0	00 2 00 1 00 1	Mar. 2,'9 Feb. 10, ( an. 1, 0 Apr. 15,'0	4 1284	46 96 128 101 8ĝ	56 110 145j 125 13	47 101 140 107 6	49 107 142 112 6 g	51 148 1423 1123 61
Minn, & St. Louis Minn., St. Paul & S. S. M. Missouri, Kansas & Texas Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Pref'd		000 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 300 000	Jan. 15, '0 Apr. 15, '0	29 63	40 47 16 34	68 66 18 42	46 56 14 31	47 60 17 37 2 92	55 61 17 38 92
Missourl Pacific New York Central New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Com do. do. Ist. Pref'd do. do. 2nd. Pref'd		000 11 000 000 5	Jan. 20, 7 Apr. 15, 7 Mar. 1, 7 Mar. 1, 7	04 1151 04 154 04 120 04 120 04 861	86 113 20 105 70	96 1201 281 110 67	87 113 25 100 60	1154 26 100 60	116 29 110 65
New York, Ontario and Western Norfolk and Western Norfolk & Western Frefd. Pennsylvanis R. R. Pacific Mail.	58,113, 66,000, 23,000, 202,178, 20,000,	000 1 000 2 450 3	Dec. 19, 7 Feb. 19, 7 Nov. 30, 7 Dec. 1, 7	35 08 764 04 924 03 157 99 403	191 540 831 112 17	24 62 90 12 32	19 56 85 113 24	214 58 88 116 26	21 58 89 117 28
keading Reading, First Prof'd. Reading, Second Prof'd. Kock Island. Rutland, Prof'd. St. Lawrence & Adirondack.	69,900, 28,000, 42,000, 68,728, 4,289,	000 2 000 1 600 100 1	Mar. 10, Nov. 10,	68 64 68 68 68 68 68 78 53 68 78 53 68 78 53 72	381 74 60 20 30	47 <u>4</u> 80 <u>4</u> 61 27	39 77 67 19	44 78 64 22 1	44 78 65 21
St. Louis & San Fran St. Louis & San Fran, 2nd Pref'd St. Louis & Southwestern, Com. do. Pref'd Southern Pacific	27,307 14,277 16,500 20,000	,000 1 ,000		64	50 43 12 30 39	49 16 36 56	40 13 29 42	47 14 34 § 48 §	41 14 34
Southern R.B. Texas Pacific. Toledo, et. Louis & Western. do. Twin City Rapid Transit.	119,900 38,760 9,995 10,000	,000 ,000 ,000	Feb. 15,	37 43 31 *04 125	164 21 164 25 79	23 27 23 37 37 95	18 21 22 33 87}	21 23 25 37 91	2 2 2 8 9
Union Pacific	104,042	,700 2 0,000 1 0,000 1	Apr. 1, Dec. 30,	'C4         108           '04         95           '02         39           '04         89            32	85 10 497	90 944 122 59 223	72 864 91 54 17	845 921 10 565 185	8 9 1 5 1
Wasaah Pre'd Western Union Wheeling & Lake Erie Com do, 1st Pref'd Wisconsin Central do Pref'd	24,000 97,370 20,000 4,980 16,16	0,000 1 0,000 . 5,900 . 8,800 .	j Jan. 15,	61 28	1 13 40	41 89 19 51 21 48	35 i 85 14 j 41 16 j 38	38# 883 169 44 18# 39]	- 1

\* Ex-dividen

Extradividend } per cent.

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562

APRIL 22, 1904





564



APRIL 22, 1904



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565

APRIL 22, 1904







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		BANK	-	Valata	
CAPI	TAL PA	UNT	***	4,000,00 2,988.30 2,650 00	0
T. R. MEI WILLIAM RAM	ITT, President, Ro ELIAS	dent. D. BERT JAFFRAY ROGERS, WY	R WITETE	Vice-Preside	ent.
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D. R. WILKIE,	General M	MOFFAT, Chief	HAY As	s't General I	Manage
Bolton,	BR	ANCHES IN O	NTARIO		
Pergus, 1,1st	rsoll, owel, ara Falls.	Ottawa, Port Colborne, Rat Portage,	St. Cath	e Marie We	ronto, lland, odstocl
	1	BRANCH IN QU	UEBEC,		
BRANCHES T		OBA, NORTHW			
Brandon, Man.		Nelson, B.C.	NSI & BR	Rosthern, S	UMBIA
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#### 570

OF CANADA.

APRIL 22, 1904

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