

The Chronicle

Banking, Insurance and Finance

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THE BANK OF MONTREAL'S STATEMENT.

The newly-published statement of the Bank of Montreal for the half-year ended April 30th gains in interest from the critical time at which it appears. For many years, business and financial leaders, not only in Canada but also abroad, have been accustomed to look to the periodical reports of the Bank of Montreal as a reliable index of the condition of banking affairs generally in Canada and of the whole monetary situation throughout the Dominion. They will peruse the figures of the new half-yearly report with additional keenness born of the times in which we live. The new report will be found to indicate a satisfactory position. It shows in brief that the Bank of Montreal, an institution which takes a foremost part in the task of safeguarding the credit of the Dominion, maintains a position of very great strength in the midst of untoward conditions. The report should induce a well-grounded confidence that the position of the Canadian banking institutions, the most vital part of the structure of Canadian finance and commerce, is thoroughly sound.

* * *

At April 30th last, against liabilities to the public of \$252,733,021, the Bank of Montreal held liquid assets of \$163,358,440, a proportion of 64.6 per cent. This high figure compares with 55.4 per cent. at October 31st, 1914, to which date the last annual report was made up, and with 61.8 per cent. a year ago—at April 30th, 1914. At April 30th last actual cash holdings of specie and legal tender notes aggregated \$47,019,960, gold and silver coin amounting to \$17,303,520 and notes to \$29,716,440. This cash holding is almost double what it was a year ago, when the figures reported were \$23,966,569, in the proportions of \$10,134,978 gold and silver, and \$13,831,591 notes, and bears a proportion to the liabilities to the public of 18.6 per cent. This compares with a ratio a year ago of 10.6 per cent. The maintenance of this fine position has cost a good deal in the way of earnings. For the half-year these are only \$1,030,195 compared with \$1,212,751 in the corresponding half-year, a reduction of some \$180,000, and equal to barely 6½ per cent. upon the combined paid-up capital and rest compared with over 7½ per cent. in the corresponding half-year and over 8 per cent. in the corresponding half-year of 1913. Bearing in mind the critical character of the past six months, shareholders however, are probably well content that the half-year's

earnings have been sufficient to pay dividends and bonus, to provide \$50,000 for the new war tax on the banks' circulation and to carry forward some \$20,000.

* * *

Apart from its reassurance on the vital question of strength of position, the newly published report contains a number of other interesting features. The total assets reported, \$289,562,678, are the largest assets ever reported by any Canadian banking institution. A considerable growth is shown in the volume of deposits. Compared with a year ago, non-interest bearing deposits are 13½ millions higher at \$63,901,200; the six months' increase from October 31st last is even more striking, these deposits having been at that date reported as \$42,689,032. So that in the six months there has been an increase in these deposits of over 21 millions. Similarly interest-bearing deposits are over 9 millions higher than a year ago at \$166,990,565 and nearly 12½ millions higher than six months ago. Foreign call loans at \$76,792,482 are ten millions lower than a year ago, but have been increased in the last six months by over 35 millions. Current Canadian commercial loans are some \$6,400,000 lower than a year ago, and about \$8,500,000 lower than six months ago—in the course of events these loans would naturally be lower in the spring than in the autumn. Compared with a year ago, however, the total current loans are slightly higher at \$117,653,235, the decrease in Canadian and foreign commercial loans having been offset by a loan of \$5,000,000 to the Dominion Government and an increase of nearly \$4,000,000 in the loans to municipalities and other public authorities.

* * *

To sum up, the Bank of Montreal's report not only shows that a strong position is maintained to meet any abnormally unfavorable circumstances that may yet arise before a more settled turn is given to the business outlook but also that when finally conditions do improve, this Bank—and correspondingly, it may well be anticipated, the other Canadian banks also—will be well equipped to meet the demands of legitimate business when these demands expand. It is perhaps necessary to lay stress on legitimate business, as, judging by some recent utterances in Western journals, there are still some folk out there whose main idea is that the banks should be compelled to get real estate speculators out of the holes in which they have got themselves.

Established 1817

BANK OF MONTREAL

Incorporated by Act of Parliament

Capital Paid Up, \$16,000,000.00

Rest, \$16,000,000.00

Undivided Profits, \$1,252,864.00

Head Office, MONTREAL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

H. V. MEREDITH Esq., President.

R. H. ANGLIS, Esq.

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D. R. CLARKE, Supt. Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland Branches.

BRANCHES IN CANADA

In all the important Cities and Towns in the following Provinces:

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BANKERS OUTSIDE OF CANADA:

LONDON, England, 47 Threadneedle Street, E.C., G. C. CASSIDY, Manager. Sub-Agency, 9 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.

NEW YORK, N.Y., 64 Wall Street, R. Y. HEDDEN, W. A. BOG, J. T. MOLINEUX, Agents.

CHICAGO, Illinois, 106 South La Salle Street

SPokane, State of Washington.

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland.

CURLING, Newfoundland.

GRAND FALLS, Newfoundland

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON,

The Bank of England.

The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Limited.

London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited

LIVERPOOL, The Bank of Liverpool, Limited.

SCOTLAND, The British Linen Bank and Branches.

BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, - The National City Bank

DETROIT -

The First and Old Detroit National Bank

National Bank of Commerce

RUFFALO -

The Manufacturers' and Traders' National Bank

National Park Bank

SAN FRANCISCO

First National Bank of San Francisco

PHILADELPHIA - Fourth Street National Bank

MINNEAPOLIS

The Anglo and London-Paris National Bank

ST. LOUIS - The Mechanics-American National Bank

SEATTLE -

Northwestern National Bank

BOSTON - The Merchants National Bank

ST. PAUL -

Seattle National Bank

CLEVELAND - The First National Bank of Cleveland

PITTSBURG - The Bank of Pittsburg, N.A.

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

Collections at all points of the world undertaken at most favourable rates.

Travellers' Cheques, Limited Cheques and Travellers' Letters of Credit issued negotiable in all parts of the world.

This Bank, with its Branches at every important point in Canada offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general Banking business.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

ESTABLISHED 1867. Head Office: TORONTO

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

Rest - 13,500,000

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President

ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager

JOHN AIRD, Assistant General Manager.

Branches of the Bank in Canada are distributed geographically as follows.

Alberta	- - - -	52	Ontario	- - - -	88
British Columbia	- - - -	43	Prince Edward Island	- - - -	5
Manitoba	- - - -	23	Quebec	- - - -	82
New Brunswick	- - - -	4	Saskatchewan	- - - -	60
Nova Scotia	- - - -	13	Yukon Territory	- - - -	2

Branches of the Bank outside Canada:

Newfoundland—St. John's.

United States—New York, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Cal., Seattle, Wash.

Great Britain—London. Mexico—Mexico City.

Collections effected promptly and at Reasonable Rates.

The Molsons Bank

Incorporated 1855

Paid Up Capital - \$4,000,000

Reserve Fund - 4,800,000

HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL

93 BRANCHES

Scattered throughout Canada

The Chronicle

Banking Insurance and Finance

ESTABLISHED 1881.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

F. WILSON-SMITH,
Proprietor.ARTHUR H. ROWLAND,
Editor.**Office:**406-408 LAKE OF THE WOODS BUILDING,
10 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1915.

FINANCE OF THE WEEK.

Sentiment in financial circles has been favorably stimulated by the publication this week of the several banking statements. It is seen that the banks concerned occupy positions of remarkable strength and are well fitted to cope with any unfavorable development that may arise. But these positions have only been obtained by a considerable sacrifice of profits and it is felt in some quarters that the action of the banks in foregoing profits in order to safeguard the credit of the country is not even yet sufficiently appreciated. Had the banks conducted their business on the loose lines favored by some of those who have been wont to criticise them, the country might have been let in for a financial crisis compared with which what has been passed through during the past twelve months would have been child's play. There can be no doubt that the course of action which the banks have generally followed will appear in the light of financial history as wise statesmanship, justified by its results and eventuating in the general financial good of the Dominion.

FAVORABLE TRADE FIGURES.

Some satisfaction may also be derived from the preliminary figures of April trade which have just been issued. Exports of manufactures were valued at \$13,000,000 compared with \$4,000,000 in April, 1914; exports of animals and their products were \$3,312,000 against \$1,860,000 and total exports of merchandise \$28,691,000 against \$17,751,000 for the corresponding month of 1914. These figures reflect the current activity in war orders. One aspect of these war orders has been lately brought out, that they are helping the Dominion to pay debts abroad without further borrowing and that at a time when we are unable to borrow further to anything like the usual extent in order to pay our debts. In this way, the war orders are undoubtedly performing an exceedingly valuable service.

NEW ISSUE BY ONTARIO.

A variation on short-term borrowing is being

tried by the province of Ontario, which is issuing \$4,000,000 4½ per cent. bonds dated May 1st, 1915, and due May 1st, 1925. The issue has been purchased jointly by Messrs. A. E. Ames & Co. and Messrs. Wood, Gundy & Co., and while the issue was purchased primarily for re-sale in the United States, part is being offered in Canada at 98 and interest. Principal and interest are payable in Toronto or New York, and the issue is redeemable in whole, but not in part, at par and accrued interest at any time after May 1st, 1918. This is the first issue beyond short-term borrowing which has been made by the Ontario Government since the outbreak of war, and it will be interesting to see how it is taken up. It is stated that no further issues will be made by the provincial treasurer until after the close of the present fiscal year.

BORROWINGS IN LONDON.

The cable has stated this week that following two new issues in London which the Treasury committee permitted and which turned out to be fiascos, representations have been made from financial quarters with the idea of stiffening up the administration of the prohibition of new issues, so that no new ones of importance, except possibly imperative colonial borrowings, will be allowed until the next big borrowing operation by the British Government has been completed. Probably there are other reasons for these recommendations than merely the conservation of financial resources in view of the next war loan which may not be for some time yet—September is in fact indicated as the earliest likely date. The London financiers appreciate the desirability of waiting until there is a greater confidence among investors before making their new issues. It is probable that confidence has been to a certain extent disturbed by the "Lusitania" horror and by the carping criticism of those in authority which certain newspapers have lately seen fit to indulge in. The newspapers concerned have not improved their reputation thereby. Probably at no time has it been necessary to read the newspapers—on both sides of the Atlantic—with greater circumspection and even scepticism than the present.

SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR.

Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, general manager of the Bank of Montreal, has had conferred upon him by the University of New Brunswick, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Honor has thus been done by his native province to one of the most distinguished of New Brunswick's sons.

A decision in a test case has been given by the Official Referee at Toronto that shareholders of the defunct Farmers Bank are liable under the double liability clause of the Bank Act.

The Bank of British North America

Established in 1816. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840

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

Head Office:

5 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

J. DODDS, Secretary W. S. GOLDBY, Manager

COURT OF DIRECTORS

F. R. S. Balfour E. Geoffrey Hoare
 J. H. Brodie Frederic Lubbock
 J. H. Mayne Campbell C. W. Tomkinson
 E. A. Hoare G. D. Whatman

Head Office in Canada: ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL

H. B. MACKENZIE, General Manager

J. ANDERSON, Superintendent of Branches.
 H.A. HARVEY, Superintendent of Eastern Branches, Montreal.
 J. McEACHERN, Superintendent of Central Branches, Winnipeg.
 O. R. ROWLEY, Chief Inspector.
 A. S. HALL, Inspector of Branch Returns.
 J. H. GILLARD and N. V. R. HUUS, Inspectors, Montreal.
 B. C. GARDNER, Assistant Inspector.
 H. R. POWELL, Assistant Inspector.

This Bank has Branches in all the principal Cities of Canada, including Dawson City (Y.T.), and Agencies at New York and San Francisco in the United States.

Agents and Correspondents in every part of the world.

Collections Made at Lowest Rates.

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

Agents in Canada for Colonial Bank, London and West Indies.

G. B. GERRARD, Manager,
 MONTREAL BRANCH

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

Head Office, MONTREAL.

Capital Paid-up \$7,000,000 Reserve Funds \$7,248,134

Pres. SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN. Vice-Pres.: K. W. BLACKWELL.
 E. F. HEDDEN, General Manager.
 T. E. MERRETT, Superintendent of Branches and Chief Inspector

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Ontario		Quebec	
Acton	Lucan	Montreal (Head Office)	St. James St.
Alvinston	Lynn	"	1255 St. Catherine St. East
Athens	Markdale	"	320 St. Catherine St. West
Belleville	Meaford	"	1330 St. Lawrence Blvd.
Berlin	Mildmay	"	1866 St. Lawrence Blvd.
Bothwell	Mitchell	"	672 Centre Street
Brampton	Napanee	"	2215 St. Denis Street
Brantford	Newbury	Beauharnois	Quebec St. Sauveur
Bronte	Oakville	Bury	Maisonneuve
Chatham	Orillia	Chateauguay	Ormstown St. Jerome
Chatsworth	Ottawa	"	Basin Quyon St. Jovite
Chesley	Owen Sound	Huntingdon	Rigault St. Johns
Clarkson	Perth	Lachine	Shawville Vaudreuil
Creemore	Prescott	Napierville	Sherbrooke Verdun
Delta	Preston	Quebec	Ste. Agathe
Eganville	Renfrew	Manitoba	
Elgin	Sarnia	Brandon	Oak Lake
Elora	Stratford	Carberry	Portage la Prairie
Finch	St. Eugene	Gladstone	Russell
Ford	St. George	Hartney	Souris
Fort William	St. Thomas	Macgregor	Starbuck
Galt	Tara	Morris	Winnipeg
Gananoque	Thamesville	Napinka	" Bannerman Av.
Georgetown	Thorold	Neepawa	
Glencoe	Tilbury	Alberta	
Gore Bay	Toronto	Acme	Leduc
Granton	" Dundas St.	Brooks	Lethbridge
Guelpf	" Dupont and	Calgary	Mannville
Hamilton	" Christie Sts	" 2nd St. E.	Medicine Hat
" East End	" Park St.	Camrose	Munson
Hanover	" Parkdale	Carstairs	Okanoks
Hespeler	Walkerton	Castor	Olds
Ingersoll	Walkerville	Chauvin	Raymond
Kincardine	Wallaceburg	Coronation	Redcliff
Kingston	Watford	Daysland	Red Deer
Lancaster	West Lorne	Delburne	Rimley
Lansdowne	Westport	Donalds	Rumsey
Leamington	Wheatley	Edgerton	Sedgewick
Little Current	Williamstown	Edmonton	Stettler
London	Windsor	" Namayo Av.	Strome
London, East	Yarker	" Alberta Av.	Tofteld
		" Athabasca Av.	Trochu
		Edson	Vegreville
		Hughenden	Viking
		Islay	Wainwright
		Killam	West Edmonton
		Lacombe	Wetaskiwin
		British Columbia	
			Oak Bay, Sidney
			Vancouver
			" Hastings St.
			Victoria

Saskatchewan

Antler	Limerick		
Arcoia	Maple Creek		
Battleford	Melville		
Carnduff	Moose Jaw		
Frobisher	Oxbow		
Gainsborough	Regina	Chilliwack	
Gull Lake	Saskatoon	Ganges Harbour	
Humboldt	Shaunavon	Nanaimo	
Kisbey	Unity	New Westminster	
	Whitewood		

St. John, N.B. Halifax, N.S.

SUB-AGENCIES—Ontario—Beachville, Calabogie, Frankville, London South, Lyndhurst, Mukkirik, Newington, Pelee Island.
 Manitoba—Austin, Griswood, Lauder, Sidney.
 Alberta—Botha, Zcar.

IN UNITED STATES—New York Agency, 63 Wall Street.
 BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN—The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
 D. C. MACAROW - - - Local Manager, Montreal

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID UP - - - \$ 7,000,000.00
 RESERVE FUND - - - - - 7,000,000.00
 TOTAL ASSETS - - - - - 79,000,000.00

DIRECTORS:

PELEG HOWLAND, President.
 ELIAS ROGERS, Vice-President.
 WILLIAM HARRIS of Bowland, Stow, Scotland.
 J. KERR OSBORNE, CAWTHE MULLOCK, HON. RICHARD TURNER, Quebec.
 WM. HAMILTON MERRITT, M.D., St. Catharines, W. J. GAGG.
 SIR J. A. M. AIKINS, K.C., M.P., Winnipeg.
 HON. W. J. HANNA, LIEUT.-COL. J. F. MICHIE, JOHN NORTHWAT.

BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF ONTARIO		St. Davids	
Amherst-	Essex	London	Port Colborne
burg	Fergus	Lindsay	Sault Ste.
Aurora	Fonthill	Marshall	Port Robinson
Belwood	Fort William	Nashville	Preston
Bolton	Galt	New Liskeard	Ridgeway
Brantford	Hamilton	Niagara	St. Thomas (2)
Caledon E.	Harrow	Falls (2)	South Porcu-
Cobalt	Humb'rstone	Niagara-on-	pine
Cochrane	Ingersoll	the-Lake	South Woods-
Cottam	Jordan	North Bay	lee
Dayville	Vineland	Ottawa	Sparta
Elk Lake	Kenora	Palgrave	St. Cathar-
			ines (2)
			BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
			MONTREAL (3), QUEBEC (2).
			BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.
			Brandon Portage la Prairie Winnipeg (3)
			BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN.
			Balgownie Broadview Fort Qu'Appelle Hague, Kandahar, Moose Jaw.
			North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Rosetown, Wilkie, Wynward.
			BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.
			Athabasca Landing, Banff, Calgary, Edmonton, (4) Lethbridge.
			Mule, Red Deer, Strathcona, Wetaskiwin.
			BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
			Arrowhead, Chase, Cranbrook, Fernie, Golden, Inverness, Kamloops.
			Moyle, Natal, Nelson, Revelstoke, Vancouver (5), Victoria (3),
			Wilmer.

Savings Bank Department

ONE VIEW OF CANADA AND THE WAR.

At the recent annual meeting of shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway held in London, Mr. Alfred W. Smithers, chairman, referred to war developments in Canada. "The biggest adverse influence we have had to contend with has been the war," he said. "It has hit with terrible force the whole world, but it has hit hardest the new countries in process of development. Of the new countries, none have seen such progress of development as Canada has experienced in the last twelve years, and, consequently, she was the most vulnerable to the effects of such a catastrophe as this war. Not only has Canada had to bear the shock upon the culmination of a period of great development, but she has, in addition, undauntedly taken upon herself the patriotic task of helping the Mother Country to the utmost extent of her resources. The greatest of the developments in Canada in the last twelve years has been the development of her railway system, and the greatest of the railway developments has been the building by the Dominion Government of the Transcontinental Railway from Moncton to Winnipeg, and the building by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company of the line from Winnipeg to Prince Rupert on the Pacific Coast. Canada, caught in the extended and vulnerable position to which I have alluded, had to face a crisis of unexampled magnitude. The Dominion Government, supported by the Opposition, faced the position with great skill and courage. Every interest in Canada united to support the Government. The banks, which had been admirably managed, gave all the assistance in their power. What was true of Canada as a country was true in only a less degree of this company. We met the emergency by cutting down or stopping every possible expenditure, but the possibility was limited by the nature of the case we had to meet. Millions of capital and miles of road could not be allowed to become dead and useless because necessary works to make the whole available had to be carried through. We, therefore, have done, and are doing, our utmost to carry existing works to a conclusion where they are necessary to bring into use capital already spent, but beyond that we shall stop all fresh expenditure."

NORTHERN CROWN BANK.

The Northern Crown Bank of Winnipeg has notified its shareholders that the half-yearly dividend of 3 per cent. due on June 2nd will not be paid.

The notification states that owing to the unsettled business conditions arising out of the war situation, and the uncertainty as to its duration, it has been decided to transfer the profits to surplus account.

At the annual meeting held in December, the bank reported profits for the year of \$201,289, a decrease of \$79,878 from the previous year.

It looks as if State insurance had received a mortal wound, if not a death blow outright, through the discovery that the losses follow insurance on school houses and other public buildings just the same whether insured by the regular companies or by the State treasury.—N. Y. Spectator.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

The Bank of Montreal's profits for the six months ended April 30, were \$1,030,195, compared with \$1,212,751 for the corresponding half-year of 1914 and equal to earnings of slightly under 6½ per cent. per annum upon the capital and reserve funds combined. The lower earnings would be accounted for by the necessity which has been imposed upon the Bank of maintaining a particularly strong cash position. The holdings of specie and legals at April 30 last, returning nothing in interest, were practically double the amount reported at the corresponding date of 1914. Foreign call loans earning little, are also large.

The total available on profit and loss account, including balance forward at October 31 last of \$1,232,669, is \$2,262,864. Of this amount two quarters' dividends at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum absorb \$800,000 and the one per cent. bonus payable on June 1st next, \$160,000—in all \$960,000. The war tax on bank note circulation to April 30 is provided for by an allocation of \$50,000, and a balance of \$1,252,864 is carried forward.

THE BANK'S BALANCE SHEET.

The following are the leading figures of the Bank's present half-yearly balance sheet in comparison with those of the corresponding half years of 1914 and 1913:—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Capital Stock.....	\$16,000,000	\$ 16,000,000	\$16,000,000
Res.	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000
Circulation.....	14,338,497	13,438,814	14,429,494
Deposits (not bearing interest).....	63,901,200	50,457,523	45,599,750
Deposits (bearing interest).....	166,990,565	157,722,511	160,868,958
Total Liabilities to Public.....	252,733,021	225,814,855	220,981,860
Specie and Legals... ..	47,019,960	23,966,588	22,261,855
Call Loans Abroad... ..	76,792,482	86,456,203	63,880,672
Bank Balances			
Abroad.....	14,205,378	10,750,379	13,646,287
Total of Quick Assets	163,358,440	139,579,558	120,512,081
Current loans and discounts.....	117,653,235	117,116,406	129,457,033
Total Assets.....	289,562,678	262,956,419	254,435,045

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

At the annual meeting held in Liverpool on Monday, the Royal Insurance Company declared a bonus to its life policyholders at the same high rate which has now been maintained unaltered for the long period of fifty years, namely, an addition of \$15 per annum to each \$1,000 assured.

To those who are familiar with the sound and conservative methods of the Company, this declaration comes almost as a matter of course. But that it should be made at a time of unprecedented financial disturbance cannot fail to impress the general public of Canada with the great advantages offered by a Company whose wise and careful administration enables it not only to yield results of such uniform excellence through the changing conditions of half a century, but to assume a present position of unparalleled strength to meet whatever contingencies the future may have in store.

English banks are reported to be reducing their banking hours by two hours daily—the purpose being to allow additional clerks to enlist in the army.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Paid up \$11,560,000 Reserves \$13,174,062
Assets \$179,404,054

HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL.

340 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

28 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico and Dominican Republic
Kingston, Jamaica. Bridgetown, Barbados.
Nassau, Bahamas. St. George's, Grenada.
Port of Spain and San Fernando, Trinidad.
Georgetown and New Amsterdam, British Guiana.
Santo Domingo, Republic of the Dominican Republic.

LONDON, Eng.
Princes St. E. C.

NEW YORK,
Cor. William & Cedar Sts.

SAVINGS
DEPARTMENT

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

The Dominion Bank

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, M.P., President
W. D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager

TRUST FUNDS SHOULD BE DEPOSITED

in a Savings Account in The Dominion Bank. Such funds are safely protected, and earn interest at highest current rates.

When payments are made, particulars of each transaction may be noted on the cheque issued which in turn becomes a receipt or voucher when cancelled by the bank.

Head Office, Toronto

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Incorporated 1855.

Head Office: TORONTO, Canada.

PAID UP CAPITAL \$5,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS \$6,402,810

Directors

DUNCAN COULSON, President; W. G. GOODERHAM, Vice-Pres.; J. HENDERSON, 2nd Vice-Pres.; HON. C. S. HYMAN, WILLIAM STONE, JOHN MACDONALD, LT. COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, LT. COL. F. S. MEIGHEN, J. L. ENGLEHART, WILLIAM I. GEAR, THOS. F. HOW, General Manager.

T. A. BIRD, Chief Inspector
Bankers

NEW YORK—National Bank of Commerce.
CHICAGO—First National Bank.
LONDON, Eng.—London City and Midland Bank, Limited.

YOUR BANKING BUSINESS.

We invite the banking accounts and business of commercial houses and business men, also private and savings accounts. All customers of The Bank of Toronto are assured of careful and competent treatment of their banking affairs and the satisfactory service which our complete equipment and facilities enable this Bank to give.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

INCORPORATED 1832.

CAPITAL \$6,500,000.00
RESERVE FUND 12,000,000.00
TOTAL ASSETS over 90,000,000.00

Head Office - - - HALIFAX, N.S.

JOHN Y. PAYZANT, President.

Gen'l Manager's Office, TORONTO, ONT

H. A. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

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

BOSTON CHICAGO NEW YORK

HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER
1854

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT (7 P.C.) PER ANNUM upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the THREE MONTHS ending the 31st May, 1915 and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Tuesday, the 1st of June, 1915. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May, 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

JAMES MASON,
General Manager.

Toronto, April 21st, 1915.

The Bank of Ottawa

DIVIDEND No. 95

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Three per cent. being at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank, has this day been declared for the current three months, and that the said dividend will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Tuesday, the First day of June, 1915, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 18th of May next.

By Order of the Board,

GEORGE BURN,
General Manager.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 26th, 1915

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

It is officially announced that the directors of the Hamilton Fire Insurance Company have formed an affiliation with the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company, Limited, and that in future the operations of the former will be conducted with the support and guarantee of the latter. It is stated that with this end in view the Liverpool & London & Globe have purchased some of the shares of the Hamilton Fire. This is an excellent arrangement for the policyholders of the Hamilton Fire, giving them as it does a guarantee of absolute security.

The Hamilton Fire is a continuation of the old Victoria Mutual, which changed its name some ten years ago, having been originally founded in 1863. It has, therefore, been identified with the Ontario city for over half a century, and is a time-honored institution.

It is understood that the business will be carried on very much as heretofore, but the operations of the Hamilton Fire will undoubtedly be extended. There will, of course, be some changes in the directorate. The directors, shareholders and policyholders of the Hamilton Fire may be congratulated on this new arrangement, as the Liverpool & London & Globe is well known as being one of the strongest fire insurance companies in the world, bearing an enviable reputation for its prompt settlement of losses and liberal treatment of policyholders.

MR. S. J. PIPKIN'S LOSS.

We regret to learn through our London exchanges of the death of Lieut. Ernest Stratford, R.A.M.C., only son of Mr. Samuel J. Pipkin, general manager of the Atlas Assurance Company. Lieut. Stratford was wounded by the bursting of an enemy's shell, while acting as surgeon near Neuve Chapelle on March 12. Blood poisoning supervened and having been invalidated home Lieut. Stratford died in England on April 20. Prior to going to France, in February, Lieutenant Stratford was one of the surgeons at Netley Hospital, afterwards acting as surgeon-specialist at the Indian Hospital at Bournemouth, while he had previously seen service in the South African war. The sincere condolences of the staff of the Atlas throughout Canada will be tendered their general manager, who is so well known here by frequent visits and correspondingly respected, in his bereavement, and to those condolences will be added the sympathy of many other insurance men in Canada who have the privilege of Mr. Pipkin's acquaintance.

CANADIAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

We note with interest that the Canadian Automobile Association has been organized, and is divided into Ontario and Quebec branches.

Mr. J. J. Durance of the General Accident, has been elected President, and Mr. John Emo, of the Globe Indemnity Co., Vice-President and Chairman of the Quebec branch.

The Bank of England's official rate of discount was continued yesterday at 5 per cent.

CANADIAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

Word has been received from Lieutenant F. W. Macdonald, son of Colonel W. C. Macdonald, managing director of the Confederation Life Association, of Toronto, that he is a prisoner of war with other Canadian officers at Bischofswerda in Saxony, and is, happily, stated to be well.

It may be noted that the Post Office authorities in a summary of instructions how to communicate with prisoners of war in Germany, state that so far as is known they are allowed to write letters or postcards from time to time, but they may not always have facilities for doing so and the fact that no communication is received from them need not give rise to anxiety.

NEW BUT NOT IMPROVED.

Even insurance managers have curious ideas of progress, as was instanced some time ago when a company which for years had refused to insure linseed oil mills was offered a risk which was operated under an "improved method." Because it was a "new method" the manager concluded that it must be an improvement and accepted \$20,000 upon the property. Six months later the manager's office was adorned by a photograph of the ruins of the new method mill and the company held a receipt for a total loss. Then the manager knew that in fact the "new process" was 500 per cent. more dangerous than the old and had a lesson on progress in the "wrong direction" which he will never forget.—*Samuel R. Weed.*

ESTABLISHED 1873

The

Standard Bank

of CANADA

Head Office, TORONTO

124 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION



IT IS an advantage sometimes to keep a bank account in the names of two persons, so that either one may make withdrawals. Such an account is called a "joint account." We shall be pleased to furnish particulars.



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

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

At the recent annual meeting of the Phœnix Assurance Company, Limited, of London, England, the Chairman (Lord George Hamilton), was able to make the gratifying announcement that in every department of the widespread business, the critical conditions which had been brought about by the war had been successfully surmounted. Not only is this fact, as the Chairman pointed out, a striking testimony to the solidity of the foundations upon which the vast business of the Phœnix has been erected; it is also an excellent indication of the executive ability, foresight and technical skill which are at its service. Under the guidance of its distinguished general manager, Sir Gerald Ryan, well known on this side of the Atlantic, who happily combines the learning of the actuary with the judgment and decision of a master in affairs, the fortunes of the Phœnix of London have been raised to a height which could hardly have been anticipated by those associated with the Company in former generations. The history of the Phœnix now runs back over more than 130 years. While the business of fire insurance, which was at the outset the sole subject of its activity, continues to occupy a considerable proportion of its organisation, the Phœnix long since took up other branches of underwriting, and partly by judicious absorption and always by its energy and enterprise, it has attained and continues to retain a prominent position among those great British offices which transact practically every kind of insurance. Ranking in point of age among the oldest of the world's insurance companies, it yet has a flexibility of organisation and an adaptability of methods to circumstance that keep it quite in the front rank when modern organisation is in question. With a name that has become the synonym all over the world for a tradition of fine service, there can be no doubt of continued progress to a position of even greater influence than that which it enjoys at present.

FIRE DEPARTMENT'S REPORT.

The results achieved by the fire department of the Phœnix last year were not quite so good as in 1913. This, however, is not matter for surprise since it is generally understood that while 1914 was marked by no great conflagration of sensational dimensions, those companies transacting a world-wide business did not find the year altogether a satisfactory one from the point of view of loss experience. Net fire premiums received amounted to \$7,141,855, an increase of just over \$120,000 upon the figures of 1913, net losses paid and outstanding absorbing \$4,002,930, a proportion of 56 per cent. to premiums, compared with 51.6 per cent. in 1913. Expenses reached \$2,790,860, a slight reduction on the ratio of the previous year, which is particularly satisfactory in view of the increasing taxation that is being constantly imposed upon the

insurance companies by the various authorities of both Canada and the United States. The result of the year's operations is an underwriting profit of \$348,065, which with an interest income of \$320,215 makes a total of \$668,280 carried to profit and loss account. The reserve for unexpired risks is \$3,250,000, and in addition a fire reserve fund of \$6,000,000 is maintained. Including the profit and loss balance of \$1,252,470, the total funds available for the protection of fire policyholders are \$10,502,470, giving the very fine proportion of over 147 per cent. of the premium income, without taking into account the large paid up and subscribed capital.

EXTENSIVE LIFE BUSINESS.

Again last year, an extensive business was transacted by the life department. New policies (net) aggregating \$6,333,715 and producing a new premium income (net) of \$292,645 were issued. Claims amounting to \$3,112,345 by death and \$610,730 by the maturity of endowment policies were within the expectation. At the close of the year the life assurance funds stood at \$54,970,945.

IMMENSE FUNDS.

The following is a statement of the funds of the Company on December 31 last:—

Fire Funds	\$ 9,250,000
Life and Capital Redemption Funds	57,233,825
Marine Funds	3,301,395
Employers' Liability, Accident and General Funds	520,220
Profit and Loss Account	1,252,470
Capital paid up	2,114,275
Debenture Stock Funds	6,389,750
	\$80,061,935
Provision for outstanding liabilities	2,227,785
Total Assets	\$82,289,720

THE PHŒNIX IN CANADA.

In Canada, the Phœnix occupies a position of remarkable seniority among the great British companies now operating here, it having established a branch office in Montreal as long ago as 1804. It is singular also that for practically ninety years, its interests here have been in the hands of one family, now represented by Messrs. R. MacD. Paterson and J. B. Paterson. The Canadian business is naturally upon a large scale. In its fire department last year, net cash received for premiums in Canada was \$1,035,778 and net losses incurred \$575,354, a proportion to premiums of 55.55 per cent. A few years ago also, the Phœnix opened up in Canada a life department, which under the superintendence of Mr. H. B. F. Bingham does an increasing business. Holding not only the confidence of the Canadian public by reason of great financial strength, but also its esteem on account of liberal service to policyholders, it is to be naturally anticipated that the Phœnix will continue to occupy a position of great influence in Canadian insurance.

THE I. O. F.'S POLICY LIENS.

We are in receipt of a copy of the *Bulletin* Assessment Life Insurance Chart of 1915, which is a useful publication of its kind, but in at least one instance contains figures which are seriously misleading to the uninitiated. The net assets of the Independent Order of Foresters are put down without note or comment as at December 31, 1913, \$42,512,003, and December 31, 1914, \$42,310,642. This bald statement needs explanation. As a part of the scheme for placing the finances of the Order on a sounder basis, which was put through a year or two ago, a lien was placed on the certificates of pre-'99 members who are required to pay 4 per cent. interest on up to \$260 per \$1,000 certificate. These liens are not allowed as assets by the Dominion Insurance Department. In the Government blue book the total assets of the Order are placed for 1913 at \$21,716,115, there being a footnote to the effect that "in addition to these assets the Society has liens on the certificates of members entering before January 1, 1899 . . . the present value of which was ascertained at December 31, 1913, to be \$21,179,311." It will be noticed that the Dominion Insurance Department carefully abstains from calling these liens either assets or additional assets. The same course is followed in the newly-published preliminary report of the business of 1914.

Reasons why for the Insurance Department's caution in this connection are readily understood when it is called to mind that every lapse of his certificate by a pre-'99 member means a decrease by the amount of the lien upon it of these alleged assets. During 1914, these liens decreased in value from \$21,179,311 to \$18,829,970 and it is to be expected that they will be still further decreased this year in view of the discontent that is rampant among the members of the Order. These liens are, in fact, little more than straw assets. They never have represented real property or value received and they do not represent it now.

According to the Government blue books the correct figures of the I.O.F.'s assets at December 31, 1913, are \$21,716,115. In the preliminary report for 1914, the I.O.F.'s assets are given as \$24,036,401. But this total includes a certain amount of interest due and accrued on the policy liens, which members are supposed to pay, but which a good many of them decline to pay. We have the authority of the Dominion Insurance Department for saying that on revision of the I.O.F.'s figures, this interest on policy liens will be treated by the Department in the same way as the liens themselves. So that the real assets of the I.O.F. at the close of last year, as allowed by the Insurance Department, will probably be below \$24,000,000.

It is true that the I.O.F. itself has put forward statements that its assets were over \$40,000,000. But those statements are mere bluff and no excuse at all for an independent publication, which claims to present authentic figures, putting forward figures that without explanation are seriously misleading.

English, French and Russian insurance companies operating in Belgium—75 English, 79 French and five Russian—have been forbidden by the German authorities now in Belgium to write new business or renew existing policies.

UNPROFITABLE FIRE UNDERWRITING IN THE UNITED STATES.

A valuable compilation is presented by the New York Spectator of the combined underwriting operations of seventy-five millionaire fire insurance companies operating in the United States for the ten-year period closing with the year 1914. While net premiums of these companies in the decade reached \$2,350,615,181, the net losses aggregated \$1,340,681,273, and the expenses \$870,789,529, while liabilities increased to the extent of \$133,547,732. So that the net result of ten years' insurance transactions of these companies was a profit of only \$5,596,647 or twenty-four one-hundredths of one per cent. of premiums. Losses took 57.04 per cent.; expenses 37.04 per cent.; increase in liabilities, 5.68 per cent. and underwriting profit, 0.24 per cent.

The Spectator points out that the companies included in the tabulation paid out about \$126,000,000 as a result of the San Francisco conflagration. In theory, the Spectator says, fire insurance premiums should be sufficiently adequate not only to pay losses and expenses and a reasonable compensation to stockholders but also to take care of increasing liabilities and augment surplus funds so that abnormal losses can be met when they occur. But at the earning rate shown for the last decade it would take 225 years for the companies listed to earn enough to pay for another conflagration like that at San Francisco.

MUTUAL LIFE OF NEW YORK'S NEW ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Mutual Life of New York is issuing a new endowment policy payable on the anniversary of the policy nearest to the seventieth birthday of the policyholder or, of course, at earlier death. The endowment period is for whole years and equal to the difference between the attained age of the policyholder and seventy years.

In default of payment of premium, provided at least three full annual premiums have been paid and no loan has been made on the policy, the cash value of the policy is applied to extended insurance, non-participating and without right to loan, and in cases where the insurance is continued until the end of the endowment period, the amount is then payable in cash if the insured is living. In case of surrender of the contract at any time after three full years' premiums have been paid and not later than three months after default in the payment of premium, and provided no loan has been made, the company will issue paid-up insurance for the cash value, non-participating and payable at age 70 or death. In some cases where a loan has been made, paid-up insurance will be granted for a reduced amount.

The annual premium at age 35 is \$31.98 and at age 50, the limit at which the policy will be issued, is \$61.90.

The company will also shortly issue a new continuous instalment policy.

Within one week recently, the London, England, office of the Royal Insurance Company received intimation of the death of three members of its staff while serving with the colours.



CANADA BRANCH HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS

M. Chevalier, Esq. T. J. Drummond, Esq. Sir Alexandre Lacoste,
 William Mclson Macpherson, Esq. Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor
 J. Gardner Thompson, Manager. Lewis Laing, Assistant Manager.



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

DIRECTORS

J. Gardner Thompson, *President and Managing Director.*
 Lewis Laing, *Vice-President and Secretary.*
 M. Chevalier, Esq., A. G. Dent, Esq. T. J. Drummond, Esq.,
 John Eno, Esq. Sir Alexandre Lacoste Wm. Mclson Macpherson, Esq.,
 J. C. Rimmer, Esq., Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor



The Northern Assurance Co. Limited
 "Strong as the Strongest"

Accumulated Funds, \$41,265,000

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,
 88 NOTRE DAME STREET WEST,
 MONTREAL.

G. E. MOBERLY, Supt. of Agencies.

ROBERT W. TYRE, Manager.

"THE OLDEST SCOTTISH FIRE OFFICE"

THE CALEDONIAN

INSURANCE CO. OF EDINBURGH.

Founded 1805.

Head Office for Canada,
 DOMINION EXPRESS BUILDING
 Montreal

JOHN G. BORTHWICK
 Canadian Manager

.. THE ..

London Assurance
 CORPORATION
 OF ENGLAND.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720

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

Head Office for Canada, - MONTREAL

W. KENNEDY, W. B. COLLEY, Joint Managers

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY

LIMITED, of LONDON, ENGLAND

Established in the REIGN of GEORGE III

Income exceeds	\$ 7,625,000
Funds exceed	18,850,000

Including the Fully Subscribed Capital, the resources of the Company amount to \$30,000,000.

Head Office for Canada - MONTREAL

MATTHEW C. HINSHAW, Branch Manager

Active and Influential Agents Wanted

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

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

11 ST. SACRAMENT STREET
 MONTREAL, P.Q.

FORTY-SIX YEARS OF FIRE UNDERWRITING IN CANADA.

In an article appearing in THE CHRONICLE last week on the subject of the poor returns from fire insurance in Canada, the records of fire insurance in the Dominion during the past forty years were pointed to as confirming the view that conditions in Canadian fire insurance are such that it is a most difficult task, calling for a high degree of underwriting skill and ample resources to transact the business of fire insurance in Canada on a basis which shall be even reasonably profitable for the individual company. In the Government blue book, the records of forty-six years' underwriting are available and it cannot be said that on the whole they make cheerful reading. There can be scarcely another business which during all these years of marvellous growth, expansion and development in Canada has shared on the whole so little proportionately in the prosperity of the country.

PREMIUMS RECEIVED.

The amount which has been received in premiums by the fire companies during the 46 years is almost \$400,000,000. Classified according to nationality the amounts received by the respective companies are as follows:—

Canadian Companies	\$ 86,718,629
British Companies	239,403,979
American and French Companies	70,405,989
	\$396,528,597

It may be noticed as an indication of the growth of the business during recent years that since 1902 the aggregate of these premiums has been more than doubled, and this doubling represents an extension of business larger than the bare figures would indicate, owing to the downward trend in rates through improvements in building construction and the installation of modern methods, for both of which fire underwriters are always ready to give credit.

LOSSES PAID.

The losses paid by the whole of the companies during forty-six years reach \$242,976,048. The details are:—

Canadian Companies	\$ 54,624,594
British Companies	148,555,180
American and French Companies	39,796,274
	\$ 242,976,048

That is to say, during the forty-six years companies operating in Canada have paid away in losses 61.3% of the premiums they received, the proportions being respectively as follows:—

Canadian Companies	63.0
British Companies	62.1
American and French Companies	56.5

The best that can be said of this ratio is that it is better than it used to be. During recent years, thanks to a fairly favorable experience, this loss ratio has been steadily reduced as the following table of percentages shows:—

To end of 1914	61.3	To end of 1909	64.2
" " 1913	61.7	" " 1908	65.0
" " 1912	62.2	" " 1907	65.4
" " 1911	63.0	" " 1906	66.3
" " 1910	63.6	" " 1905	67.8

In regard to the difference in loss ratio between the British and the American companies, it must be borne in mind that the British companies have for years been the mainstay of Canadian fire insurance. On them has fallen the brunt of the conflagrations entailing enormous insurance losses, which have from time to time occurred in Canada and may occur again at any time. The American companies are later comers to this field and have found conditions perhaps a little more favorable for fire underwriting at a profit than in earlier days.

VERY SMALL PROFITS.

Objection has been taken by some critics to cumulative statistics of this kind on the ground that they attempt to prove too much. It is said that conditions have so changed in Canada, in comparison with, say, thirty-five or forty years ago, that no legitimate inferences can be drawn from figures of this kind. This argument, however, is not convincing. A man who retire: from active business at the close of a period of 40 years and finds that he has only accumulated a moderate fortune, can hardly be charged with having gained extravagant profits from his business. Probably enough, he did better in some years than in others, but the fact that over a series of years he has only been able to secure a moderate fortune for himself is sufficient proof, given the ordinary qualifications of business life, that he has got from his business no more than a reasonable profit. The insurance companies are in the same position as the man of business, only in their case their profits over a period of years can hardly be described as even reasonable. When an all-round allowance of say 35 per cent. has been made for expenses, and the increased premium reserve is reckoned with, a loss ratio of 61.3 leaves possibly a 1 or 2 per cent. profit, for which magnificent remuneration the companies have to be prepared at all times to cope with the inroads upon their resources caused by another huge conflagration. These figures form a perfectly fair argument on the part of the companies against those busy people, in and out of legislatures, who are always arguing that fire insurance rates are too high; that rates are not justified by the loss experience; and that they should be regulated by government or something of that kind. Not even a high and mighty legislature can compel anyone to transact his business at a loss, though apparently that is what some noisy fire insurance critics of the present day would like to bring about.

MORTALITY OF FIRE COMPANIES.

A large number of fire companies which were operating in Canada at one time or another during the period of 46 years, have gone out of business. They include twenty-one Canadian companies, eleven British and five American companies. In some cases, their disappearance has been due to amalgamations; but among the Canadian companies particularly the reason for disappearance has largely been that the hazards of Canadian fire insurance have been overwhelming.

COMMERCIAL UNION

ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
of LONDON, England

The largest general insurance Company in the world
(As at 31st December 1913)

Capital Fully Subscribed . . .	\$14,750,000
Capital Paid Up	1,475,000
Life Fund, and Special Trust Funds,	69,826,740
Total Annual Income exceeds	42,500,000
Total Funds exceed	124,500,000
Total Fire Losses Paid	164,420,280
Deposit with Dominion Government	1,077,033

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES SOLICITED
IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

Head Office: Canadian Branch:—

Commercial Union Building,
MONTREAL

J. MCGREGOR,
Manager

W. S. JOPLING,
Assistant Manager

PALATINE

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
of LONDON, England

(As at 31st December 1913)

Capital Fully Paid	\$500,000
Fire Premiums 1913, Net	\$2,498,625
Interest, Net	132,120
Total Income	\$2,630,745
Funds	\$5,400,000
Deposit with Dominion Gov't	\$155,667

In addition to the above there is the further guarantee of the Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited, whose Funds exceed \$124,500,000

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES SOLICITED
IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

Head Office: Canadian Branch:—

Commercial Union Building,
MONTREAL

J. MCGREGOR,
Manager

W. S. JOPLING,
Assistant Manager

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE

FOUNDED A.D. 1710

Head Office:

Threadneedle Street - London, England

THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.

Canadian Branch:

15 Wellington Street East, Toronto, Ont.

H. M. BLACKBURN,
Manager.

LYMAN ROOT,
Assistant Manager.

OPPORTUNITIES

in Life Insurance are many.

FOR AN AGENCY, ADDRESS

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

Established 1848. Funds \$80,000,000

GRESHAM BUILDING - - - MONTREAL.

Union Assurance Society Ltd.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
[Fire Insurance since A.D. 1714]

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

Agencies throughout the Dominion.

The Life Agents' Manual

Indispensable to every Life Man.

PRICE \$3.00

Published by THE CHRONICLE - Montreal

THE CANADA NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, MAN.

A Canadian Company Investing its Funds in Canada

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED

HAZARDOUS OCCUPATIONS FROM THE LIFE INSURANCE STANDPOINT.

A paper read recently by Mr. W. A. P. Wood, actuary of the Canada Life, before the Insurance Institute of Toronto, deals with the subject of hazardous occupations from the standpoint of the life insurance company. There are three chief factors, said Mr. Wood, tending to make certain occupations hazardous from a life insurance standpoint, viz.:

- (1) Danger arising from accident.
 - (2) Danger owing to impairment of health directly due to occupation.
 - (3) Danger owing to impairment of health from the habit of indulgence in alcoholic liquors likely to be formed by those engaging in such occupations.
- Class (1) would include all such as workers with electricity, railway employees, miners, sawmill and cartridge factory employees and those engaged in the manufacture of gunpowder and dynamite.
- Class (2) would embrace all such as employees in paint works, glass works and potteries, metal grinders and polishers, marble and stone cutters.
- Class (3) would embrace those who are either directly or indirectly brought into contact with the liquor industry.

Mr. Wood pointed out that owing to changes in conditions in factories, in many occupations the extra hazard will gradually become less. Owing to better working conditions existing in some parts than in others, the mortality experienced in certain occupations varies in different parts of the country. There are six chief methods, said Mr. Wood, by which life insurance companies take care of extra mortality on account of occupations, as follows:

- (1) By rating the life up a certain number of years, the same for all plans and ages (sometimes modified after age 40).
- (2) By charging the premiums produced by the Mortality Tables in which the assumed higher mortality is a percentage of the normal mortality.
- (3) By charging a flat extra premium, sometimes varying with the plan of assurance, but the same for all ages in any particular plan.
- (4) By placing liens against the policies.
- (5) By placing the policies in a special dividend class, so that the extra mortality experienced in the class can be ascertained and a deduction made from the dividend allotted to those policies.
- (6) By limiting the plan of insurance to short-term endowment policies only.

Mr. Wood pointed out that some companies make two distinct classes—one for cases where the accident hazard predominates, charging extra premiums in accordance with Method (3) referred to above, and the other class for those in which the health is liable to become impaired, using Method (2) in such cases. This seems a reasonable way to treat those engaged in these occupations, but it does not appear as though any great injustice is done by combining the two into one class. Moreover, it would appear to be sufficiently accurate to use Method (3) for practically all cases. Mr. Wood presented a number of interesting tables showing the relative effect of these various methods.

The Imperial Bank's annual statement, to be presented at the shareholders' meeting next Wednesday, shows earnings of \$1,031,359 against \$1,236,984 for the previous year. A very strong position is exhibited in the balance sheet.

PURCHASERS OF LIFE POLICIES.

The rascally so-called "actuary" or "abstractor," who fleeces life insurance policyholders by advising them to cash in the policy they hold and take out another at a lower premium and charging them a fee for advice detrimental to their own interest, though the worst, is not the only parasite of the business from whom policyholders stand in need of protection. Those holding deferred dividend policies nearing maturity should beware of the offers made them by apparently responsible concerns to purchase their policy for more than its surrender value. As there are still a large number of policies to be matured, many at an early date, this particular parasite is trying hard just at present to make hay while the sun continues to shine. He is generally careful not to make any statement which would lay himself open to prosecution for fraudulent use of the mails, but his offer is none the less one that policyholders will do well to turn down. A little reflection ought to convince them that the person who makes such an offer would not do so unless he expects to put into his own pocket the difference between the price he pays for the policy and the amount which the company will pay the policyholder when the contract matures. And they may also reflect that unless the profit was a handsome one, the buyer of deferred dividend policies would not engage in the business. In their own best interest, then, they will do well to disregard all such offers, hold on to their policy until it matures and receive the full benefit themselves.—*Boston Standard.*

A FULL DAY'S WORK.

Agency managers have often wondered what was the real reason that only about five or six per cent. of the men whom they engaged in a period of years remained in the life insurance business. The answer is that the majority of those who fell by the wayside probably did not do a full day's work. It is hard to find men who will work hour after hour in canvassing for life companies, just the same as they would if they were employed in an office or in some other branch of trade.

It is the attitude in which an agent approaches his work which counts in making him a successful salesman. The company manager cannot be expected to do everything, but he will certainly do his share in brushing away the cobwebs and putting the necessary ginger into the canvass of every agent. He cannot, however, guarantee that this energy will be stored up in the agent's mind unless the agent himself is proud enough of his business to work conscientiously and persistently. So many agents claim that they find the work monotonous. Why it should be so they are not free to explain. It would be much more tedious to add up a column of figures day in and day out with the result that no new faces nor new problems are met with.

A salesman who does not like to meet the man whom he must do business with face to face, day in and day out, had better be upon the stool in the book-keeper's place for that is where he belongs. There can be no resting on one's oars in selling any kind of insurance. It is a race for the strong and not a rocking chair for the weak. Simply because the agent has nobody to force him to see a certain man on a certain day, he procrastinates and forgets that now is the psychological minute to carry out the ideas which he has in mind.—*Insurance Age.*



ONTARIO AND NORTH WEST BRANCH
 8 Richmond Street, East, TORONTO
PROVINCE OF QUEBEC BRANCH
 164 St. James St., Cor. St. John St., MONTREAL



PERSONAL ACCIDENT SICKNESS FIDELITY GUARANTEE **PLATE GLASS AUTOMOBILE GENERAL LIABILITY**
 Head Office: TORONTO.
 Montreal, 164 St. James Street. Quebec, 81 St. Peter Street.

THE YORKSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

ESTBD. 1824 YORK, ENGLAND ASSETS EXCEED \$22,000,000

FIRE Every description of property insured. Large Limits.
LIVE STOCK The Yorkshire is the FIRST COMPANY, licensed by the FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, to transact Live Stock Insurance in Canada.
ACCIDENT Personal Accident, Employers', Automobile, Teams, General Liability, and Plate Glass.
CANADIAN DIRECTORS Hon. C. J. Doherty Hon. Alphonse Racine, Canadian Manager,
 G. M. Bosworth, Esq. Alex. L. MacLaurin, Esq. P. M. WICKHAM, Montreal

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES are invited from responsible persons.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

Founded A. D. 1720

Losses paid exceed \$235,000,000

Head Office for Canada
 Royal Exchange Building
 MONTREAL

ARTHUR BARRY, Manager



Head Office, Royal Exchange, London

Correspondence invited from responsible gentlemen in unrepresented districts re fire and casualty agencies

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA

FOUNDED 1792.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CAPITAL \$4,000,000.00
SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS 8,844,871.95
ASSETS 17,816,188.57
LOSSES PAID EXCEED 159,000,000.00
ROBERT HAMPSON & SON, LIMITED
 GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA. MONTREAL

THE LAW UNION & ROCK

INSURANCE CO. LIMITED, LONDON. Founded in 1806

Assets Exceed - \$48,500,000.00

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

FIRE and ACCIDENT RISKS accepted.

Canadian Head Office: 57 Beaver Hall Hill.

MONTREAL.

Agents wanted in unrepresented towns in Canada.
 W. D. AIKEN, Superintendent, J. E. E. DICKSON
 Accident Dept. Canadian Manager

THE LIFE AGENTS' MANUAL - \$3.00

Published by The Chronicle, Montreal

MOUNT ROYAL ASSURANCE COMPANY

PAID UP CAPITAL \$250,000.00
 TOTAL FUNDS 729,957.36
 NET SURPLUS 202,041.02

The NATIONALE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PARIS, FRANCE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$2,000,000
 TOTAL FUNDS 7,461,390
 NET SURPLUS 1,867,180

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA MONTREAL.

J. E. CLEMENT, General Manager.

H. H. YORK, Inspector for Ontario.

L. C. VALLE, Inspector for Quebec

SELF-SELECTION IN LIFE INSURANCE.

A correspondent of the London Post Magazine having challenged the accuracy of a dictum that the effect of self-selection on the part of the public against the life companies in the choice of the class of insurance has been well established by the British companies' experience, that journal refers to the paper read before the Faculty of Actuaries of Scotland in 1902 by Mr. James Chatham, F.I.A., F.F.A., entitled "On Premiums deduced from the Mortality Experience (1863-1893) of British Life Offices." In summing up the results of his very thorough investigation, Mr. Chatham said:

"It has been proved beyond all question that the rate of mortality varies according to class of assurance. Dealing with males only, we have seen that they range themselves very much in the following order:—endowment assurances, limited payment, whole life, ascending scale, temporary assurance, contingent survivorship. The general principle seems to be, the higher the rate of premium, the lower the rate of mortality.

"Another conclusion to be drawn is that the selection exercised against an office by a proposer in the choice of his class of assurance is much greater than has generally been supposed and this will probably have the effect of causing offices to exercise greater discrimination than hitherto in those classes where the mortality is shown to be heavy. . . ."

In a subsequent paper on "Office Premiums" by Mr. Henry Moir, F.I.A., F.F.A., F.A.S., the same conclusion was endorsed. "The New British Offices' Mortality Experience," said Mr. Moir, "should now be used and in forming complete tables of premiums effect should be given to the varying rates of mortality in different classes of policies. It has been clearly demonstrated that policyholders exercise discrimination (or self-selection) against the companies according to the forms of policies they take. Probably this discrimination is to a great extent unconscious. A person of hopeful disposition, who spends practically all his income, thinks mostly of the present, and leaves the future to take care of itself, is much more likely to take a cheap form of life assurance, whereas the thrifty and prudent man, who keeps the future before him, is more likely to take a limited payment or endowment assurance policy with higher premiums, even although this means a little more self-sacrifice at the present time. This latter disposition is apt to be accompanied by frugality and care in other directions, and will therefore result in better average health and longevity. While the cause of discrimination (*i.e.*, self-selection) may be interesting, the fact of its existence is the important point, now abundantly proved."

MORE TROUBLE.

An examination by the Nebraska insurance department of the Ancient Order of United Workmen in that State, just made public, shows a deplorable condition of finances. The annual grand lodge meeting next week is to take up the question of another increase in rates, according to official announcement. A few years ago the Nebraska rates were almost doubled.

CHIEF TREMBLAY'S SUGGESTIONS.

The following fire prevention hints have been published by Fire Chief Tremblay of Montreal in connection with the observance of the present week as clean-up week:—

Bear in mind that carelessness and negligence are the chief cause of fires.

Be careful in the use of matches. Do not throw away lighted matches carelessly. Do not leave matches within the reach of children. Keep matches in metal receptacles. Use safety matches in preference to so-called parlor matches.

Prevent the accumulation of ashes and rubbish in your cellars, yards, etc. Never put ashes in wooden boxes, but place them in metal receptacles.

Keep your lamps clean and thus avoid lamp explosions. Do not turn lamps low and then leave them burning all night. Keep lamps away from children—they may upset them.

Never leave children alone in the house—they often cause fires by playing with matches, upsetting lamps or coming in contact with red hot stoves and fatal results are frequent.

Keep all inflammable material away from lighted gas jets, stoves or furnaces.

Protect the woodwork around your stoves, furnaces and ranges. Never permit a stove, or a furnace to be set up without stone, brick, concrete or metal protection underneath.

Do not go into closets with lighted matches or candles.

Never use matches, candles or torches in looking for a gas leak—or thawing water or gas pipes.

Never pour coal oil (kerosene), into the kitchen fire to hurry it along.

Do not use gasoline or naphtha for cleaning inside the house. Fires occur from friction when silk and other material are being cleaned by that process.

Turn off the electric current switch before leaving premises for the night to avoid dangerous short circuits, particularly in rainy or snowy weather.

BROKEN VOWS.

Just think what a volume might be written on the subject of forgetfulness of underwriters! Can anybody here remember instances where the development of a loss has permanently turned the company against risk and owner? A few years ago there was a heavy loss on a carpet stock in Boston, in which over forty companies were interested. A claim was made which everyone regarded as extortionate, and about four-fifths of the companies registered a vow that by the "great horn spoon" they would never, never, never, insure that man again. The loss was settled and in two years about one-third of those swearing companies were on the risk again, and in four years nine-tenths of the insurance on the owner's stock was in the same companies which paid him a loss against which they kicked so vigorously.—*Samuel R. Weed.*

The annual meeting of the Merchants Bank of Canada is fixed for June 2nd.

American liability companies are reported to be looking very warily at the jitney, but Lloyds of London are said to be taking such risks in California and in Chicago.

THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY

Incorporated 1822.

FIRE, MARINE and HAIL

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

Old Reliable Progressive
Assets over - - \$2,000,000.00
Losses paid since organization
over - - \$38,000,000.00

DIRECTORS:

W. R. BROCK, President

W. B. MEIKLE, Vice-President

ROBT. BICKERDIKE, M.P.
JOHN HOSKIN, K.C., LL.D.
D. B. HANNA
ALEX. LAIRD
Z. A. LASH, K.C., LL.D.
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AUGUSTUS MYERS
LT. COL. FREDERIC NICHOLLS
JAMES KERR OSBORNE
COL. SIR HENRY PELLATT
E. R. WOOD.

W. B. MEIKLE,

General Manager

E. F. GARROW,

Secretary

THOMAS F. DOBBIN, Resident Manager
MONTREAL

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, Limited

INSURANCE AGAINST

Fire, Accident and Sickness
Employers' Liability
Automobile, Plate Glass

Agents wanted for the Accident Branch.

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

JOHN MacEWEN, Superintendent for Quebec.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited

Head Office: PARIS, France.

Established 1828

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

Canadian Branch:

LEWIS BUILDING 17 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL

Manager for Canada:

MAURICE FERRAND

First British Insurance Office Established in Canada, 1804

INTENDING ASSURERS

Should read the "THREE MINUTES" Leaflet

of the

PHOENIX ASSURANCE CO., Limited,

OF LONDON, ENGLAND (Founded 1782)

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

100 ST. FRANCOIS-XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL

The Company offers to the Public every advantage which

LIFE ASSURANCE

conducted under the most favourable conditions is capable of affording:

At the BONUS DIVISION for the five years ending 31st DECEMBER, 1910

(1) A UNIFORM ADDITION of \$85 per \$1,000 was declared on all classes of Full-Bonus Policies.

(2) A GUARANTEED BONUS was also declared of \$12.50 per \$1,000 per annum on Full-Bonus Policies becoming claims by death, and \$17 per \$1,000 per annum on Endowment Assurances maturing before 31st December, 1915. These bonuses apply to new as well as existing policies.

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

Agents Wanted

New York Underwriters Agency.

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

PROVINCIAL AGENTS.

MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON
& BARCOB,
Toronto, Ont.
OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON,
Winnipeg, Man.
ALFRED J. BELL & Co.
Halifax, N.S.

JOHN WM. MOLSON
& ROBERT Y. HUNTER
Montreal, Que.
WHITE & CALKIN,
St. John, N.B.
AYRE & SOY, LTD.,
St. Johns, Nfld.

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

Scottish Union and National Insurance Co., of Edinburgh, Scotland

ESTABLISHED 1824

Capital, \$30,000,000
Total Assets, 72,238,864
Deposited with Dominion Gov't, 391,883
Invested Assets in Canada, 7,166,267

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

JAMES H. BREWSTER, Manager

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

CANADIAN FIRE RECORD

Specially compiled by The Chronicle.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.—Residence of John Webb damaged, \$1,500, May 16.

THREE RIVERS, QUE.—Sawmill of Gres Falls Company destroyed, May 14.

EBURNE, B.C.—Large portion of the Red Cedar sawmill destroyed, May 11. Loss unknown.

LINWOOD, ONT.—W. A. Bundy's store badly damaged, May 15. Origin, unknown. Loss partly covered by insurance.

PETROLEA, ONT.—Disastrous fire occurred at Petrolea Flour Mills, May 17. Interior completely destroyed. Loss very heavy.

NAPANEE, ONT.—Rear of Aldrich fruit store on Dundas street, and G. W. Boyes' store gutted, May 11. Both occupants insured.

MONTREAL, QUE.—Four tenements were damaged and the rear sheds destroyed in a fire which swept from No. 2181 to 2191a Cartier street, May 18. Origin, incendiary.

Harry Robinson's garment stock at 520 St. Lawrence Boulevard, damaged to extent of \$2,000, May 12. Insurance, \$28,000.

Fire in Chemical Works of J. Cowan, Ltd., did damage estimated at several hundred dollars, May 17. Origin, defect in a sulphur pot and combustion.

ST. THOMAS, ONT.—Plant and equipment of Rodney Woodenware Company totally destroyed, May 11, with loss of \$35,000 partly covered by insurance.

Heavy damage done to stock of Brewsters, Ltd., in a fire which originated in a basement, May 11. Premises of H. H. & J. Dowler, the 25th Regiment and the Home Bank were also damaged. Brewsters' loss will be \$10,000, covered by insurance.

COBALT, ONT.—Blacksmith shop and shaft house of Chambers-Ferland mine destroyed, May 16. Damage estimated at \$7,000 with about \$4,000 insurance.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—Furniture storehouses on Arlington street and Portage avenue gutted by fire, May 12. Damage, \$20,000. Insurance small. Origin, unknown.

TORONTO, ONT.—Factory of National Mattress Felt & Batting Company, on Gerrard street, considerably damaged, May 18. Stock and machinery damage, \$20,000, fully covered by insurance.

Williams Cafe, at 179 Yonge street, gutted, May 16. Damage, \$1,000. Origin, incendiary.

The home of Amos Fry, 78 Melville street, damaged, May 16. Damage to contents \$300 and to building \$200. Origin, coal oil lamp exploded.

BELLEVILLE, ONT.—Considerable damage to Albert Johnstone's dancing academy, Bank of Commerce building, May 17. Water caused loss to other tenants, including the Consolidated Rubber Company's stock of footwear. Origin, oil stove.

COLBURN, ONT.—Fire which threatened village May 14, involved the following: D. Morrow's livery block containing two residences and a laundry, and curling rink; J. Reece's implement store; livery owned by P. G. Ireland and occupied by Jas. Peebles as a butcher shop and residence; another owned by F. L. Webb and occupied by C. Robinson as a store and dwelling; and a second building owned by Mr. Webb and occupied as a dwelling by Mr. G. M. Peebles. Loss \$25,000. Partial insurance.

FIRE IN UNOCCUPIED RESIDENCE.

A fire insurance case now before the Montreal courts raises a number of interesting issues. D. Anderson sues the Norwich Union and the Scottish Union & National companies for the amount of two policies issued on a residence owned by Anderson at Longueuil which was destroyed by fire in July, 1906.

Anderson represents that in taking out the policies, his intention was made perfectly clear that the insurance was to cover a summer residence, and it was generally stated in the first policy that the residence was to be generally vacated from October till May each year. Hence claims plaintiff, it was clearly understood that the policies covered a summer residence.

The companies oppose the action on several grounds. In the first place, by the terms of the policies, they say, plaintiff was bound to give due notice of loss within 60 days; he did not give such notice, say defendants, until nine months had expired. Though the first policy stated that, generally, the house was to be unoccupied from October till May, plaintiff could not read such a condition into the second policy; anyway, the fire had taken place in July, and the premises were then, and had been for a long time previous to that time, unoccupied. The supposition, even in virtue of the clause cited by plaintiff, was that the premises would be occupied between May and October. The policies specifically stated, according to the companies, that they would be void if the premises were unoccupied for a period of ten days, or if hazard were increased—and the companies contend that the mere fact of unoccupancy did increase the hazard.

FIREPROOF BUILDINGS.

Insurance Commissioner Young, of North Carolina, says that there is much discussion as to fireproof buildings and that very properly an attempt is being made all over the country to erect a better class of buildings and to make them as near fireproof as possible. He says that this tends to and no doubt in time will greatly reduce the fire waste.

Commissioner Young says: "Frequently it is attempted to discount the value of fireproof buildings because of the fires that take place in them; much of this talk recently arising on account of the Edison fire. The truth of the business is it must be borne in mind that fireproof buildings or even slow burning buildings will not accomplish all. Attention must be given to looking after and caring for the contents. The contents of a fireproof building can burn, and will, just as kindling wood will burn up in a stove when a fire is set to it."

The Merchants' and Employers' Guarantee and Accident Company has been authorised by the Dominion Insurance Department to transact automobile insurance in the Province of Quebec.

* * * *

A London exchange informs us that Miss Muriel Dodd, the holder of the Canadian ladies' golf championship and ex-lady golf champion for Great Britain, is one of those who have temporarily joined the clerical staff of the State Assurance Company, of Liverpool, in place of the men who have left the office for the front.

PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY

LIMITED

Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1914

The Directors have the pleasure of submitting their Report on the business of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1914, the 133rd year of the Company's existence, together with the Accounts duly audited.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The net premiums amounted to **\$7,141,855** and the net losses to **\$4,002,930** or **56** per cent. of the premiums. The expenses and commission together amounted to **\$2,790,860**, being **39** per cent. of the premiums. A profit is shown in this department of **\$348,065**, which with the receipts for interest of **\$320,215**, makes a total of **\$668,280** to be carried to profit and loss.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

During the year **1,856** Life policies were issued, assuring **\$7,257,535** with new premiums of **\$327,600**. Re-assurances were effected with other companies for **\$923,820** at premiums of **\$34,955**. The net new assurances were thus **\$6,333,715**, and the net new premium income **\$292,645**, including **\$40,890** of single premiums.

Two hundred and twenty-seven immediate annuities were granted for **\$65,590** per annum, of which **\$1,890** per annum was re-assured, the net consideration money received being **\$628,105**. Fourteen deferred and contingent annuities for **\$6,625** per annum at premiums of **\$6,910** were also granted.

Claims for the aggregate sum of **\$3,112,345** arose by the death of **568** persons assured under **694** policies, and a further sum of **\$610,730** was paid in respect of endowment assurances matured. The amount paid in claims was within the expectation. Forty-three annuitants, in receipt of **\$16,260** per annum, died during the year.

The income of this department for the year was **\$6,440,130**, and the outgoings were **\$6,499,410**, (including the special item for depreciation and the amount transferred to Profit and Loss referred to in the next paragraph.) The Life Assurance funds at the close of the year stood at **\$54,970,945**. The rate of interest calculated upon the average funds of the year was **4.12** per cent. after deduction of income tax.

The quinquennial valuation of the Law Life funds was made as at the close of the year, on the same basis as on the last occasion and in accordance with the Transfer Agreement of the 13th December, 1909. After writing **\$1,161,110** off the Life fund, thus putting the Stock Exchange securities on the level of estimated market values on 31st December, 1914, the valuation disclosed an available surplus of **\$1,572,170**, of which surplus the sum of **\$274,260** was transferred to Profit and Loss as the shareholders' proportion of the Law Life profits, and **\$1,297,910** was apportioned to the policyholders. Equivalent allotments of reversionary bonus have been made in respect of all policies entitled to participate.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

The operations of the year resulted in a total trading profit from Fire, Accident and Marine Accounts of **\$605,790**, which with **\$274,260** the shareholders' proportion of the Law Life profits for the quinquennium 1910-1914, makes a total of **\$850,050**. This amount has been passed to profit and loss, in addition to **\$790,505** for interest.

After payment of dividends and the interest on the Debenture Stocks, amounting to **\$1,035,370**, the Directors have applied **\$670,000** in writing down the Securities in the Fire, Marine and Law Life Guarantee accounts to the estimated market price at 31st December, 1914, leaving a balance of **\$1,252,470** to be carried to the credit of next year's account.

An interim dividend of **85** cents per share was paid in October last, and the Directors recommend payment on 1st May next of a final dividend of **\$1.10** per share, making a total payment of **\$1.95** per share for the year 1914. All dividends are subject to deduction of Income Tax.

FUNDS OF THE COMPANY ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1914

Fire Funds (including General Reserve).....	\$ 9,250,000
Life and Capital Redemption Funds.....	57,233,825
Marine Funds.....	3,301,395
Employers' Liability, Accident and General Funds.....	520,220
Profit and Loss Account.....	1,252,470
Capital Paid up.....	2,114,275
Debenture Stock Funds.....	6,389,750
	\$80,061,935
Provision for Outstanding Liabilities.....	2,227,785
Total Assets as per Balance Sheet.....	\$82,289,720

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1914

LIABILITIES	
CAPITAL (fully subscribed).....	\$16,053,250
In 309,755 \$50 Shares, \$5 paid.....	1,548,775
In 113,100 \$5 Shares, fully paid ("Pelican" Shares).....	565,500
	\$ 2,114,275
Fire Insurance Funds.....	9,250,000
Marine Insurance Funds.....	3,301,395
Employers' Liability, Accident and General Insurance Funds.....	520,220
Profit and Loss Account.....	1,252,470
	\$16,438,360
4 % Debenture Stock (Law Life) Do. (1911).....	\$5,000,000 1,389,750
	6,389,750
Interest on Debenture Stocks accrued but not due.....	37,865
Claims admitted or intimated but not paid (Fire).....	663,220
Outstanding Accounts— Fire Department.....	93,860
Accident Departments.....	56,830
Marine Department.....	334,470
Dividends.....	2,465
Debenture Stock Interest.....	835
Bills payable (Fire Department).....	675
	\$24,018,330
Life Department Funds and Outstanding Liabilities as per separate Balance Sheet....	58,271,390
	\$82,289,720

\$5 taken as equivalent of £1 sterling.

ASSETS	
Mortgages on Property within the United Kingdom.....	\$ 2,220,105
Loans on Life Interests.....	496,610
Loans on Reversions.....	162,525
Loans on Stocks and Shares.....	29,295
Investments (at Book Values):—	
British Government Securities.....	7,035
Municipal and County Securities, United Kingdom.....	7,350
Indian and Colonial Government Securities.....	203,425
Indian and Colonial Provincial Securities.....	172,050
Indian and Colonial Municipal Securities.....	842,535
Foreign Government Securities.....	1,352,810
Foreign Provincial Securities.....	440,695
Foreign Municipal Securities.....	1,885,250
Railway and other Debentures and Debenture Stocks, Home and Foreign.....	6,257,675
Railway and other Preference and Guar- anteed Stocks.....	1,130,330
Railway and other Ordinary Stocks.....	1,011,365
Freehold Ground Rents.....	131,800
House Property.....	2,521,400
Salvage Corps Premises (Company's Share) Life Interests.....	98,145 35,585
Reversions.....	18,625
Agents' Balances.....	3,340,240
Outstanding Premiums (Accident Depart- ments).....	30,220
Outstanding Interest, Dividends and Rents (less Income Tax).....	15,400
Interest accrued but not payable (less Income Tax).....	192,445
Bills receivable.....	78,615
Cash—On deposit.....	158,205
In hand and on current account.....	1,178,595
	\$24,018,330
Life Department Assets, as per separate Balance Sheet.....	58,271,390
	\$82,289,720

Head Office for Canada: 100 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal

R. MacD. PATERSON and J. B. PATERSON, Joint Managers



The Employers' Liability

Assurance Corporation Limited

" " " OF LONDON, ENGLAND " " "

TRANSACTS:

Personal Accident, Health, Liability,
Fidelity Guarantee and Fire Insurance.

Most Liberal Policies Issued

Offices: **MONTREAL, TORONTO**

Gen. Manager for Canada & Newfoundland, CHARLES W. I. WOODLAND
JOHN JENKINS, Fire Manager.

Canadian
Government
Deposit over
\$1,340,000

STANDS FIRST
in the liberality of its Pol-
icy Contracts, in financial
strength, and in the liber-
ality of its loss settlements

THE CANADA ACCIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: Commercial Union Building, MONTREAL

CAPITAL \$500,000.00

Personal Accident, Sickness, Plate-Glass, Guarantee and Liability
Insurance.

Board of Directors:

S. H. EWING, President J. S. N. DOUGALL, Vice-President
HON. N. CURRY, JAMES MCGREGOR, J. K. OSBORNE, T. H. HUDSON

T. H. HUDSON, J. WM. MCKENZIE, Joint Managers.

Branches: MONTREAL VANCOUVER CALGARY REGINA

FOUNDED 1871

The OCEAN ACCIDENT & GUARANTEE CORPORATION, Limited of LONDON, England

Accident, Health, Employers' Liability, Guarantee and Plate Glass Insurance

UNRIVALLED SECURITY

LIBERAL POLICIES

ASSETS EXCEED . . . \$16,400,000

CLAIMS PAID, over . . . \$50,000,000

Canadian Head Office . . . TORONTO, Ontario

CHARLES H. NEELY General Manager.

WHY NOT HAVE THE BEST ?

The Globe Indemnity Company of Canada

Head Office, MONTREAL.

formerly--The Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Company.

DIRECTORS --J. Gardner Thompson, President. Lewis Laing, Vice-President. A. G. Dent, W. Molson MacPherson,
T. J. Drummond, Sir Alexandre Lacoste, Martial Chevallier, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.

JOHN EMO, General Manager & Secretary.

ROBERT WELCH, Assistant Manager.

Transacts ACCIDENT INSURANCE, SICKNESS INSURANCE, LIABILITY INSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, BURGLARY INSURANCE, GUARANTEE INSURANCE.

Policies issued by this Company are the most liberal and up-to-date issued in Canada, free from unnecessary restrictions
and conditions.

All policies guaranteed by the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co., Ltd.; assets over Sixty-Five Million
Dollars (\$65,000,000.00.)

Traffic Returns.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.				
Year to date	1913	1914	1915	Decrease
April 30..	\$41,495,000	\$33,813,000	\$27,275,000	\$6,538,000
Week ending	1913	1914	1915	Decrease
May 7..	2,572,000	2,119,000	1,594,000	525,000
" 14..	2,627,000	2,233,000	1,604,000	629,000

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.				
Year to date	1913	1914	1915	Decrease
April 30..	\$17,175,648	\$16,110,787	\$14,755,831	\$1,354,956
Week ending	1913	1914	1915	Decrease
May 7..	\$1,060,639	\$978,178	\$863,195	\$114,983
" 14..	1,104,297	945,032	922,106	22,976

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.				
Year to date	1913	1914	1915	Decrease
April 30..	\$6,343,300	\$6,038,800	\$4,863,900	\$1,174,900
Week ending	1913	1914	1915	Decrease
May 7..	\$472,400	\$423,400	\$300,500	\$122,900
" 14..	480,200	407,200	245,700	161,500

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.				
Year to date	1913	1914	1915	Increase
April 30..	\$2,016,734	\$2,889,110	\$3,005,371	\$116,261
Week ending	1913	1914	1915	
May 7....	\$160,189	171,704	171,796	92

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY.				
Week ending	1914	1915	Decrease	
May 2.....	\$54,809	\$49,672	\$5,137	
" 9.....	56,976	54,065	2,911	
" 16.....	52,058	51,232	826	

DULUTH SUPERIOR TRACTION CO.				
Year to date	1913	1914	1915	Decrease
May 7.....	\$23,028	\$24,094	\$20,212	\$3,882
" 14.....	23,134	24,138	19,629	4,509

MONEY RATES.

	To-day	Last Week
Call money in Montreal.....	6-64%	6-64%
" " Toronto.....	6-64%	6-64%
" " New York.....	2%	2%
" " London.....	11-14%	11-14%
Bank of England rate.....	5%	5%

CANADIAN BANK CLEARINGS.

	Week ending May 20, 1915	Week ending May 13, 1915	Week ending May 21, 1914	Week ending May 22, 1913
Montreal..	\$48,906,035	\$47,334,631	\$56,460,723	\$62,064,216
Toronto...	34,908,036	37,547,258	44,740,815	44,811,748
Winnipeg..	20,276,604	21,957,677
Ottawa....	3,928,462	3,559,781	4,161,016	3,792,927

Montreal Tramways Company
SUBURBAN TIME TABLE, 1915

Lachine :

From Post Office—
10 min. service 5.40 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. 10 min. service 4 p.m. to 7.10 p.m.
20 " " 8.00 " 4 p.m. " " 7.10 p.m. to 12.00 mid.

From Lachine—
10 min. service 5.30 a.m. to 5.50 a.m. 10 min. service 4 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.
20 " " 5.50 " 9.00 " " " 8.00 p.m. to 12.10 a.m.
10 " " 9.00 " 4 p.m. " " Extra last car at 12.50 a.m.

Sault aux Recollet and St. Vincent de Paul:

From St. Denis to St. Vincent—
15 min. service 5.15 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. 30 min. service 8.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
20 " " 8.00 " 4.00 p.m. " " Car to Henderson only 12.00 mid.
15 " " 4.00 " 7.00 p.m. " " Car to St. Vincent 12.40 a.m.
20 " " 7.00 " 8.00 " " " "

From St. Vincent to St. Denis—
15 min. service 5.45 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. 30 min. service 8.30 p.m. to 11.35 p.m.
20 " " 8.30 " 4.30 p.m. " " Car from Henderson to St. Denis
15 " " 4.30 p.m. 7.30 " " 12.20 a.m.
20 " " 7.30 " 8.30 " " " Car from St. Vincent to St. Denis
1.10 a.m.

Cartierville:

From Snowdon's Junction— 30 min. service 5.30 a.m. to 8.40 p.m.
40 " " 8.40 p.m. to 12.00 mid.
From Cartierville - 20 " " 5.40 a.m. to 9.00 p.m.
40 " " 9.00 p.m. to 12.30 a.m.

Mountain :

From Park Avenue and Mount Royal—
20 min. service 5.40 a.m. to 12.00 midnight
From Victoria Avenue—
20 min. service 5.50 a.m. to 12.30 a.m.
From Victoria Avenue to Snowdon, —
10 minutes service 5.50 a.m. to 8.50 p.m.

Bout de l'Île :

30 min. service 5.00 a.m. to 12.00 midnight.

Tetrautville :

15 min. service 5.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. 15 min. service 3.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.
30 min. service 9.00 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. 30 min. service 7.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Pointe aux Trembles :

15 min. service 5.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. 30 min. service 7.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.
30 " " 9.00 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. 60 " " 11.00 p.m. to 1.00 a.m.
15 " " 8.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.

OF MUTUAL INTEREST

Two of the world's greatest life assurance companies, billionaires both, have recently been changed to a mutual basis,—why?

One reason is that under the mutual system every policyholder has a voice in the administration of affairs. The system is more democratic.

Again, under the mutual system there is no danger of a company running foul of the rocks of private interest. The mutual is therefore popular.

Still another reason is that under the mutual system the dividends are paid to those whose money created them. The mutual is more equitable.

We predict that some of our Canadian giants will follow suit and reorganize themselves on the same popular basis as that on which stands

The Mutual Life Assurance Co.

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INSURANCE COMPANY
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Head Office - - - TORONTO

Assets	- - - -	\$863,554.52
Surplus to Policyholders	- - - -	433,061.40
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TABLES OF COMPOUND INTEREST

for each rate between $\frac{3}{4}$ and 10 per cent per annum proceeding by intervals of one-eighth, and from 1 year to 100 years. I. Present value of £1 receivable at the end of each year. II. Present value of £1 per annum receivable at the end of each year. III. Amount of £1 at the end of each year. IV. Amount of £1 per annum at the end of each year.

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