

The Chronicle

Banking, Insurance and Finance

ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1881

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COMMODITY PRICES AND WAR DEBT.

There is little doubt that Canada has gained considerably, from a financial and economic standpoint, as a result of the war. Foodstuffs and other staple primary commodities, for which war increases the demand and sends up the price, are our principal products. In response to a keen demand both for these, and for many lines of our manufactures, there has been a large increase in our productive capacity, and our industrial plant has been considerably developed as regards machinery and equipment, and probably also as regards operative and managerial skill and adaptability. The amount of increased wealth accruing to the country through the war-time development of our export trade, and the incentive which has been given to production of all kinds that under other conditions might have been indefinitely delayed, probably more than offsets the increase in the national debt, arising as a result of our war expenditures, and the potential economic value of the lives lost, or rendered inefficient producers.

* * *

Looking ahead to the conclusion of the war, some of the possibilities, as they appear to careful students of the economic situation, can be briefly indicated. There is the likelihood that commodity prices will, generally speaking, continue at a high level. The almost universal expansion of credit and inflation of currency, it is pointed out, will not immediately disappear, and several other causes of high prices will continue. An almost world-wide demand for raw materials is suggested, not merely to repair the destruction wrought in the fighting areas, but also to bring up to the standard existing before the war, the machinery and equipment of production and transport, which have been over-worked or perforce neglected during the war period, and to resume the work of repair, betterment and improvement in other directions. Another factor which it is considered will have an effect in keeping up commodity prices is a higher standard of living among the mass of the working classes in all countries, brought about by high wages and war expenditures. In this connection, it is to be remembered that the phenomenon of war time prosperity among the mass of the working classes is not confined to this continent and Great Britain, but is also in evidence in France, and apparently also to some extent in Germany.

* * *

How such a course of development as that suggested will re-act upon Canada is pointed out

in an interesting study of finance after the war appearing in the current issue of the "Round Table." It is obvious that with high commodity prices, a debtor country will pay the interest charges it owes abroad with a less amount of commodities than when commodity prices are low. Similarly, a creditor country will receive less commodities in payment of the interest due it when commodity prices are high than when they are low. Canada is a debtor country and with high commodity prices after the war, will be able to pay the interest it owes abroad with less quantities of commodities than before. The "Round Table" thinks that in Canada's case the rise in commodity prices will more than counterbalance any increase in terms of money in the amount of the external debt. "Before the war," the Round Table remarks, "Canada's indebtedness to external investors may be put in round figures at five thousand million dollars, carrying an interest charge of two hundred and fifty million dollars yearly. It is doubtful if the external debt of Canada has been increased much, even in terms of money, during the war. For the external loans contracted by Canada in the United States are probably offset by the extent to which private liabilities due from Canada to the United Kingdom have been paid off during the war. The external interest charge on the Canadian community will therefore be the same reckoned in money, but reckoned in commodities it will be much less than before."

* * *

The "Round Table" is possibly optimistic in the suggestion that Canada's external debt has not increased during the war. Since August, 1914, Canada's borrowings in the United States, plus \$112,000,000 borrowed from the British Government for war purposes, and since funded, are, exclusive of short term loans already repaid, probably little short of \$600,000,000. Against this is to be set the liquidation of private liabilities mentioned by the "Round Table," which undoubtedly involved a substantial amount, a certain amount of buying back of sterling bonds, taking over of mortgage loans hitherto held in Great Britain, and the purchase of such securities as the Anglo-French loan, etc. Then there is the borrowing from the British Government for the payment of the expenses and equipment of Canadian troops overseas, which is about offset to date apparently by the Canadian Government's credits to the British Government, running to about \$350,000,000. Additionally, there

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BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 100 YEARS (1817-1917)

Capital Paid up, \$16,000,000 Rest, \$16,000,000 Undivided Profits, \$1,557,034
 Total Assets - - - \$386,806,887

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 Collections at all points throughout the world undertaken at favourable rates.
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 This Bank, with its Branches at every important point in Canada, offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general banking business.

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CHICAGO: 108 South La Salle Street.	SPOKANE, Washington.
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Paid-up Capital - \$15,000,000
 Rest - - - 13,500,000

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 SIR JOHN AIRD, General Manager.
 H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager.

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Great Britain—London. Mexico—Mexico City.
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Agents and Correspondents throughout the World

The Molsons Bank

148th DIVIDEND

The Shareholders of the Molson's Bank are hereby notified that a Dividend of TWO AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. (being at the rate of Eleven per cent. per annum) upon the capital stock has been declared for the current quarter, and that the same will be payable at the office of the Bank, in Montreal, and at the Branches, on and after the

FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, to Shareholders of record on 15th September 1917.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held at its banking house, in this City, on MONDAY, the 5th of NOVEMBER next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

By the order of the Board,

EDWARD C. PRATT,
 General Manager.

Montreal, 21st August, 1917.

The Chronicle

Banking, Insurance and Finance

ESTABLISHED 1881. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.
 F. WILSON-SMITH, ARTHUR H. ROWLAND,
 Proprietor. Editor.

Office:

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

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1917.

THREE YEARS' WAR BANKING.

A rise of over \$504,000,000 in assets, and a corresponding increase in liabilities, measure roundly the effect of three years' war upon the accounts of the Canadian banking institutions. This enormous expansion of over 32 per cent. in the case of assets, arising as a consequence of the immense and rapid disbursements of borrowed funds and the remarkable increase in the prices of commodities, is in point of fact the result of no more than two years of war banking. Following the financial upheaval at the outbreak of hostilities and the subsequent stagnation in Canadian trade and development, the assets of the Canadian banks decreased in the first twelve months of war by nearly \$10,000,000 from \$1,568,174,983 to \$1,558,870,279 and their liabilities declined correspondingly. Change came with the rapid development of shell-making and other war industries, and an increasing demand at rising prices for Canadian foodstuffs, a demand that in the case of wheat and flour was first satisfied by the magnificent crops of 1915. Between July, 1915 and July, 1916, the second year of war, stimulated by these developments and the important credit operations which began to be undertaken for account of the British Government, the assets of the banks were expanded no less than \$282,000,000 from \$1,558,870,279 at July, 1915, to \$1,841,266,589 at July, 1916. In the third year of war, assets were expanded, and liabilities correspondingly, a further \$231,000,000 to \$2,072,686,194, at July 31st last. Possibly the falling off in the amount of increase in the third year, compared with the second twelve months, is accounted for by the drain upon the banks' resources arising from the very large purchases by Canada in the United States.

PRINCIPAL CHANGES.

The appended figures show the principal items of the bank statements for July, 1917 and July, 1914, and indicate graphically the extent of the changes in bank balance sheets arising from the war:—

	July, 1917.	July, 1914.
Circulation.....	\$ 154,692,268	\$ 94,815,561
Demand Deposits.....	450,849,356	346,854,051
Notice Deposits.....	929,442,340	671,214,125
Total Public Deposits.....	1,380,291,696	1,018,068,176
Foreign Deposits.....	183,846,718	95,873,092
Total Liabilities.....	1,827,273,169	1,323,252,452

Specie.....	\$72,242,843	\$51,414,353
Dominion Notes.....	122,743,664	90,514,856
Central Gold Reserve.....	50,220,000	4,400,000
Securities Held.....	375,843,952	100,726,968
Call Loans in Canada.....	71,376,788	68,441,816
Foreign Call Loans.....	151,875,676	125,545,287
Canadian Current Loans.....	829,560,700	840,198,625
Foreign Current Loans.....	90,253,882	48,013,052
Total Assets.....	2,072,686,194	1,568,174,983

The three years' growth in circulation, it will be seen, reaches practically \$60,000,000 or over 60 per cent. The bulk of this additional circulation has been provided for by deposits in the Central Gold Reserve, which have increased almost \$46,000,000 in the three years, and in fact were enlarged by \$31,000,000 in the last twelve-months. The present scale of taxation upon the banks' circulation makes "excess" circulation in the manner followed before the establishment of the Central Gold Reserves, a somewhat unprofitable operation, hence the extensive use of the Central Gold Reserves to meet additional requirements. Demand deposits are \$104,000,000 larger than in 1914 at \$450,849,356—\$110,000,000 larger than in 1915. Notice deposits have increased \$258,000,000 from \$671,214,125 to \$929,442,340. Their growth in the first twelve months was \$20,000,000; in the second twelve months, \$98,000,000; in the third, \$140,000,000. Total deposits by the Canadian public are thus \$1,380,291,696 against \$1,018,068,176 three years ago.

GROWTH OF SECURITY HOLDINGS.

In connection with this great increase in deposits should be read the figures of the securities held by the banks. In the growth of these from \$100,726,968 in July, 1914, to \$375,843,952 at the present time is reflected the energetic efforts of the banks in war financing. The great bulk of this increase of \$275,000,000 undoubtedly represents war securities, and of the total at present held, a very large proportion are short-dated or comparatively short-dated bills of the Canadian and British Governments. It should be noted that much of the regular supply of funds by the Canadian Government to the Munitions Board, has only been possible through the action of the banks in making temporary loans to the Dominion Government, in anticipation of the long-term issues made from time to time. During the summer months, the banks have thus lent the Canadian Government \$75,000,000 in anticipation of the long-term loan which is now foreshadowed for November. Thus the credits given by the banks from time to time to both the Canadian and British Governments have been vital factors in the financing of war activities in Canada, and through making those activities feasible, by a process of inflation, corrected from time to time, have also made possible those deposits by the public, which have developed so notably in the past two years.

LOAN ACCOUNTS.

The virtual doubling of the banks' foreign deposits, and also of foreign current loans reflects largely, doubtless, activity in West Indian production and trade consequent upon the war. Call loans in Canada, after being as high as \$87,355,648 in July, 1916, are now down to within \$3,000,000 of their level in July, 1914. On the other hand Canadian current loans which in the first two years decreased

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The Bank of British North America

Established in 1836. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840

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

Head Office in Canada:

140 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

H. B. MACKENZIE, General Manager.

Statement to the Dominion Govern-
ment (Condensed) 31st August, 1917.

LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC.

Notes in Circulation	\$ 5,323,922
Deposits	51,126,131
Other Liabilities	1,687,910
	<u>\$58,137,963</u>

ASSETS.

Cash on Hand and in Banks	\$11,000,888
Deposit with Government o/a Note Circulation	245,822
Government, Municipal and other Securities	11,856,678
Call and Short Loans	5,829,321
Current Loans and Discounts and other Assets	36,213,983
Bank Premises	2,351,592
	<u>\$67,498,284</u>

Every Description of Banking Business
Transacted.

Savings Department at Every Branch.
Highest Current Rates of Interest
Allowed on Savings Accounts.

G. B. GERRARD, Manager,
MONTREAL BRANCH

The Merchants Bank of Canada

Head Office - MONTREAL

Capital Paid-up - - - \$7,000,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits 7,421,292
Total Deposits - - - 92,102,072
Total Assets - - - 121,130,558

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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Capital Paid Up - - - \$7,000,000
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President

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Government, Municipal
and other High Class
Securities Bought and
Sold.

Correspondence Invited

ADDRESS

THE MANAGER, BOND
DEPARTMENT, TORONTO.

BANK UNDER NO LEGAL OBLIGATION TO HOLDER OF CHEQUE.

A point of banking law of decided general interest was adjudicated upon by Mr. Justice Archer in the Montreal Superior Court a few days ago. Judge Archer ruled that "a cheque, like a bill of exchange, does not operate as an assignment of funds in the hands of the drawee available for the payment thereof, and a holder cannot sue the bank on the cheque."

The case in question was that of Joseph Fereol Dubreuil vs. the Bank of Montreal. In May last the Rev. Solomon Daniel gave to Mr. Dubreuil, the plaintiff, a cheque for \$100 on the Bank of Montreal Savings' Department. Dubreuil duly endorsed the cheque and presented it at the Bank for payment. Although the Rev. Mr. Daniel had sufficient funds in the bank to meet payment of the cheque, the Bank, without giving any reason whatsoever, refused to pay to Mr. Dubreuil the amount named on the cheque.

Mr. Dubreuil thereupon took action in the Superior Court seeking to recover the money from the Bank in this way. The Bank at once inscribed in law against the action, submitting that as a matter of law the plaintiff had no right of action against the Bank—that the only person, if any who could have any legal right to complain of the refusal of the Bank to either accept or pay the cheque would be the Rev. Solomon Daniel, who was not a party to the present action.

Judge Archer decided in favour of the Bank, dismissing plaintiff's action.

A SIMILAR POINT

A similar point to that raised in this interesting case is the subject of one of the questions and answers in "Canadian Banking Practise," published by THE CHRONICLE. Where legal points were involved in these questions, the advice of counsel was sought, the legal adviser for a considerable time being Mr. Z. A. Lash, K.C., one of the foremost authorities on banking law in Canada. The question and answer in point read as follows:—

REFUSAL OF BANK TO PAY CUSTOMER'S CHEQUE FOR WHICH THERE ARE FUNDS.

Question 524.—May the teller of a bank refuse to cash a cheque which is correct in every particular and for which there are funds? The case in mind is one where the teller had accidentally become aware that it was the drawer's intention to order the bank not to pay, but the teller knew of no reason why the drawer should stop payment, and no such notice had been received by the bank when the cheque was presented.

Answer.—As the customer who drew the cheque is the only person who would have any right to complain of its refusal, although not formally notified, the refusal was in order. We think the teller took the risk of the drawer changing his mind, and of making the bank liable for having refused a cheque for which there were funds.

The Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board has put into force a new regulation requiring provision of first-aid appliances and service by all employers having more than 15 and less than 300 workmen usually employed, and directing notices to be posted up calling attention to the danger of neglecting injuries.

CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY'S REPORT.

The sixth annual report of the Canadian Locomotive Company Limited, appearing on another page, constitutes a satisfactory record of progress and indicates highly encouraging conditions for the current year. Profits for the twelve months ended June 30th last were \$721,255 compared with \$574,212 in the preceding year, a gain of \$150,000. It is stated that munitions have played a comparatively minor part in profit production, the developments of the locomotive industry having been mainly responsible for the satisfactory enlargement in profits now reported. After allowances for bond interest and sinking fund, absorbing \$105,000, the transfer of \$25,000 to reserve for special replacements and \$100,000 to general depreciation reserve, the balance of \$491,254 is equal to 32.7 per cent. on the outstanding \$1,500,000 preferred stock. The preferred dividend takes \$105,000 leaving a balance of \$386,254, equal to 19.3 per cent. on the \$2,000,000 outstanding common stock, against 8.07 per cent. in the year preceding. The balance forward at credit of profit and loss account is increased to \$690,577 compared with \$304,322 a year ago. A dividend upon the common stock at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum has been inaugurated since the close of the last financial year, the first quarterly payment being made on October 1st. That the dividend policy thus adopted has ample justification is shown in the profit and loss figures given above, as well as by the statements of the President regarding the business on hand.

It is to be noted also that the balance sheet indicates an improved position as regards working capital. Current assets of \$1,340,929 show comparatively little change from \$1,336,699 a year ago. However, the current liabilities, which were \$998,434 in 1916, have been reduced to \$554,517. This reduction has been made through the payment of bank advances which, in the 1916 report, amounted to \$581,500. Accounts payable are about \$138,000 higher. The surplus of current assets over current liabilities increased from \$338,265 to \$786,412 during the year.

The statement of the president (Mr. Aemilius Jarvis) shows that prospects for the current twelve months are of a highly satisfactory character. Contracts on hand for locomotives and locomotive parts amount to \$3,925,400 and contracts for munitions to \$199,600, thus showing a total amount of work ahead of \$4,125,000, all placed at satisfactory prices. From the present outlook of the locomotive situation in Canada, it is considered certain that the plant will be kept fully occupied for several years to come.

In view of the very satisfactory condition of the company's affairs, it is not surprising that at the recent annual meeting shareholders showed no desire to make a change in the management, as seemed to be indicated in some press dispatches a few weeks ago. The holders of preferred stock have doubtless not forgotten the loyalty of the President (now chairman of the board), Mr. Aemilius Jarvis, when in 1911 he put in over \$100,000 of his own money to make good an error of the auditors in the statement put out when his firm offered the preferred stock to the public.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Paid up \$12,500,000 Reserves \$14,300,000
Assets \$270,000,000

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360 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

35 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica and Venezuela

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Branches in Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, St. Kitts, Trinidad, British Guiana and British Honduras.

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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

Head Office: TORONTO

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W. D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager

The LONDON ENGLAND BRANCH
of THE DOMINION BANK

at 73 Cornhill, E.C., conducts a General Banking and Foreign Exchange Business and has ample facilities for handling collections and remittances from Canada.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Head Office: TORONTO, Canada.

ASSETS - - - \$73,000,000.00

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WILLIAM STONE, JOHN MACDONALD, LT. COL. A. E. GOODERHAM,
BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. S. MEIGHEN, J. L. ENGLEHART, WM. I. GEAR,
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THOS. F. HOW, General Manager
JOHN R. LAMB, Supt. of Branches. D. C. GRANT, Chief Inspector.

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CHICAGO—First National Bank.
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Incorporated 1855.

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Savings accounts for small or large sums invited at all branches of this Bank.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

INCORPORATED 1832.

CAPITAL \$6,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND 12,000,000.00
TOTAL ASSETS over 100,000,000.00

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

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

Original Charter 1854

Branches and Connections throughout Canada.

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Transportation Building, St. James Street
Hochelaga Branch, Cor. Davidson and Ontario Streets.

Verdun Branch, 1315 Wellington Street.



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ESTABLISHED 1874

Capital Paid-Up
\$4,000,000

Rest \$4,750,000

95 BRANCHES
in
CANADA

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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JOHN B. FRASER, Vice-President.

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SIR GEORGE BURN
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HON. GEORGE GORDON
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Interest added half-yearly to Savings Balances.
Prudent people gradually build up savings funds, and are thus prepared for the opportunities or necessities of the future.

INSUFFICIENT FIRE INSURANCE.

The matter of insufficient fire insurance is of more than ordinary moment at the present time. The great enlargement within a comparatively short space of time, of values of buildings, machinery and stocks of all kinds of commodities, has rendered fire insurance arrangements made in more normal days, to some extent obsolete. An adjustment of fire insurance in accordance with existing values is an universal necessity. Even the ordinary householder would find that the cost of restoration of his dwelling and its contents, were they destroyed by fire, would be materially larger than it would have been even a few years ago. It is to be feared that many people who now believe that they are properly covered against the fire risk, are in reality inadequately covered. Moreover, realization of these facts is by no means general, and brokers and agents will perform good service in calling the attention of their clients to the urgency of this matter.

UNDER-INSURANCE OF RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS

Another aspect of under-insurance, which while not new, remains of great importance is that connected with buildings and other property held in trust for religious and other purposes. It has long been a notorious fact that much property of this kind in Canada is grossly under-insured, and the record of fires appearing in these columns from time to time reveals cases where this foolish policy has resulted in exceedingly heavy financial losses to those concerned. Not to go too far back, the case may be mentioned of a seminary in New Brunswick destroyed last winter. This had just been completed at a cost of \$125,000 but only \$55,000 insurance was carried. A church fire in the province of Quebec last year resulted in a property loss of \$300,000; the insurance was \$60,000. These figures speak for themselves of the magnitude of the financial loss. The loss involved by the policy of insufficient insurance does not, of course, fall merely upon those who are in the position of trustees of the property concerned, but is sustained by the whole community interested in the property through use or maintenance. Replacement of buildings of this character, under present conditions is naturally a much more expensive business than their original erection, a fact which should be an additional incentive to those officially in charge of them to see that fire insurance is of adequate amount. The plea is frequently made, when additional fire insurance is suggested, that means are insufficient. To the outside observer, however, it would appear a somewhat easier task to raise \$200 for fire insurance premiums than \$10,000 to cover a deficiency in fire insurance after a building has been destroyed.

Certainly at this time, when demands upon the purses of the well-intentioned are endless, those actively supporting religious and charitable institutions have some right to expect that their affairs shall be managed in such manner as effectively to guard against the financial losses consequent upon fire.

AN INJURY TO THE WHOLE COMMUNITY

The most serious result which follows the practise of persistent under-insurance is that it injures financially the whole community. Fire insurance is the only method by which the monetary losses

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BANKS' NEW CREDIT TO BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Arrangements have been made whereby the Canadian banks will supply a credit of \$80,000,000 in connection with the marketing of the exportable surplus of wheat, which is to be purchased chiefly by the Imperial Government. The banks will hold the wheat as security until the wheat reaches the seaboard, when they will be repaid by the British Government. It is possible that later on the Canadian Government may be able to relieve the British Government of the necessity of paying cash when wheat is delivered at seaboard, by means of further credits.

THREE YEARS' WAR BANKING.

Continued from page 883.)

\$100,000,000 to \$740,040,741, have increased \$89,500,000 in the third year of the war to \$829,560,700. This phenomenon, in face of the fact that many corporations which formerly were heavy borrowers from the banks, have now greatly strengthened their financial position is to be accounted for by the great rise in prices, so that much larger amounts than in normal times are required to finance a given amount of commodities. Probably also, various ship-building developments are calling for bank loans.

During 1916, 2,763 certificates of authority were issued to insurance agents in the province of Saskatchewan, of which 1,746 covered all classes of insurance, and 1,017 classes other than fire.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

Standard Bank

of CANADA

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NOTICE No. 108

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of THIRTEEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared for the quarter ending October 31st, 1917, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office in this City, and at its branches on and after Thursday, the 1st day of November, 1917, to Shareholders of the 20th October, 1917.

By Order of the Board,

C. H. EASSON

General Manager.

Toronto, September 21st, 1917.

THE GLOBE INDEMNITY COMPANY OF CANADA.

The Globe Indemnity Company of Canada is the successor of the Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Company, which it took over in 1910. The Canadian Railway Accident was started in Ottawa some twenty-two years ago by Mr. John Emo, who continues as general manager and secretary of the Globe Indemnity, Mr. Robert Welch occupying the position of assistant manager. Hitherto, the Globe Indemnity has confined its activities to casualty lines, in which an annual premium income of over \$525,000 has been built up. It is now branching out into fire insurance, an additional Dominion license to transact this business having recently been obtained. The Company has purchased the entire business and assets of the Hamilton Fire Insurance Company. Commencing with this substantial foundation, and enjoying the advantage of progressive management, the Globe Indemnity will no doubt rapidly become as important a factor in Canadian fire insurance as it is at present in casualty insurance.

The Globe Indemnity, as is well known, is owned and controlled by the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, a giant among British insurance organisations. Its fire department will be under the personal supervision of the Company's president, Mr. J. Gardner Thompson, Canadian manager of the Liverpool and London and Globe. He will be assisted by Mr. Lewis Laing as fire manager and by Mr. J. D. Simpson as assistant fire manager.

On another page is published a recent photograph of Mr. Gardner Thompson, whose energy and success as a fire underwriter is indicated by the remarkable record of the Liverpool & London & Globe's business in Canada under his management. In 1902, the year before Mr. Gardner Thompson took office, the Company's Canadian premium income totalled only \$417,774. In 1916, it was \$1,320,340. For the fourteen years, 1903-1916 inclusive, the Liverpool & London & Globe's Canadian premiums totalled \$16,793,386. Losses and expenses during the same period were \$14,447,596, leaving a balance of \$2,345,790.

In 1905, the Liverpool & London & Globe purchased the Manitoba Assurance Company (the name being changed later to the Liverpool-Manitoba Assurance Company), which then had an income of about \$40,000 per annum. Under Mr. Gardner Thompson's management, during the period 1905-1916 inclusive, the Company's income totalled \$2,970,584, with losses and expenses of \$2,595,830, leaving a balance of \$374,754.

The great expansion of business revealed in these figures is probably unique in the history of Canadian fire insurance, and constitutes an accomplishment which may legitimately be regarded with pride.

The Hamilton Fire Insurance Company, of which Mr. Gardner Thompson is president, was purchased in 1915, and, as noted above, its business is now being transferred to the Globe Indemnity Company of Canada.

Mr. Thompson is president of the Association of Automobile Underwriters, and a past-president of the old Toronto Board of Fire Underwriters and of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association. We also present photographs of Messrs. John Emo, Robert Welch, Lewis Laing and J. D. Simp-

son, Executive Officers of the Globe Indemnity Company.

Developments following this interesting new debut in the Canadian fire insurance field will be watched with much interest. The auspices under which the Globe Indemnity goes into the business guarantee its success.

THE NEW INSURANCE ACT.

The Dominion Insurance Act, 1917, has been assented to, and comes into force on January 1st, 1918. While the primary purpose of this new legislation was to make clear the authority of the Dominion Government in matters of insurance, advantage was also taken of the opportunity to tighten up the terms of previously-existing legislation in directions where experience had shown it to be deficient. Details of these changes have appeared from time to time in THE CHRONICLE as the new legislation has passed through its various stages.

One probable effect of the coming into force of this legislation is a considerable addition to the number of companies transacting business in Canada under Dominion license. A Dominion license is, under the new Act, mandatory for all British and foreign insurance companies desiring to transact a regular business in Canada, even if in only one province. In the West, particularly, a considerable number of British, American and other foreign companies not hitherto licensed by the Dominion, have been transacting business in one or two provinces under provincial licenses. For instance, in British Columbia last year there were no fewer than 23 of these companies transacting fire insurance. Under the new Act, either a Dominion license or retirement from the Canadian field is compulsory. The Department at Ottawa has, we understand, already officially informed these companies and their Canadian chief agents of the requirements of the new Act.

The one great remaining blot upon an otherwise excellent Dominion Insurance Act is the permission to all and sundry outside companies to ignore it entirely and transact an unlicensed business in Canada, without payment of a cent in Dominion taxation. With the thorny question of conflict between Dominion and provincial jurisdiction finally out of the way (as is to be hoped), the next great logical step in revision of Canadian insurance legislation is that of bringing all these organisations under the authority and supervision of the department at Ottawa.

INSUFFICIENT FIRE INSURANCE.

(Continued from page 887)

of the individual through fire can be effectively minimised. But since no man can live to himself, a loss heavier than need be, sustained through individual carelessness regarding insurance, will have its effect upon a wide circle of business connections and through them upon the community as a whole. He who does not carry a fair amount of fire insurance is more than careless towards those with whom he has business dealings. If owing to an insufficient insurance, a fire may ruin or embarrass him considerably, he is certainly risking other people's money as well as his own, and placing himself in the position of a man who makes a bet which he cannot afford to lose.

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LIGHT ON MUNITION FACTORY FIRES.

Underwriters will be interested in the following pungent statement by Fire Marshal Heaton of Ontario:—

"Investigation into the cause of recent fires that have destroyed several of the large ammunition factories in the province have resulted in the adoption of important preventive measures. Lack of proper supervision over the unskilled alien workmen who were employed in some of the most important, and certainly the most hazardous (as regards fire) operations of shell-making, together with gross carelessness, appears, from the evidence adduced, to have been the cause of this enormous fire waste.

"Foreigners, some of whom could not speak English, were employed in washing shells in gasoline. As a result of competition in the labor market, smoking has been permitted in ammunition factories at night. In the case of the Cluff Ammunition Company's fire in Toronto, the evidence showed that a foreigner who was washing shells in gasoline dropped a match on the bench where the shells were drained, and the fire spread throughout the plant very quickly.

"The buildings that were completely gutted had a frontage of about 200 feet by a depth of 170 feet. The fire was fanned by a strong north wind, and, although the fire department had sixteen lines of hose playing on the conflagration, they were unable to more than prevent the fire spreading to the surrounding property.

"The Imperial Munitions Board recently prohibited the use of gasoline, etc., for washing shells. If the management of the various ammunition factories exercised more care and forethought with regard to fire prevention, as well as a more strict supervision, especially over foreigners, a great many fires would be prevented.

"The investigation in connection with the fire at the plant of the Copp Stove Company, Limited, Fort William, ammunition manufacturers, disclosed conditions of a somewhat similar character to those already outlined."

ANOTHER LIEN BY THE I. O. F.

Members of the I. O. F. are to have another lien on their policies. The Supreme Court, convening in Toronto last week, passed a committee's recommendation to meet conditions arising out of the war by an assessment of \$50 on every \$1,000 insurance issued by the Order prior to January 1st, 1917, this assessment to be either a lien against the policy or to be paid by the member. It seems that up to the present, over 4,000 members of the Order are on active military service, that in the United States fully 15,000 may be drafted, and that under the Canadian Military Service Act, 1,000 additional are likely to be called up. The Order is protected by war clauses in certificates issued during the war, but there is a desire that the Order should extend its protection to members serving their country.

No one is likely to quarrel with the motive of the Supreme Court's action. But it is scarcely likely to conduce to the popularity of the Order. Among the rank and file of members, there must be a great number who simply cannot afford to make a gift of \$50 or \$100, however willing they may be. To compel these folk to such an act of benevolence is scarcely an example of liberty nor is it likely to result in concord, particularly as in the case of

American members drafted, they will share in the benefits of the American Government's scheme of insurance.

The practise of imposing liens on members' certificates appears to be developing into a habit with the I. O. F. Some of the older members who had up to \$260 per \$1,000, (plus 4 per cent. compound interest in lieu of interest payments) knocked off their certificates at the time the Order's finances were re-organised and now lose another \$50, must be beginning to wonder what proportion of the original face value will be left when the certificates mature in a few years' time.

PERSONALS.

Mr. William Mackay, Manager of the Royal Insurance Company, has been on a business trip in Western Ontario this week.

* * *

Mr. K. E. McGregor, recently associated with the Sun Life, has been appointed manager for the province of Quebec, of the Continental Life.

* * *

Messrs. T. B. Macaulay, H. C. Cox, J. B. McKechnie and D. E. Kilgour, representing the Life Officers' Association, yesterday met Sir Thomas White to discuss arrangements for the coming War Loan.

* * *

Mr. Maurice Ferrand, Canadian Manager, Union of Paris, was in Montreal a few days ago, visiting the Company's office here. Mr. Ferrand is connected with the French purchasing commission located at New York.

* * *

Mr. Elliott G. Stevenson has resigned as Supreme Chief Ranger of the I. O. F. in consequence of ill-health. His successor is Mr. W. H. Hunter, of Toronto, who has been associated closely with the Order for 21 years, and has been a Supreme Court officer for a considerable portion of that period.

* * *

Mr. W. A. Wilson, Superintendent of Agencies, Union of Paris, has returned from a business trip to the Northwest and British Columbia. Mr. Wilson was much gratified by the improvement in business conditions apparent throughout the North West and also to some extent in British Columbia, mainly due to the ship-building industry in Vancouver and Victoria. During Mr. Ferrand's absence on military duty, Mr. Wilson is in charge of the Company's business in Canada.

* * *

Mr. J. C. McKown, Assistant Secretary, St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co., St. Paul, Minn., accompanied by the Canadian Superintendent of Agencies, Mr. George Sherritt, paid a short visit to Montreal last week and also Quebec. He is visiting important centres in Ontario and the West before returning to St. Paul. Mr. McKown considers that the business of the St. Paul is progressing throughout Canada. The St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Company has been operating in Canada for some years. Its liberal treatment of policyholders and its strong financial position has made it a desirable Company to represent.

One hundred and seventy insurance companies operated in the province of Saskatchewan during 1916. Of these 82 were fire companies.

Experience in Investment

Those who can least afford to lose their money frequently are those who have had the least opportunity for acquiring the knowledge necessary to enable them to invest it safely.

Their first consideration should be the safety of their investment. Trustees and Executors are hedged about by legal limitations in the investment of trust funds. They are, however, expressly authorized by law to invest these moneys in the Bonds of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation. These Bonds are therefore a most satisfactory security for those who should invest only where their money will be absolutely safe.

These Bonds are available for the smallest as well as the largest investments, as they are issued for one hundred dollars and upwards.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

ESTABLISHED 1855.
 Paid-up Capital \$6,000,000.00 Reserve Fund \$5,000,000.00 Investments \$32,264,782.81.
 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO

Representing

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

You will make money.

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

FOR TERMS TO PRODUCING AGENTS, ADDRESS:

George T. Dexter

2nd VICE PRESIDENT

34 Nassau Street New York, N.Y.

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED of LONDON, ENGLAND

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

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

and at
 31st DECEMBER, 1916 7,980,685 20,730,010

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

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

Head Office for Canada:

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



Assets:

\$13,790,133.26

Surplus to
 Policyholders:
\$6,950,190.55

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

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



CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	• • •	\$156,521,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	• • •	25,043,360
RESERVE FUND	• • •	18,000,000
DEPOSITS, &c.	(June, 1917)	705,268,005
ADVANCES, &c.	do.	337,869,515

THIS BANK HAS NEARLY 900 OFFICES IN ENGLAND & WALES.

Colonial & Foreign Department: 17, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C. 3. London Agency of the Imperial Bank of Canada.

The Agency of Foreign and Colonial Banks is undertaken.

French Auxiliary: LLOYDS BANK (FRANCE) LIMITED,
 with Offices at PARIS, BIARRITZ, BORDEAUX, HAVRE and NICE.

CANADIAN FIRE RECORD

Specially compiled by The Chronicle.

FIRE AT NEW GLASGOW, N.S.

By the fire which occurred recently on the premises of the Eastern Steel Company, Limited, New Glasgow, N.S., the following companies are interested:—

Use and Occupancy—American Lloyds, \$75,000.

On Schedule—Royal Exchange, \$30,000; Acadia, \$15,000; Britannic Underwriters, \$10,000; L'Union, \$10,000; General of Perth, \$17,500; Pennsylvania, \$5,000; London Guarantee, \$15,000; National Union, \$20,000; Canada Accident, \$5,000; British Empire Underwriters, \$5,000; British Crown, \$10,000; Stuyvesant, \$20,000; British Colonial, \$7,500; North Empire, \$5,000; Mercantile, \$5,000; Yorkshire, \$5,000; Globe & Rutgers, \$5,000; German-American, \$10,000; Guardian, \$5,000. Total, \$205,000.

On Shells, etc.—Nationale, \$5,000; Mount Royal, \$10,000; Guardian, \$7,500; Atlas, \$5,000; British Empire Underwriters, \$2,500; British Dominions, \$10,000; Royal, \$20,000; Hudson Bay, \$5,000; Commercial Union, \$10,000; Norwich Union, \$15,000; Canadian, \$5,000; Canada National, \$5,000; New York Underwriters, \$5,000. Total, \$105,000.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by over-boiling of the rosin tank in the shrapnel departments. Loss on schedule, about 60 per cent.; on shells, etc., about 25 per cent.

FIRE AT LEVIS, P.Q.

By the fire which occurred on the 20th instant on the premises of La Compagnie d'Entreprises, Levis, Que., the following companies are interested:

Building and Machinery—Globe & Rutgers, \$2,000; Strathcona, \$2,000; Royal, \$2,000; Montreal Underwriters, \$3,000; Protector, \$2,000; Mount Royal, \$5,000; Springfield, \$5,000; General Fire, \$3,000; St. Lawrence, \$1,000; North America, \$500; Sun, \$5,000; National Fire, \$2,500; North America, \$9,500; Commercial Union, \$5,000; Law Union & Rock, \$5,000; Employers' Liability, \$2,500; Providence-Washington, \$5,000. Total, \$60,000. Loss total.

On Shells—British Empire, \$2,500; Canada Accident, \$2,500; London Mutual, \$2,500; Generale de Paris, \$2,500; General Fire, \$2,500; Sun Insurance, \$5,000; London Mutual, \$2,500; Protector Underwriters, \$2,500; Strathcona, \$6,000; Mount Royal, \$4,000; St. Lawrence, \$5,000; Imperial, \$12,500; Globe & Rutgers, \$6,500. Total, \$56,300. Loss 80 per cent.

Labor on Shells—German American, \$4,000; Dominion, \$2,000. Total, \$6,000. Loss total.

FIRE AT MONTREAL.

On the 20th instant a fire occurred on the premises of Vyse & Co., St. Helen St., Montreal. Insurance as follows:

On Stock—Royal, \$10,000; North America, \$5,000; Aetna, \$5,000; London Guarantee, \$5,000; Hamilton, \$5,000; Globe & Rutgers, \$5,000; Norwich Union, \$2,500; Springfield, \$2,500; National, \$7,500; Employers', \$7,500; National of Hartford, \$5,000; Niagara, \$5,000; Commercial Union, \$5,000; National Union, \$5,000; British America, \$10,000. Total, \$85,000. Loss about 50 per cent.

FIRE AT BENEDICTINE, B.C.

A fire destroyed Barnes Hotel, Benedictine, B.C., on the 26th instant. Insured in the North British & Mercantile for \$3,000.

FIRE AT PRUSSIA, SASK.

By the fire which occurred on the 9th instant at Prussia, Sask.; destroying the Town Hall and other buildings, we understand the following companies are interested:—Royal, \$3,000; North British & Mercantile, \$300; Winnipeg Fire, \$3,000; British Crown, \$3,000; Northern, \$1,000 and \$3,500; Commercial Union, \$1,700 and \$700; Great North, \$3,000 and \$1,000; Western, \$3,000; Hartford, \$2,000; Royal, \$1,000.

FIRE AT DOMINION, N.S.

On the 17th instant a fire destroyed Chalmers Presbyterian Church at Dominion, N.S. The structure was valued at \$30,000 and insured for \$9,500 as follows: Union Assurance Society, \$5,000; Springfield, \$2,000; British America, \$2,500.

BROCKVILLE, ONT.—Barn at Plum Hollow, owned by E. Jackson, and occupied by Joseph Chart, destroyed with contents, September 11. Origin, spark from threshing engine.

North Star Cheese Factory destroyed with 80 cheese, September 11. Insurance on building and machinery, \$1,500; on cheese, \$300.

GUELPH, ONT.—John Ritchie's general store at Oustic, living apartments and a barn destroyed, September 20. Loss \$6,000, partly covered by insurance.

DRUMMONDVILLE, QUE.—Mr. Joseph Joyal's private house, four barns, two sheds, and all machinery destroyed. Loss \$8,000. Insurance, \$2,000.

PETROLEA, ONT.—John Duggan's barns and other farm buildings destroyed with contents, September 23.

STE. ANNE DES MONTS, QUE.—P. Mineault's dwelling destroyed, September 18. Five lives lost.

MONTREAL.—Dwelling at 2400 Fabre Street destroyed, September 15. Origin, cat upset oil lamp. Stables of Kendall Bros., 149 Iberville Street, damaged, September 16. Four horses lost.

KINGSTON, ONT.—W. Keely's barn on Wolfe Island destroyed with contents, September 17.

FIRE LOSS IN SASKATCHEWAN.

Mr. Arthur E. Fisher, superintendent of insurance for the province of Saskatchewan, reports fire losses in his province during 1916 as \$1,558,192. Property destroyed included 178 barns, 14 churches, 488 dwellings, 31 grain elevators, 37 granaries, 27 hotels, 54 general stores, 36 stables, and eleven warehouses.

COMMODITY PRICES AND WAR DEBT.

(Continued from Front Page.)

are the banks' short term credits to the British Government of \$150,000,000. Adding, however, all these credit items together, the banks' credits, liquidation of private liabilities, etc., it may be doubted if they are very much in excess of a half the \$600,000,000 we have borrowed abroad during the war. In any case, continued high prices upon our staple products at the end of the war, will place Canada in a favorable position in regard to interest payments upon external debt. The debt itself can be minimised by free subscriptions to our war loans, so that the maximum credits are given the British Government for their purchases in Canada.



CANADA BRANCH HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

DIRECTORS

M. Chevalier, Esq. Sir Alexandre Lacoste
 William Molson Macpherson, Esq. Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D.
 J. Gardner Thompson, Manager. Lewis Laing, Assistant Manager.
 J. D. Simpson, Deputy 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. John Emo, Esq.
 Sir Alexandre Lacoste. Wm. Molson Macpherson, Esq.
 J. C. Rimmer, Esq. Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D.
 J. D. Simpson, Assistant Secretary.

THE
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY

of New York

"THE BIG COMPANY"

ASSETS EXCEED \$34,000,000

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND

MONTREAL

W. E. BALDWIN, Manager.

J. ROWAT, Asst. Manager.

The Northern Assurance Co. Limited
of England.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, 1916 \$39,935,000.00

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

Head Office for Canada: No. 88 NOTRE DAME ST. WEST, MONTREAL.

G. E. MOBERLY, Manager.



THE LAST WORD

IN

ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE

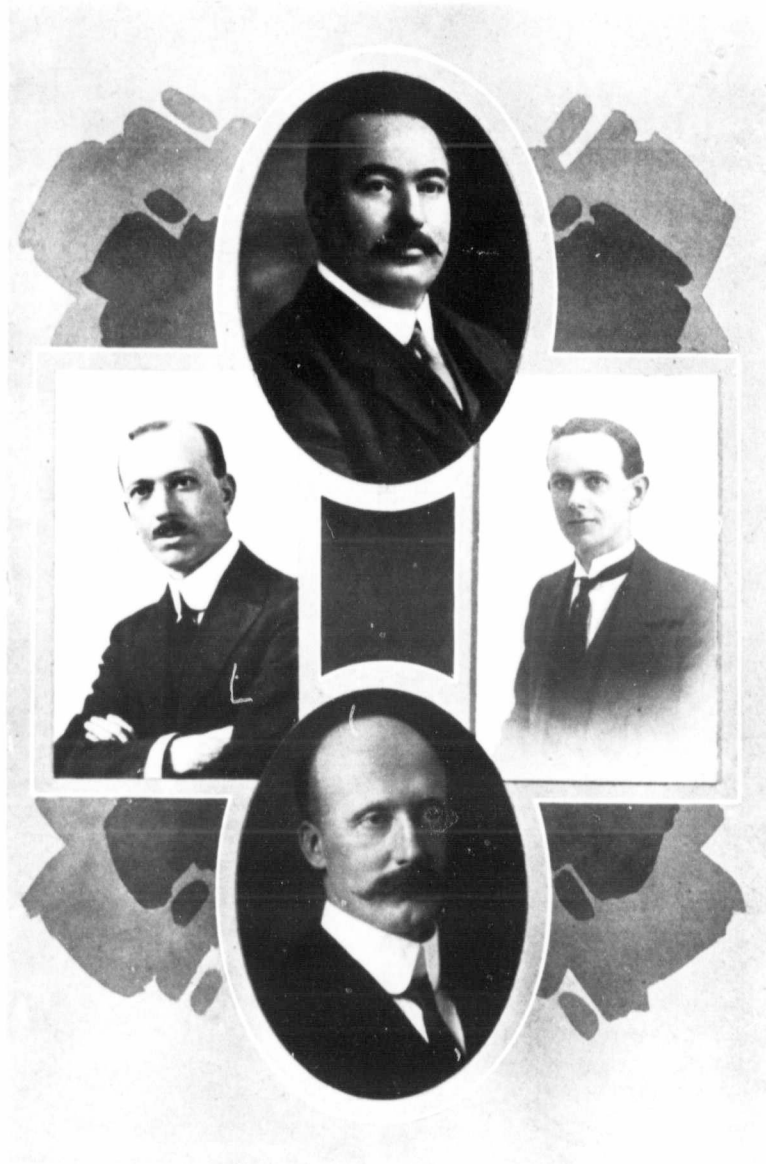
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THE DOMINION GRESHAM'S
NEW "GRESHAM MAXIMUM" POLICY

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

Applications in Ontario should be addressed to

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



JOHN EMO

Gen'l Mgr. and Sec'y, Globe Indemnity Co.

ROBERT WELCH

Assistant Manager, Globe Indemnity Company

J. D. SIMPSON

Deputy Asst. Mgr. Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co.
Asst. Sec'y, Liverpool Manitoba Assurance Co.
Asst. Fire Mgr. Globe Indemnity Co.

LEWIS LAING

Asst. Mgr. Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co.
Sec'y, Liverpool Manitoba Assurance Co.
Fire Mgr. Globe Indemnity Co.



J. GARDNER THOMPSON.

Canadian Manager of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co.,
President of the Liverpool Marine Assurance Co.,
President of the Globe Indemnity Company of Canada.

TENANTS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR FIRE LOSS.

Enquiries which have lately come to THE CHRONICLE show that considerable interest exists, even outside Canada, in the legal decisions given in Montreal apropos of the question of tenants' responsibility for fire loss. The most interesting of these is that arising out of the case of the Gentlemen of St. Sulpice vs. Frothingham and Workman. The former, the owners of the building occupied by the latter, sued Frothingham & Workman for \$12,063.42, the difference between the amount they received as owners of the building from the insurance companies and the actual loss by a fire. The trial judge decided that plaintiff had established that the fire "was brought about by the fact that one of defendants' employees, who was without experience, used a gasoline lamp to thaw out frozen pipes; that this lamp was dangerous, especially in the hands of an inexperienced person; that the lamp being near an open door and near the stairway, the current of air produced a violent discharge of the gas, that this was not a fortuitous event, but damage caused by imprudence, lack of oversight and negligence of the defendants' employees."

Frothingham & Workman appealed to the Court of Review on the ground of error in the above findings, and also submitted that the fire was due to an accident and that they should be absolved from liability in virtue of the clause in the lease which provided that the building should be returned to the owners in the same order and condition that it was received, "reasonable wear and tear and accidents by fire exempted."

The Court of Review, in November, 1916, maintained the judgment of the lower Court, stating that while under the appellants' lease the legal presumption that a tenant was responsible for a fire until he proved the contrary had been contracted away, nevertheless the tenant had to take all proper and reasonable precautions against fire. Appellants submitted they were exercising a right in thawing out the pipes when the fire broke out. "But," said the Court, "if in the exercise of that right, they resorted to a dangerous manner instead of a safe one, they were liable for the result. The use of a gasoline lamp is not a safe manner to thaw out a water pipe. Hot cloths or other appliances that are safe may be used. They were not used in this case, possibly because the method is so slow. Well, if a party wishes to expedite matters, the risk is his own."

This decision was not further appealed from.

In another case, Appleton vs. Reynolds, decided by the Montreal Superior Court in February, 1916, action was based on Article 1629 of the Civil Code

of the province of Quebec, which provides "... When loss by fire occurs in the premises leased, there is a legal presumption in favor of the lessor that it was caused by the fault of the lessee, or of the person of whom he is responsible, and unless he proves the contrary he is responsible to the lessor for such loss." Defendant had been in the habit of putting hot cinders from the fire into a wooden box placed near the trellis work on the rear verandah, and at this place the fire started. Judgment was for the lessor.

PROSPECTS WHO CHANGED THEIR MINDS.

The New Brunswick Supreme Court has lately given a decision of interest to the life insurance fraternity in the case of Johnson (Maritime Provinces agent of the Mutual Life of N. Y.), vs. the Flewelling Manufacturing Company. An agent of the Mutual Life in New Brunswick got signed applications from three of the directors of the Flewelling company for \$10,000 each to be paid in case of death to the company. On signature of these applications, the agent gave a receipt which included a provision that the insurance was in force from that date, provided that the application was accepted and approved by the company at its head office, and the policies issued. In event of non-acceptance or non-notification of acceptance within 30 days, all money paid was to be refunded. The agent took the note of the Flewelling company for the premium, payable to plaintiff, for \$1,842.40 which he forwarded to plaintiff together with the applications.

A few days later applicants changed their minds and decided not to take the insurance. They wired the agent and head office of the Mutual Life accordingly. Later on the policies were issued, the New Brunswick agent tendered them to the applicants, but they were refused. Plaintiff then sued on the note, alleging that before he received the telegram withdrawing the application, he had discounted the note, placed the amount to the credit of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and that when the note fell due he (Johnson) paid it from his own funds.

The Court decided that the Flewelling company was not liable for the note, on the ground that the applications for insurance were mere proposals which might be withdrawn at any time before acceptance. "An application for insurance in its ordinary form," said the Court, "is nothing more than a proposal, binding upon no one until it has been accepted and notice of its acceptance given to the applicants. I have never heard it disputed that the party making the application could not withdraw at any time before his proposal had been accepted and notice given."

410 TONS OF GOLD HAVE BEEN PAID TO POLICYHOLDERS BY
Insurance Company of NORTH AMERICA

THE OLDEST AMERICAN STOCK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

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

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

COMMERCIAL UNION

ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
of LONDON, England

The largest general insurance company in the world
(As at 31st December 1916)

Capital Fully Subscribed . . .	\$14,750,000
Capital Paid Up	1,475,000
Life Fund, and Special Trust Funds,	76,591,535
Total Annual Income exceeds	51,000,000
Total Funds exceed	151,500,000
Total Fire Losses Paid	193,774,045
Deposit with Dominion Government	1,245,457

Applications for Agencies Solicited in Unrepresented Districts.

Head Office: CANADIAN BRANCH

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

J. McGREGOR, Manager. W. S. JOPLING, Assistant Manager.

PALATINE

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
of LONDON, England

(As at 31st December 1916)

Capital Fully Paid	\$1,000,000
Fire Premiums 1916, Net	\$2,566,130
Interest, Net	144,290
Total Income	\$2,710,420
Funds	\$5,248,690
Deposit with Dominion Gov't . . .	\$276,900

N.B.—In addition to the above there is the further guarantee of the Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited, whose Funds exceed \$151,500,000

COMMENCED BUSINESS 1901
RECEIVED DOMINION CHARTER 17th JUNE 1908

Capital Stock Subscribed	Capital Stock Paid up
\$500,000.00	\$174,762.70

The Occidental Fire

INSURANCE COMPANY

Under the control of the North British & Mercantile Insurance Company

RANDALL DAVIDSON, President
O. A. RICHARDSON, Vice-President and Secretary

DIRECTORS
S. B. RICHARDS W. A. T. SWATHMAN N. T. HILLARY

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

ESTABLISHED 1809

Total Funds Exceed	Canadian Investments Over
\$109,798,258.00	\$9,000,000.00

FIRE AND LIFE

North British and Mercantile

INSURANCE COMPANY

DIRECTORS
WM. McMASTER Esq. G. N. MONCEL, Esq.
E. L. FRANK, Esq.

Head Office for the Dominion:
80 St. Francois Xavier Street - MONTREAL.

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

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.

LYMAN ROOT,
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.

The LONDON MUTUAL FIRE

INSURANCE *Established 1859* COMPANY

Assets	\$718,608.76
Surplus to Policyholders	380,895.44
Losses Paid, Over	8,000,000.00

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC BRANCH
W. J. CLEARY, Provincial Manager.

17 ST. JOHN STREET, - - MONTREAL

CHANGES IN CONTINENTAL, FIDELITY-PHENIX AND AMERICAN EAGLE.

In connection with the changes, previously announced, in the executive personnel of the Continental, Fidelity-Phenix and American Eagle companies, consequent upon the retirement of Vice-president George E. Kline, President Evans states that other changes will be made in the official force of the three companies but the details have not been worked out and will be announced at a later time. It is known, however, that Mr. Evans intends to segregate the official force of each company, so far as the fire underwriting is concerned. The financial, auditing and similar departments will be under one common officer for each company, and there will no doubt be appointed an officer in charge of the marine branch. In other words, each company will have its own underwriting official.

In regard to the appointment of Mr. F. W. Koeckert, of Chicago, second vice-president of the Continental, as Mr. Kline's successor in the vice-presidency of the three companies, it is interesting to note that Mr. Koeckert was trained by Mr. Charles R. Street, now vice-president of the Fidelity-Phenix. The commendable policy is thus being followed by Mr. Henry Evans of promotion of men trained under his own administration.

NOTICE OF ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS CLAIMS.

When the Insurance Bill went through the Senate, an amendment was made altering the time limit for notice of accident and sickness claims from 30 days to 20 days. Representations, it was stated, had been made that thirty days would be too long a period, because advantage might be taken of the full time, and companies might thus be prevented from making a fair examination into whether the accident really did happen or not. The contention was, in brief, that the length of time was a premium on fraud being perpetrated.

The text of a memorandum by the Insurance Department showing the practise of the Dominion-licensed companies in this connection, appeared in our issue of September 14th (p. 871).

WANTED.

GENERAL AGENCY by established firm of Insurance Brokers, writing Fire and Accident business. Address,

A. B. and Co.,
c/o The Chronicle,
MONTREAL.

WANTED.

INSPECTOR for a Tariff Fire Insurance Co., principally for Ontario Province and North-West. All applications treated confidentially. Address,

INSPECTOR,
c/o The Chronicle,
MONTREAL.

EAGLE AND BRITISH DOMINIONS MAKES ANOTHER ACQUISITION.

London advices show that shareholders of the companies concerned have approved an arrangement by which the Eagle and British Dominions Insurance Company absorbs the Star Assurance Society of London, England. The Eagle & British Dominions gives £10 of 5 per cent. British war loan and one Eagle and British Dominions share for every five Star shares.

The Eagle and British Dominions recently absorbed the Sceptre Life Association, and with this latest arrangement the Company will take important rank among the large British insurance institutions, with assets in excess of \$61,000,000 and an annual premium income of \$14,000,000.

The Star Assurance Society dates from 1843, and has long been prominent among the diminishing group of British insurance companies transacting life business only. At one time, it did business in Canada, but retired from active operations in this field, allowing the Canadian business to run off. At December 31st, 1916, its policies in force in Canada were \$224,142. The Company's total assets are in round figures \$36,000,000.

Those responsible for the rapid development of the British Dominions, who are now in charge of the Eagle & British Dominions, are creating a remarkable record in enterprise, and further developments of the large and important institution which they control will be watched with interest.

The German-American Insurance Company has received an additional Dominion license to transact automobile insurance.

EQUITABLE ADVANTAGES

The holder of an Equitable agency contract benefits not only by the impregnable strength and prestige of the Society, but also through being able to offer a variety of policies that meet with precision, the requirements of the insuring public.

Profitable openings at various points in Canada for men of character and ability with or without experience in life insurance.

ADDRESS:

THE EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE U.S.
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

The Trust and Loan Co.

OF CANADA

Capital Subscribed. . . . \$14,600,000.00
 Paid-up Capital. . . . 2,920,000.00
 Reserve Funds. . . . 2,785,996.58

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE

30 St. James Street, Montreal.

PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY

LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE

9 ST. JOHN
STREET
MONTREAL.

Trustee for Bondholders
Transfer Agent & Registrar

Administrator Receiver Executor
Liquidator Guardian Assignee
Trustee Custodian

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

Safety
Deposit Vault

Terms exceptionally
moderate.

Correspondence
invited.

B. HAL. BROWN, President and Gen. Manager

Ideal War-Time Policies

COMBINING SAVINGS,
INVESTMENT AND PROTECTION FEATURES.

Its a question whether there is a more completely satisfied class of men anywhere than those Mutual Life policyholders who are to-day receiving settlements under maturing endowment policies. Year by year they have laid by in premiums sums that that would otherwise probably have been dissipated; and now they find that for every \$100.00 so invested, from \$125.00 to \$210.00 have been received depending on the length of the endowment term. Meanwhile their homes have been protected for the face value of the policies. Thus endowments in the Mutual of Canada combine an easy savings system with a gilt-edged investment and perfect home protection.

SECURE AN ENDOWMENT WITH

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

"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 LIFE AGENTS' MANUAL

Published by The Chronicle, Montreal

The Royal Trust Co.

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES

Capital Fully Paid - - - \$1,000,000
 Reserve Fund - - - 1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, BART., President.
 SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., Vice-President.

R. B. ANGUS
E. W. BRATTY, K.C.
A. D. BRATTLE WAITS
E. J. CHAMBERLAIN
H. B. DRUMMOND
SIR CHARLES GORDON, K.C.B.E.
HON. SIR LOMER GOVIN,
K.C.M.G.

O. E. HOMER
LIEUT. COL. BARTLETT
MCLENNAN, D.S.O.
WILLIAM MCMASTER
MAJOR HERBERT MOLSON, M.C.
LORD SRAUGHENSBY, K.C.V.O.
SIR FREDERICK
WILLIAMS-TAYLOR.

A. E. HOLT, MANAGER

OFFICE AND SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS:
107 St. James St., MONTREAL.

BRANCHES: Calgary, Edmonton, Halifax, Ottawa, Quebec, Regina,
St. John, N.B., St. John's, Nfld., Toronto, Vancouver,
Victoria, Winnipeg.

WESTERN

Assurance Company

Incorporated in 1851

FIRE, EXPLOSION, OCEAN MARINE
AND INLAND MARINE INSURANCE

ASSETS over \$5,000,000.00

LOSSES paid since organization of Com-
pany . . . over \$66,000,000

DIRECTORS

W. R. BROCK, President

W. B. MEIKLE, Vice-President and General Manager

SIR JOHN AIRD Z. A. LASH, K.C., LL.D.
ROBT. BICKERDIKE, M.P. GEO. A. MORROW
ALFRED COOPER LI. COL. THE HON. FREDERIC
H. C. COX NICHOLLS
D. B. HANNA BRIG.-GENERAL SIR HENRY
E. HAY PELLATT, C.V.O.
JOHN HOSKIN, K.C., LL.D. E. A. ROBERT
E. R. WOOD

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY

Established in Canada, 1821

Ætna Fire Underwriters Agency
OF ÆTNA INSURANCE CO., HARTFORD, CONN.

Applications for Agencies Invited

J. B. HUGHES, Special Agent, WATERLOO, Ont.
J. R. STEWART, Special Agent, 15 Wellington St. East,
TORONTO, Ont.
R. LONG, Special Agent, P. O. Box 307, CALGARY, Alberta.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVE CO., LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET AT 30th JUNE, 1917

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock:—		
Authorized: 35,000 Shares of \$100 each	\$3,500,000.00	
Issued in:		
15,000 7% Cumulative Preference Shares, fully paid	\$1,500,000.00	
20,000 Ordinary Shares, fully paid	2,000,000.00	
		\$3,500,000.00
First Mortgage 6% Forty-Year Gold Sinking Fund Bonds, due 1st July, 1951:—		
Authorized	\$2,000,000.00	
Whereof issued	\$1,500,000.00	
Add: Interest accrued thereon (paid 1st July, 1917)	45,000.00	
		1,545,000.00
Current Liabilities:—		
Trade Accounts payable and Wages accrued and due	\$528,267.61	
Dividend No. 22 on Preference Shares for three months to date (paid 1st July, 1917)	26,250.00	
		554,517.61
Reserves:—		
General Depreciation	\$350,000.00	
Amortization of expenditure on Munition Equipment	65,000.00	
Special Replacement	140,000.00	
Sinking Fund	30,881.44	
		585,881.44
Profit and Loss Account:—		
Balance at credit thereof, per Account No. 2		600,577.32
		\$6,875,976.37

ASSETS.

Fixed Assets:—		
Real Estate, Buildings, Plant, Equipment and Goodwill:		
Balance, per Balance Sheet, 30th June, 1916	\$5,435,329.23	
Additional net expenditure during year to date, at cost	59,742.63	
		\$5,495,071.86
Sinking Fund Investment Account: \$16,200.00—		
Company's First Mortgage Gold Bonds purchased and held by Trustees, cost \$15,333.52		
Add: Interest accrued thereon to date	486.00	
	\$15,819.52	
Cash in hands of Trustees	61.92	
Cash payable to Trustees on or before 1st July, 1917	15,000.00	
		\$30,881.44
Current Assets:—		
Work in Progress, at cost	\$513,131.21	
Materials and Supplies at cost	347,422.01	
Trade Accounts Receivable,		
Less Reserve for Bad Debts, Allowances, etc.	301,729.36	
Officials' and Employees' Balances	1,031.35	
Cash in Banks and on Hand	177,615.31	
		\$1,340,929.24
Deferred Charges to Operations		9,093.83
		\$6,875,976.37

To the Shareholders of the Canadian Locomotive Company, Limited, Kingston, Ontario:

We report to the Shareholders of the Canadian Locomotive Company, Limited, that we have examined the books and accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1917, and that all our requirements as auditors have been complied with.

We hereby certify that the attached Balance Sheet at 30th June, 1917, is, in our opinion, properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at 30th June, 1917, according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, and as shown by the books of the Company at that date.

GEORGE A. TOUCHE & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

Toronto, 4th September, 1917.

(Continued on page 899)

Co.

FEES
1,000,000
1,000,000

ident.
FLETT
D.S.O.
MOLSON, M.C.
K.C.V.O.
TAYLOR.

AULTS :
TREAL.
tubec, Regina,
e, Vancouver.

RN
y

ARINE
RANCE

000,000.00

\$66,000,000

Manager
LLD.
W
N. FREDERIC
SIR HENRY
C.V.O.

ONTO

MPANY

21

Agency
D, CONN.

nvited
O, Ont.
on St. East,
ARY, Alberta.



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



PERSONAL ACCIDENT
SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE

PLATE GLASS
AUTOMOBILE
GENERAL LIABILITY

Head Office: TORONTO.
 Montreal, 164 St. James Street. Quebec, 51 St. Peter Street

THE YORKSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

ESTBD. 1824 **YORK, ENGLAND** ASSETS EXCEED \$23,000,000

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. G. J. Doherty
 Hon. Alphonse Racine,
 G. M. Bosworth, Esq. Alex. L. MacLaurin, Esq.
 Canadian Manager,
 P. M. WICKHAM, Montreal

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES are invited from responsible persons.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE
 AND GENERAL ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION,
 LIMITED
 of LONDON, ENGLAND

ESTABLISHED IN CANADA, 1863

ASSETS EXCEED \$22,000,000

DIRECTORS FOR CANADA:
 A. J. DAWES, Esq. H. B. MACKENZIE, Esq.
 E. F. HENDEN, Esq. E. C. PRATT, Esq.
 Manager for Canada: ALEX. BISSETT

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA:
 LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE BUILDING,
 164 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, P.Q.

FOUNDED 1792.
INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NORTH AMERICA
 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CAPITAL,	\$4,000,000.00
SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS .	11,030,378.43
ASSETS	23,389,465.54
LOSSES PAID EXCEED . . .	183,224,309.15

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

THE LIFE AGENTS' MANUAL

Published by The Chronicle, Montreal

MOUNT ROYAL ASSURANCE COMPANY

PAID UP CAPITAL	\$250,000.00
TOTAL FUNDS	1,225,758.38
SURPLUS AND RESERVES	765,305.14

The NATIONALE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PARIS, FRANCE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	\$2,000,000
TOTAL FUNDS	7,491,390
NET SURPLUS	1,857,150

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.

CANADIAN LOCOMOTIVE CO., LIMITED—Continued.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1917

Profit from operations for year ending 30th June, 1917, after charging Profits War Tax, and all special charges and allowances, etc., other than Bond Interest and Depreciation	\$721,254.90
Deduct: Interest on First Mortgage Bonds	\$90,000.00
Sinking Fund Provision	15,000.00
	105,000.00
Add: Balance at credit 30th June, 1916, brought forward	\$616,254.90
	304,322.42
	\$920,577.32
Appropriated as follows:—	
Dividends on Preference Shares for year:	
No. 19	\$26,250.00
No. 20	26,250.00
No. 21	26,250.00
No. 22	26,250.00
	105,000.00
	\$815,577.32
Transferred to Reserve for Special Replacements	\$ 25,000.00
Transferred to Reserve for General Depreciation	100,000.00
	125,000.00
	\$690,577.32

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

Your Directors submit herewith statement of the Assets and Liabilities and Profit and Loss Account as at the 30th June, 1917.

Manufacturing Profits from Operations for the year ending 30th June, 1917, after charging Profits War Tax ..	\$721,254.90
Deduct: Interest on First Mortgage Bonds	90,000.00
	\$631,254.90
Add: Balance at credit at 30th June, 1916, brought forward	304,322.42
	\$935,577.32

Appropriated as follows:—

Dividends on Preference Shares for year:—	
No. 19	\$26,250.00
No. 20	26,250.00
No. 21	26,250.00
No. 22	26,250.00
	105,000.00
	\$830,577.32
Transferred to Reserve for Special Replacements	\$ 25,000.00
Transferred to Reserve for General Depreciation	100,000.00
Sinking Fund Provision	15,000.00
	140,000.00
	\$690,577.32

The increase in our profits for the year under review is due entirely to the extra production of our plant, both in locomotives and munitions.

The increase in the property account of \$59,742.63 is the normal increase necessary to keep pace with the growing business.

We have taken the sum of \$125,000 from our profits and added \$100,000 to Depreciation Reserve Account, and the sum of \$25,000 for Special Replacement.

The result of this year's operations is most gratifying, the net profits on our business being 25 6-10% in excess of those of any previous year since the organization of the Company.

Following the precedent of reviewing the profits year by year, commenced in our last year's report, we again repeat it:—	
For the year ending 30th June, 1912	\$326,380.43
" " " " " 1913	396,886.02
" " " " " 1914	342,057.25
" " " " " 1915	134,613.89
" " " " " 1916	574,211.78
" " " " " 1917	721,254.90
	\$2,495,404.27

which, you will observe, makes an aggregate sum of

or an average net earning of \$415,900.71 per annum.

This year the labor problem has not been a serious one with us, as we have been able to secure all the labor required, and our employees have backed up the efforts of our management in a most loyal and satisfactory manner, the result of which is shown in the large increase in our output and profits, with comparatively little addition to the plant account.

The prospects for the coming year are most encouraging. We have contracts for locomotives and locomotive parts amounting to \$3,925,400, and contracts for munitions amounting to \$199,600, thus showing a total amount of work ahead of \$4,125,000, all placed at satisfactory prices.

The class of work we have been turning out has been most satisfactory, and we feel assured, from the present outlook of the locomotive situation in Canada, that our plant will be kept fully occupied for some years to come.

Yours faithfully, **ÆMILIUS JARVIS**, President.

THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY

Incorporated 1833.

FIRE, HAIL, OCEAN MARINE AND INLAND MARINE INSURANCE

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

Old Reliable Progressive
 Assets over - - \$2,750,000.00
 Losses paid since organization over - - \$41,000,000.00

DIRECTORS:

W. B. BROCK, President.
 W. B. MEIKLE, Vice-President

SIR JOHN AIRD	Z. A. LASE, K.C., LL.D.
ROBT. BICKERDIKE, M.P.	GEO. A. MORROW
ALFRED COOPER, London, Eng.	LT. COL. THE HON. FREDERIC NICHOLLS
H. C. COX	BRIG.-GEN. SIR HENRY PEL-LATT, O.V.O.
E. HAY	E. A. ROBERT, Montreal
JOHN HOSKIN, K.C., LL.D.	E. R. WOOD.
D. B. HANNA	

W. B. MEIKLE, Gen. Manager JOHN SIME, Asst. Gen. 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

Established 1828 Head Office: PARIS, France.

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

Fire Reserve Funds 5,539,000.00

Available Balance from Profit and Loss account. 111,521.46

Net Premiums in 1916 5,630,376.43

Total Losses paid to 31 Dec., 1916 - 100,942,000.00

Canadian Branch:

LEWIS BUILDING, 17 ST. JOHN 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, 1915

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

R. MacD. Paterson, } Joint
 J. B. Paterson, } Managers

Agents Wanted

Established 1864.

New York Underwriters Agency.

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

PROVINCIAL AGENTS.

MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON & BASCOM,
 Toronto, Ont.
 OSLER, 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.
 AYLE & SONS, 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, - - - - - 79,656,734
 Deposited with Dominion Gov't, 391,883
 Invested Assets in Canada, - 7,695,338

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

JAMES H. BREWSTER, Manager

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

AUTOMOBILE DEATH RATE GOES UP.

A study of the deaths of industrial policyholders of the Metropolitan Life shows that the death rate from automobile accidents has more than tripled since 1911. In 1911 the death rate from this cause was 2.3 per 100,000; in 1916 it had increased to 7.4. During this period the rate for each year was markedly higher than the rate for the year before, and that for 1916 showed an increase of more than 37 per cent. over the figure for 1915.

The steadily climbing death rate from automobile accidents among the families of wage-earners is due, very largely, to fatalities among little children. This investigation has developed the fact that of the 2,507 policyholders who were killed by automobiles during the six years 1911-1916 no less than 790, or about 32 per cent., were children under 10 years of age, and 1,125, or over 44 per cent., were children under 15 years of age.

Another condition developed by this study is the fact that as far as the industrial population is concerned, more deaths are caused by automobiles than by surface cars, subway trains, bicycles and horse-drawn vehicles combined. Indeed, in 1916, the 756 deaths caused by automobiles approaches very closely the 799 persons insured in the company killed on steam railroads.

The figures for Metropolitan policyholders, it must be borne in mind, represent, almost exclusively, pedestrians, rather than those who ride in the machines. This is particularly true of the children. A large part of this mortality, it is evident, is due to reckless driving and to the heedlessness of children to the dangers to which they expose themselves.

These figures add point to observations recently made by another student of this matter:—"History abounds in evidence that automobilists are capable of inflicting abundant damage and injury among their kind without attacking the unsuspecting child, who may always be counted on to do the unexpected thing at the wrong time. If you drive a car, take no chances on the child's seeing you in time to avoid your car; give him plenty of time to cross your path. His antics may at times be provoking, but if struck by an automobile the chances are against his living to outgrow them."

CROP FIGURES.

The preliminary estimate by the Census and Statistics Office of this year's wheat crop in Canada is for a total of 249,164,700 bushels from 14,755,800 acres, an average yield per acre of 16.88 bushels, as compared with 17 bushels in 1916 and 29 bushels in 1915. The estimated yield of wheat in 1916 is 229,313,000 bushels from 13,448,250 acres, so that the estimated total for 1917 represents an increase of 19,851,700 bushels, or 8 per cent.

The estimated total production of wheat in the three Prairie Provinces is 225,778,700 bushels from 13,619,370 acres, as compared with 208,846,000 bushels from 12,441,350 acres in 1916. In Manitoba the total yield of wheat for 1917 is 41,642,200 bushels, as compared with 27,943,000 bushels in 1916, in Saskatchewan 130,356,000 bushels as against 131,765,000 bushels and in Alberta 53,780,500 bushels against 49,138,000 bushels.

Estimates of other crops are as follows:—oats, 399,843,000 bushels against 365,553,000; rye, 4,194,950 bushels against 2,967,400; barely, 59,318,400 bushels against 42,647,000; flaxseed, 10,067,500 bushels against 7,316,300.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

OTTAWA, 31ST AUGUST, 1917.

NOTICE is hereby given that License No. 427 has this day been issued to The Alliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia, authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Fire Insurance on the condition that in all advertising matter, policies, literature, office signs, letter heads and publications used in Canada the company shall show its full name "The Alliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia."

G. D. FINLAYSON,
Superintendent of Insurance

THE MONTREAL CITY and DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Two Dollars and Ten Cents per share on the Capital Stock of this institution (55% paid up) has been declared and will be payable at its Head Office, in this City, on and after Monday, the First of October next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th of September next, at 1 o'clock p.m.

By order of the Board,
A. P. LESPERANCE, Manager.

Montreal, 20th August, 1917.

**Montreal Tramways Company
SUBURBAN TIME TABLE, 1916-1917**

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. 20 " " 7.10 p.m. to 12.00 mid.

From Lachine—

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

Sault au Recollet and St. Vincent de Paul :

From St. Denis to St. Vincent de Paul—

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 at 12.40 a.m.
20 " " 7.00 " 8.00 p.m.

From St. Vincent de Paul to St. Denis—

15 min. service 5.45 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. 30 min. service 8.30 p.m. to 12.00 mid.
20 " " 8.30 " 4.30 p.m. Car from Henderson to St. Denis
15 " " 4.30 p.m. 7.30 p.m. 12.20 a.m.
20 " " 7.30 " 8.30 p.m. Car from St. Vincent to St. Denis 1.10 a.m.

Cartierville :

From Snowdon Junction—

20 min. service 5.20 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 12.20 a.m.

Mountain :

From Park Avenue and Mount Royal Ave.—

20 min. service from 5.40 a.m. to 12.20 a.m.

From Victoria Avenue—

20 min. service from 5.50 a.m. to 12.30 a.m.

From Victoria Avenue to Snowdon—

10 minutes service 5.50 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.

Bout de l'Île :

From Lasalle and Notre Dame—

60 min. service from 5.00 a.m. to 12.00 midnight.

Tetraultville :

From Lasalle and Notre Dame—

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 12 mid.

Pointe aux Trembles via Notre Dame :

From Notre Dame and 1st Ave. Maisonneuve.

15 min service from 5.15 a.m. to 8.50 p.m.
20 " " " 8.50 p.m. to 12.30 a.m.
Extra last car for Blvd. Bernard at 1.30 a.m.

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Year to date	1915	1916	1917	Increase
Aug. 31,	\$57,122,000	\$85,927,000	\$94,523,000	\$8,596,000
Week ending	1915	1916	1917	Decrease
Sept. 7,	2,002,000	2,679,000	2,666,000	13,000
14,	2,214,000	2,728,000	2,691,000	37,000
21,	2,408,000	2,779,000	2,964,000	Inc. 185,000

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Year to date	1915	1916	1917	Increase
Aug. 31,	\$32,258,573	\$38,339,585	\$42,524,164	\$4,184,579
Week ending	1915	1916	1917	Increase
Sept. 7,	1,091,711	1,276,061	1,317,980	41,919
14,	1,044,808	1,253,629	1,300,745	47,116
21,	1,051,589	1,310,670

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

Year to date	1915	1916	1917	Increase
Aug. 31,	\$14,335,300	\$23,592,500	\$26,563,300	\$3,270,800
Week ending	1915	1916	1917	Increase
Sept. 7,	456,500	708,900	715,800	6,900
14,	590,900	668,000	751,300	83,300
21,	654,700	726,000	770,200	442,000

The death is announced in his 80th year at his Californian home of Mr. Ansel H. Huling, a well-known figure in insurance journalism on this continent. Between 1889 and 1893, Mr. Huling was connected with THE CHRONICLE as associate editor, and the admirable work which he performed in that capacity is evident in the files of the period. Always a conscientious gentleman of high ideals, Mr. Huling did much for the business of insurance in all lines.

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Insurance in force in Canada Dec. 31, 1916 \$190,951,326
 (Ordinary, \$91,184,000; Industrial, \$99,767,326)

Paid policyholders in Canada during 1916 . \$2,684,045.15

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This company has over 1120 employees in Canada.

For the exclusive protection of its Canadian policyholders, it has on deposit with the Dominion Government and Canadian Trustees, in registered Canadian Bonds and Mortgages, over \$23,400,000.

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