The Chronicle Insurance & Isinance.

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FIRE INSURANCE SCHEDULE RATING.

The business of fire insurance is a commercial enterprise. It is conducted in order to supply a given article, which is, indemnity in case of loss by fire, in exchange for payment of fixed prices that are styled rates. As conducting this business involves risks to the capital invested and expenses the rates have to be fixed high enough, first, to provide for all obligations and risks incurred; second, to pay all running expenses, and third, to provide a fair return of profit on the capital invested. Unless each and all of these conditions are covered the business is not profitable and is likely to be discontinued.

Fire insurance differs in one essential from other mercantile business. A merchant or manufacturer knows exactly what the goods he sells have cost. He can form a fair estimate of what his expenses are or will be in a given time; he can judge also what he will lose by bad debts, by sacrifices to get rid of unsaleable stock. A bank and a loan company each can estimate closely what the results will be of their transactions. Every class of business has its own standard percentage of probable profit and loss.

In fire insurance, however, the loss, on any given risk or in any given period, cannot possibly be even estimated with any degree of certainty; it is literally an "unknown quantity" until a fire occurs that reveals the loss, and until the period is over when the losses can be made up from the record. Uncertainty is the ever present feature in fire insurance; whether a year's business has yielded a profit or inflicted a loss cannot be known until the last stroke of the bell announcing the year's demise.

Those who conduct a business so conditioned have, of course, a record of experiences relating to different classes of properties insured, which is some guide as to the risk they involve. But absolutely individual risks are rare, for the great bulk of properties insured are in cities and towns where a building

that, of itself, is a model of safety, may be a fine example of the peril of bad company by being exposed to the risk of a very dangerous neighbour.

Another feature of fire insurance differs materially from ordinary mercantile business. The merchant sells at a given price what he has in stock or contracts to deliver goods he can procure; the market value of the articles sold are known. In fire insurance a sale is made for cash of an article to deliver which may cost the underwriter an enormous sum in excess of what was anticipated and calculated upon; a conflagration may sweep away in a day all his receipts of the year and of several previous years. It is as though a merchant by one bad debt lost, not merely his profits, but all his receipts from other customers for a length of time.

Manifestly, such conditions necessitate the closest supervision of risks, the utmost possible care in their classification and selection, and the application of the most expert knowledge and widest experience in so fixing rates as for them to be proportioned, to the utmost possible extent to the risk assumed, that is, for the price of the indemnity to be provided to bear a relation to the possible cost of such indemnity. What is known as "Schedule Rating" is a system for discriminating between risks, that is, "the fixing of a basis rate adequate to the hazards of a standard structure of each class, and adding thereto for any deficiencies that may present themselves in the inspection of risks. In this case each risk stands upon its own merit and is rated as it approximates to or departs from the standard of its class. As deficiencies are charged for in making up the rate, so credit is given when such deficiency is removed until the basis rate is reached."

The equity of this system is manifest, and it has this advantage, that the insured, the property owner, can reduce the rate of his insurance by bringing hirisk up to the higher standard. Hence a common grievance is removed, as the insured learns that his rate is not a mere guess, and, when he discovers the groundlessness of his notion, that rates are wholly arbitrary, a common delusion is dispelled. In relation to schedule rating this journal said many years ago:

"The basis rate for any given locality will depend upon the place itself, the classes of buildings, exposures, firefighting appliances, police departments and other points composing in part the hazards of an insurance risk. In fixing such basis only men of experience in this line of business lore can be safely trusted, for it will require experience, skill and judgment to fix it equitably and fairly. The basis figure once obtained, the application of the deficiency schedule becomes very easy, to the initiated at least, but the formulating of such a schedule will require a general knowledge of buildings, effectiveness of fire departments and other experience only possessed by expert, skilful inspectors," When so regulated schedule rating is a valuable system, equitable alike to insurer and insured.

It is understood that the system of Schedule Rating will be applied to Ottawa in the near future. Mr. William Howe, Inspector of the Board of Fire Insurance Underwriters, was recently in the Capital, and announced that this change was contemplated. Under the proposed system each individual structure would be insured on its own merits or demerits after careful, expert inspection made to note the construction of buildings and their exposure, the quantity and nature of their inflammable contents and any other conditions affecting the risk.

The fire protection appliances of Ottawa, though much improved in recent years, are still defective; another steam-engine is needed, also a water-tower, combination hose waggon and chemical engine. A thorough inspection will shortly be made of the city's fire protection equipment.

EXPERIENCE.

ITS VALUE-BY WHOM DISPARAGED-ITS NECES-SITY IN THE BUSINESS SPHERE.

One of the famous lawyers of the last generation when a young barrister wrote an essay entitled, "Is there any Use for useful Knowledge?" The paper was read before a club of brilliant young men who understood its under current of sarcasm levelled at some popular notions about useful knowledge. There seems in the present day to be a growing disposition to cultivate a similar spirit of doubt as to the value of experience, which, in all times, has been esteemed for its serviceable qualities. "Experience teaches" is an ancient saying. A person may have had a very wide experience in a particular sphere yet be a mere novice in another one. Men of all professions, all forms of mercantile business, all occupations acquire special experience in their several callings by which they are raised above their fellow-men in that particular department of know. ledge as they are also in the skill taught by such special experience, for experience "grows with what it feeds upon," it develops by exercise. The old saying, "Jack of all trades" requires the words, "but master of none," to render it worth quoting.

There are men so inflated by their talent in some calling as to believe themselves capable of showing equal ability in any other occupation. It was said of the late Lord John Russell that he would have taken command of the Channel Fleet had he been asked, so conceited was he regarding his talents. A wiser man than Lord John said, "One thing I do," and he did that one thing so well as to have had no rival in eighteen centuries.

During the late war an incredible number of men came forward as critics of the generals in the field of conflict whose tactics, manœuvres and general plan of campaign were judged and passed upon as though the rawest civilian who had not even mastered the "goose step" were capable of giving a rational opinion of the generalship of military veterans like Lord Roberts or Lord Kitchener. Such men had not had sufficient experience to realize the profundity of their ignorance or the balloon-like inflation of their presumption, for the greater is a man's experience the more is its value realized, while the less is a man's experience the less is his knowledge of the power and the advantage it confers.

One of the callings demanding experience for its successful pursuit is that of an underwriter. If one without experience were to engage in the writing of insurance risks he would inevitably make disastrous mistakes, his career would be short and ruinous.

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So also in banking; experience is an absolute necessity for conducting banking transactions with safety and profit. One of the worst bank failures in 1866 was caused by a large bank being put in charge of a young manager who was exceptionally well educated, and generally very bright and well informed, but who lacked the practical experience only to be got behind a bank counter. The art of swimming can only be learnt in water, so skill in any business can only be acquired in business. Much that is suggestive, much that is instructive and interesting, much that is most helpful in judging character and motives and habits and the consequences of political movements and the results of mercantile operations may be learnt from books and current literature, but, at the best, these are to a business man what bladders are to one desirous of being a swimmer; they are a poor substitute for

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practical experience. More of navigation can be learnt by a month at the "wheel" than a lifetime spent in a library. From the work of a kitchen up to the sphere of a statesman's labours it is *experience* that gives value to service; it is *experience* that justifies the conference of responsibility; it is *experience* that enables the responsible duties of business life to be fulfilled with efficiency, safety and completeness. Those who disparage or lightly estern experience thereby expose their lack of and their need of the wisdom it teaches.

CANADA IN THE FIELD OF FOREIGN ENTERPRISE.

When observing the movements of Canadian capital to foreign fields for investment in trading enterprises it is difficult to realize that, in the lifetime of some of those interested in such movement, Canada was declared to be "a land without capital, except what had been borrowed." In the last quarter of a century the accumulation of capital in this country has been so great as to leave a large excess over what is called for at home to be invested in financial operations abroad. Since 1877 the aggregate amount of money on deposit in the chartered banks, savings banks and loan companies in Canada has increased from 87 millions to 374 millions, an enlargement of 287 millions of dollars. The increase of capital has raised the average amount on deposit from \$19.00 per head of population in 1877 to \$87 per head in 1903. These funds are now being looked upon as the source from whence capital can be obtained to establish and operate enterprises outside the Dominion.

One of the most recent of these is a syndicate or company organized to supply water and electric lighting to the city of Mexico, which, hitherto, has been without water works and very defectively lighted. The population, is estimated to be made up of about one-half of mixed races, Spanish and Indian, and the rest pure Indians.

Owing to its topographical position the city of Mexico is one of the few national capitals that are not situated on a water course. The latest quotations on the Stock Exchange, London, of Mexican railways were :-

Paid.	Name Ch	sing prices.
£ 10	Interoceanic of Mexico 7 p.c.	
100	Interoceanic of Mexico 4 p.c.	21 - 3
100	Interoceanic of Mexico 7 pc. A.	91 - 93 107-109
100		60 - 62
100		104-106
100	Mexican, Emited	161-161
100	" Ist pref. 8 p.c.	624-634
100	" 2nd " 6 "	23 - 24
100	" 6ne Perel D b S.L	
	Max Sthen Ord Sit 6 no.	124-127
	Nat'l of Marino	30 - 32
100	" preferred stock	17 - 18 35}-36}
	£ 10 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	 £ 10 Interoceanie of Mexico 7 p.c. preferred shares

The quotation of the National Bank of Mexico reads, shares \$100, paid \$100, closing prices 25-27.

The water works' scheme involves the bringing of a supply of water from two rivers running many miles distant from the city. That the great city of Mexico urgently needs such an enterprise is manifest, indeed it is marvellous how long the people have been content to remain without a regular supply of water. But apathy is the leading characteristic of the races of which the population is made up. The promoters of this great and interesting scheme have no doubt been fully informed as to the commercial reputation of the Mexican Government, and people, respecting the extent of whose reliability they cannot be too well informed, nor respecting whose financial affairs can they wisely take anything for granted.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE.

In the prospectus of the above Company confidence was expressed in there being an opening for another Canadian Life Assurance Company as the field was wide and expanding. The results of the Imperial's operations fully bear out this view, for since its establishment in 1897-98 there has been business written that raised the total insurance in force up to \$14,037,444, the increase last year having been \$2,800,744, a gain of close upon 25 per cent.

The new assurances granted and assurances revived during 1902 amounted to \$4,127,642, being \$930,142 more than those of 1901, and largely exceeding the new business in any preceding year. The annual premiums arising out of the new assurances is \$158,809.

The income from premiums was \$482,326, and from interest, dividends, etc., \$81,178, making the total cash receipts \$563.504, or \$114,832 in excess of those for 1901. The Report states that the ratio of expense to income continues to decrease. The Assets of the Imperial Life amounted at close of 1902 to \$1,660,333, being an addition of \$320,589.

The Reserves for assurance and annuities, based respectively upon the Institute of Actuaries, Healthy Males' Table of Mortality and the latest Mortality Table of the British Government Annuitants and 3½ per cent. interest, are stated to be \$1,102,531 and included \$27,968 for deferred or suspended mortality and for immediate payment of death claims. The increase in Reserve Fund was \$303,-746.

The Death Claims under policies for the year amounted to \$36,031, which are reported to be "considerably within the expected mortality." In 1902 the sum of \$52,035 was paid under contracts matured by death, for endowments, annuities, etc. One mathematical vital importance to the welfare of a life company is the character of its investments, for upon their soundness, their earning capacity and permanent value wholly depends the skil! of the company to fulfil its contracts. In regard to this Mr. E. A. Amcs, 1st Vice-President, said at the annual meeting: "I am able to say unreservedly that there is not a single investment which is causing the directors the slighest anxiety."

The President of the Imperial is the Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, P.C., G.C.M.G., Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, who, in his old age after a long career of success on the Bench and in politics, enjoys the highest esteem of all classes of his fellow-countrymen. Another veteran Director is the Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, P.C., K.C.M.G. Other members of the Board are amongst the most successful and honoured citizens of Toronto.

Mr. E. A. Ames, Mr. T. Bradshaw, F.I.A., Actuary, were elected 1st and 2nd Vice-Presidents respectively. Mr. F. G. Cox, Managing Director, is to be congratulated upon the progress being made by the Imperial Life Assurance Company whose complete statement will be found on the outside page of this issue.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

More than usual attention will be paid to the Annual Report and Statement of the Royal Bank owing to the distribution of \$500,000 of the stock amongst a syndicate of American capitalists at a large premium. The statement up to 31st December, 1902, states the net profits of the year's business to have been \$279,786, which equals 13.98 per cent. of the paid-up capital available during the year. On the 30th December, 1902, the capital stock was increased to extent of \$481,000, the premium on which realized \$721,500, the 4.810 shares being sold at \$250 per share. The Reserve Fund on 31st December, 1901, was \$1,700,000 ; to this was added \$721,500 from premiums on new stock and \$78,500 from Profit and Loss Account, by which additions the Rest or Reserve Fund was increased to \$2,500,-000, a sum which is larger than the paid-up capital. The new capital will, to that extent, enlarge the banks' power to issue notes, which, with its increasing business, will probably be utilized at an early period.

With such resources the bank will be in a position to earn such good dividends as will make the new stock a satisfactory investment and be highly gratifying to the older shareholders.

In the course of last year the deposits of the Royal Bank went up from \$13,225,379 to \$13,797,-665, an increase of \$572,286. The immediately available assets were enlarged from \$8,336,195 to \$10,429,975, the current loans and discounts from \$10,857,365 to \$11,085,744, and the total assets form \$19,376,717 to \$21,869,968.

The establishment of the chief executive office at Montreal has proved of advantage, this city being the chief financial centre of the Dominion, and its commercial metropolis.

To Mr. Edson L. Pease considerable credit is due for the marked advance made by the Royal Bank in the last few years as manifested by its increased resources and the enlargement of its active business.

The yearly statement is published on a later page in this issue.

HUME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

The 99th semi-annual statement of the Home Insurance Company of New York is the exhibit of a nre insurance company that stands in the front rank for strength. Its progress has been steady for many years as the result of conservative and skilful management, combined with a careful regard for the interests of its policyholders.

The Home now owns the largest amount of assets of any company of its class organized in New York State. During the year 1902 the amount of the total gross assets rose from \$15,255,869 to \$17,108,-635, an increase last year of \$1,852,766. Since December 31, 1900, the Home has enlarged its assets to extent of \$3,470,802. At the close of 1901 the amount of its risks in force was \$963,192,150. The liabilities, apart from the capital, are classified as tollows : Reserve Premium Fund, \$5,985,873 ; Unpaid Losses, \$757,114; Unpaid re-Insurance and other claims, \$853,608, and Reserve for Taxes \$75,000. These sums amount to \$7,672,595, which leaves a surplus as regards policyholders of \$9,436,-038, the Net Surplus, being this amount less the cash capital, of \$3,000,000. With such resources the Home Insurance Company stands prepared to meet any combination of losses that is possible to occur without its stability being injured.

The Directors comprise a number of the leading financiers of New York. The Board of Directors includes the President, Mr. John H. Washburn; Mr. Elbridge G. Snow, Vice-President; Mr. Frederic C. Buswell, 2nd Vice-President; Mr. Emanuel H. A. Correa, 3rd Vice-President; Mr. Levi P. Morton, Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss, Mr. Benjamin Perkins and others of high business reputation.

The 99th semi-annual statement will be found on a later page. Messrs. Evans and Johnson represent the Home in this city. for

CHARTERED BANKS OF CANADA.

TABLE SHOWING THE LEADING ITEMS IN THE MONTHLY RETURN FOR OCTOBER 31, 1902.

BANKS.	Çapital paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Current Loans,	Call and Short Loans.	Securities.	Total Assets.
Bank of Montreal	\$ 12,000,000	\$ 8,000,000	\$ 11,289,484	\$5,901.006	\$ 64,923,872	\$ 30,746,657	\$ 6,884,688	\$ 121,056,172
Canadian Bank of Commerce.	8,000,000	2,000,000	7,207,115	51,783,385	47,293,577	6,306,235	6,024,258	70,870,542
Merchants Bank of Canada	6,000,000	2,700,000	5,662,579	21,823,329	16,135,615	10,703,040	6,220,530	38,193,177
Bank of British North America	4,866,666	1,776,333	3,972,645	15,120,931	18,438,683	7,858,633	2,313,449	42,039,990
Imperial Bank	2,914,504	2,477,338	2,805,336	19,486,911	11,910,133	3,301,741	2,632,967	28,598,242
Dominion Bank	2,888,834	2,888,834	2,721,819	21,698,837	16,867,219	4,593,888	3,598,491	31,251,501
Molsons Bank	2,500,000	2,250,000	2,378,464	16,499,185	15,228,369	2,644,306	2,598,773	24,357,592
Bank of Toronto	2,500,000	2,600,000	2,421,922	14,744,287	13,836,420	2,239,784	3,134,050	23,130,269
Quebec Bank	2,500,000	800,000	2,446,028	7,303,777	7,323,444	3,059,826	1,004,270	13,592,361
Union Bank	2,229,850	650,000	2,163,344	10,753,312	12,387,077	1,174,886	112,361	17,042,000
Bank of Hamilton	2,000,000	1,600,000	1,878,595	14,758,400	13,564,093	3,005,728	2,362,015	22,021,753
Bank of Ottawa	2,000,000	1,765,000	1,886,226	11,778,251	11,479,255	1,551,016	2,093,382	17,886,823
Bank of Nova Scotia	2,000,000	2,800,000	1,917,647	19,638,870	11,588,297	5,987,419	2,866,129	26,946,913
Royal Bank	2,000,000	1,700,000	1,825,719	13,873,180	10,393,826	3,045,984	3,600,039	20,216,964
Eastern Townships	1,984,690	1,200,000	1,968,680	7,515,330	8,835,130	1,354,184	536,835	12,986,629
Bank of Hochelaga	1,986,860	950,000	1,964,103	7,709,600	7,443,333	1,519,148	1,209,847	12,985,595
Ontario Bank	1,500,000	425,000	1,441,648	8,991,261	9,751,838	802,388	1,546,235	13,444,230
Banque Nationale	1,496,703	350,000	1,141,059	5,429,412	6,885,286	706,000	35,000	8,992,961
fraders Bank	1,500,000	350,000	1,455,790	9,865,322	7,512,166	2,542,622	1,947,259	13,613,306
Union of Halifax	1,205,900	775,300	1,156,881	4,595,821	6,131,086	410,738	1,119,110	9,226,024
Standard Bank	1,000,000	850,000	948,208	9,712,193	7,717,698	1,264,523	2,978,659	13,604,233
Provincial Bank	818,271		796,009	925, 796	1,683,974	648,053	609,563	3,536,357
People's Bank	700,000	280,000	689,339	2,519,341	3,445,806	203,182	142,525	4,385,128
Halifax Banking Co	600,000	500,000	569,875	3,900,810	3,848,559	469,339	840,132	5,897,853
Bank of New Brunswick	500,000	700,000	484,710	3,001,445	2,613,968	887,834	205,058	4,874,025
Western Bank	434,889	150,000	407,735	1,822,148	1,967,925		954,261	3,858,387
Bank of Yarmouth	300,000	40,000	80,719	450,805	708,168		56,475	912,385
Exchange of Yarmouth	266,070	40,000	90,703	236,173	464,868		88,800	655,848
Merchants Bank, P. E. Island.			292,198	1,100,900	1,580,359			1,926,584
St. Stephen's Bank	200,000	The Williams	126,600	313,200	499,324			711,330
People's Bank, N B	180,000			392,447	698,381	25,000	43,547	941,758
Bank of St. Jean		1. 1. 1. 1. La			596,709			784,050
Bank of St. Hyacinthe	327,865	and a state of the			1,543,722			1,885,473
Sovereign Bank	1,173,478	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1					439,363	
Totals October 31, 1902	71,137,510				349,657,291		59,298,091	
Totals 1892	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	100		Contraction of the second	188,660,30	1.		277,854,91
" 1880		*18,479,129		and the state of	Sector States			173,264,53
		1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.		A CONTRACTOR		100 1000		129,165,26
Increases since 1871		122,843,36	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		1.000	192,415,430		487,161,70

32,898 This amount is for October 1884. Prior to 1884 the monthly giatements did not give the amount of the REST, but in that year an amendment to 30,663 bk Act was passed requiring this information to be given.

THE FUTURE OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

The C. P. R. may be said to occupy a un'que position in the railway world, with its line extending across a vast Continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Its vessels connect the line with the Orient, and the possibility, and indeed, almost certainty is that in the near future the Canadian Pacific will have a connection by its own steamers across the Atlantic to Great Britain. So far as the important element of transportation is concerned this great enterprise will be a leading factor in the future trade and commerce of the British Empire.

It has immense resources in possession and avail-To-day we understand that the returns from able. mortgage notes in connection with land sales-time being given to purchasers to pay for the lands-are equivalent to the interest on all the outstanding bonds. In addition to this the Company has more than sufficient selected lands left of sufficient saleable value to retire its whole outstanding indebtedness, except the Common stock. It is quite likely that, in the near future, there will be only one security outstanding in connection with the C. P. R., and that future improvements and betterments will be financed by issues of Common stock at par to the shareholders of the Company. There is the usual rumour as to the probability of an increase in the dividend to be paid in April next. It is, however, impossible to make a positive statement on this point until after the dividend has actually been declared. It is however hardly likely that the rate will be advanced immediately, but that this will occur within a reasonable time, the friends of the Canadian Pacific seem to assert in a positive manner.

A GARNISHEE CASE.

A garnishee question relating to the commission receivable by an insurance agent was recently decided by the Superior Court in this city. The plaintiffs, Jean de Sieyes et al., recovered a judgment against defendant, L. H. Painchaud, and put a seizure in hands of the Alliance Assurance Co., in order to garnishee any commission coming to him from business he brought to that company. The Alliance Company appeared and answered that, they did not owe defendant anything and did not expect that they would in the future owe him anything. It was shown that when the defendant obtains an application for insurance, he gets from his company the policy for such insurance and collects the premium from his client. The company does not charge the premium to the assured, but charges it entirely to the agent, so that, when the agent obtains

the premium, he pays over to the company the portion which belongs to it, retaining his own commission. By this course of business the agent is constantly indebted to the company and never the company to the agent. Under these circumstances can the company be condemned as having received any sum of money which it owed to the defendant? Judge Archibald decided that the circumstances of the present case show clearly that from the time of the seizure up to the present time, there never has been a moment when the defendant could have exercised any right of action against the company.

Holding this view the Court decided that the declaration of the Alliance Company was well founded, and the contestation thereof is not well founded and must be dismissed with costs.

FIRE AT PECK, BENNY & CO.'S NAIL FACTORY MONTREAL

A fire broke out about 1.30 a.m. on the 19th inst, in the above factory. On discovery by the watchman, he immediately gave the alarm, but despite the efforts of the fire brigade a loss resulted to insurance companies to the extent of about \$60,000. The weather was 15 degrees below zero, which must have hampered the fire brigade to some extent. The following companies are interested :--

	building.	On	building
Æina. Alliance Commercial Union Hartford L. & L. & G. London & Lancashire. London Assurance North America. North America.	\$ 8,202 5,468 6,835 6,835 13,670 6,835 8,202 5,468 5,468	Northern Norwich Union. Phoenix of Brooklyn Phœbix of London Quebec Royal Scottish Union & Nat. Western	\$ 5,468 5,468 8,202 10,936 4,101 20,505 6,835 8,202
		Total	\$136,700
Liv. & Lon. & Globe	On stock. \$3,000		On stock. \$8,000
		Total	\$11,000

NOTRE DAME STREET FIRE.

The following companies are interested in the fire which occurred on the 20th inst., in the dry goods store of Mr. E. Champagne, 3121 and 3127 Notre Dame street west :---

City Mutual, total loss			on building. \$4,360	On furniture, \$900
	n stock. \$3,000 3,000 3,000	Equitabl - London M	Mutual	On stock. \$3,000 3,000
		Total lo		415 000

On the adjoining premises of Mr. A. J. Lauzon, dry goods, there was a smoke and water damage to the extent of about \$1,000, fully insured, and on the premises of Mr. G. Leroux, boots and shoes, a loss of about \$200.

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DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.

The Report of the Board of Directors of above enterprise submitted to the Stockholders on 20th inst., embraces a statement of its operations and results for year 1902. The gross earnings were \$3,961,402, the income from other sources \$31,247, and operating expenses including taxes \$2,260,786, which left the gross income from all sources \$1,731,864, from which the deductions were : interest on funded and floating debt \$948,902, and dividends \$500,000, a total of \$1,448,902, which being taken from the gross income left the surplus income \$282,961.

The total number of revenue passengers was 76,850,789, transfers 20,447,341 and employees 1,030,297. The receipts per revenue passengers were 4.94, the car mileage 20,343,598, earnings per car mile 19.47 and expenses per car mile 11.11, making the net earnings per car mile 8.36. During the year the sum of \$548,134 was spent in "Additions and Betterments."

Investment	\$28,920,433	Capital stock	17,380,000
Current assets	2,499,367	Mortgage bonds.	
Sundry assets	272 938	Other liabilities.	
Cash	228,361	Surplus	
	\$31,921,099		\$31,921,099

PROMINENT TOPICS.

The Toronto Gas Company has voluntarily announced a reduction in the price of gas from 90 cents to 80 cents per 1,000 feet. A circular issued to consumers states that this is rendered possible owing to the reduction in cost of producing gas caused by adopting the latest and most scientific methods and economies effected in conducting the business. Gas in Toronto is now considerably lower in price than in this city, yet the relative cost of production differs to only a trifling extent.

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The Bank of British North America has taken over the private banking business of Messrs. Mc-Keggie & Co., Fenelon Falls, where it has opened a branch and is now doing business. Fenelon Falls is in the midst of a thriving district in Ontario; it is a station on the Grand Trunk near Sturgeon Lake. The general distrust of private banks engendered by the two Oakville failures renders it more desirable than ever that the business of banking be confined to the strong chartered banks respecting whose position there is full information published every month. The bank has decided to open a branch on St. Catherine street, in this city, also one at Toronto Junction. A message of greeting was passed by the Marconi system on 19th inst., from King Edward to President Roosevelt and a reciprocal one returned to the King. These messages were sent and received respectively from and at the Cape Cod station, Canada, to and from the Marconi station in Cornwall, England. From those points they were retelegraphed to Sandringham and Washington. Very marvellous, but not demonstrative of the system being generally available for business purposes.

. . . .

The Treasury Department, Washington, has startled the National Banks by requiring them to furnish Government bonds as security against deposits of public funds in place of the selected collateral accepted by the Department during the stringency of last autumn. The wisdom of relaxing the law so as to allow the banks to substitute other securities than government bonds was called in question at the time by some brokers; but the change having been made it is felt to be a grievance for the privilege to be suddenly cancelled and for Government bonds to be demanded in exchange for the collaterals accepted during the stringency. The extent of those securities is reported to be \$20,000-000. The situation is a further ilustration of the clumsiness of the American currency machinery. Some of the National Banks may have to return Government deposits or to decrease their note issues, either of which courses would have a disturbing and mischievous effect on the monetary situation.

The ideas entertained about note issues by some financiers in the States are extremely crude, quite obsolete and not a little fantastic. They talk of, banks "calling in their notes" as though the circulating medium were out like cattle in a field ready to be called into the shed any moment. Note issues under a rational system flow out to the public and flow back to the banks according to the needs and conveniences of the public. If there is an ample supply of notes out no more will be issued; there will be no demand for them, and, if there are more out than the public need, they will be sent back to the issuing banks without any "calling in." The Treasury is said to be contemplating a relaxation of the law again next harvest time.

At a recent meeting of the Winnipeg Wholesale Implement and Carriage Association the Secretary, Mr. Hutchison, who has been in the city 20 years and all the time in the implement business, pointed out that in Manitoba there are 25 millions of acres on which wheat could be grown, but only 3 millions were under crop last year. The possible expansion is, therefore, enormous. He attributed the ability to remain in business of himself and others who had commenced in Winnipeg years ago, to "the assistance we received at the hands of our bankers," a tribute to the services rendered by banks to traders which offsets the captious censures of critics who belittle bank ers.

A tablet to the memory of Lieut. Harold L. Borden, son of Sir Frederick Borden, was unveiled in the chapel of Mount Allison University, on 21st inst, in the presence of the young soldier's parents and a number of others. President Alison presided at the ceremony. The Revd. J. M. Rice and T. B. Flint spoke with eloquence of their late classmate on behalf of the students by whom Lieut. Borden was highly esteemed. Sir Frederick and Lady Borden were deeply affected by witnessing this affectionate tribute to their son, whose memory will ever be cherished in Canada and wherever devotion to the E mpire is honoured.

The City and District Savings Bank has bought the Hall property, corner McGill College ave. and St. Catherine street, for about \$100,000, for the purpose of opening a new branch.

The Toronto Street Railway held its annual meeting on 21st inst. The gross earnings were stated to be \$1,834,908, an increase of \$173,890 over last year. The net profits were \$506,442, of which \$302,438 was paid in dividends.

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The duty of Canada in regard to Imperial defence is being discussed by the press in Great Britain. While recognizing the self-governing powers of this country to the full it is also recognized that Canada is an integral part of the Empire, and shares in the protection of the imperial forces. More especially is this guardianship from peril extended over the marine services and the foreign trade of the Dominion, upon which her prosperity and prospects of future development depend. The leading journals of the old land credit Canadians with being sufficiently honourable and self-respectful to desire to contribute a fair proportion of the costs of imperial defence in the advantages of which they share.

A "CORNER" ILLEGAL.—The Appellate Court, Chicago, has sustained the injunction against 8 members of the Board of Trade charged with operating a "Corner." The Court holds that under the law of the State dealers cannot be forced to settle trades upon the basis of the artificial value created by a corner.

PERSONALS.

THE MANY FRIENDS OF MR. M. C. HINSHAW, Manager of the Atlas Assurance Co., will be glad to learn that he is recovering quickly from an attack of pneumonia.

MR. GEORGE CHAPPELL has succeeded Mr. F. J. Kingsley, as sub-manager of the Royal at Head Office. Mr. Kingsley's retirement, owing to ill-health, is much regretted.

MR. S. D. WADDY, K. C., a director of the Star Life, who died on 30th December, will be remembered by our Wesleyan friends as a son of the late Rev. Samuel Waddy, who was one of the distinguished preachers of that body.

MR. WILLIAM FARWELL, President of the Eastern Townships Bank, and many years its General Manager, was elected Mayor of Sherbrooke on 19th inst. The city is to be congratulated on having secured so worthy and so able a Chief Magistrate.

MR. A. H. HULING, has resigned the editorship of the "Insurance Herald," of Atlantic, to take editorial charge of the "Underwriter's Review." Mr. Huling's marked ability as a writer on insurance topics is well known, and has long been recognized. He has had wide experience as an insurance journalist. From 1886 to 1889 be superintended the publications of the "Union Central Life," of Cincinnati, and afterwards was associated for four years with this journal. We wish Mr. Huling every success and happiness in his new sphere of labour for which he is eminently fitted, by experience, talent and expert knowledge.

MR. J. H. BROCK, Managing Director of the Great West Life Assurance Company, of Winnipeg, was among the visitors to Montreal this week, on official business connected with his Company. Mr. Brock speaks in glowing terms of the future prospects of Manitoba and the Northwest. He states that it is expected at least 150,000 population has been added to the Northwest territory during the past year. The population of Winnipeg alone increased by fully 12,000 in 1902. It is intended to start a new bank in Winnipeg, for Mr. Brock affirms that business warrants Manitoba in having a large bank with head office in Winnipeg. Winnipeg City is growing very fast; there is not a vacant house in the city, and there is no boom on either. As far as insurance business is concerned, both fire and life companies have done well. His Company, the Great West Life, has written \$1,000,000 more than in previous year.

Motes and Stems.

At Home and Abroad.

OTTAWA CLEARING HOUSE.—Total for week ending Jan. 15. 1903, clearings, \$1,965,128. Corresponding week last year, \$1,575,552.

TRANSFER OF BUSINESS.—The British Dominion Co. has transferred its direct home, fire, personal accident, burglary and fidelity guarantee business to the Central Insurance Co., of which Mr. Herbert Chamberlain is President.

THE BRITISH DIVORCE ASSURANCE Co. has been organized to enable whoever wishes to insure themselves against the costs of proceedings in a divorce Court. The premiums vary according to age. What a pleasant feature in a young man s lite a divorce policy will be! It will be, or ought to be as helpful to his character as "a ticket of leave," THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE Co. is announced as ready to begin business on 1st Feb. next. The

ANUARY 23, 1903

LA ESTRALLA ASSURANCE SOCIETY of Carthagona, Spain, is announced to have opened an agency in New York in order to write surplus lines. Spain seems to be waking up. Marine insurance was established early in that country.

company is said to have a capital and surplus of \$3,000,000.

it will accept no risks under \$50,000 nor over \$250,000.

MR. JAMES DUNCAN has been elected chairman of the London board of the Royal Insurance Company, on retirement, through illness, of Mr. W. Livingstone Watson, who will, however, remain on the board.—"Insurance Observer."

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE staff met on New Year's Eve at the London office to bid farewell to Mr. H. B. Grinling, who for 45 years has been an officer of the Comyiny. The directors had marked their appreciation of his services and the staff made him a handsome present.

SAFETY OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.—The Elder-Dempster Company, writing to the papers to-day, enumerate improvements in light and sound warnings being effected in the St. Lawrence and Bay of Fundy. The Company say the shipping trade will benefit enormously, and also point as proof of the safety of the St. Lawrence to the fact that last season the Elder-Dempster Company made 73 Anglo-Canadian voyages without a mishap, except to the Loango, which was in charge of a pilot.

a pilot. U. S. CENSUS RETURNS .---Wealth (census year) \$ 94,300,000,000 National bank individual deposits 3,209,273,894 Deposits in savings banks..... 2.750,177,200 Deposits in State banks..... 1.608,185,287 Deposits in private banks 131,650,048 Loan and trust company deposits 1.525,887,943 Total bank and trust company deposits.. .. 9.315.193.912 New York bank clearings 74.753.189.435 116,021,618.003 Total bank clearings..... Gold, including certificates in circulation ... 938,793,298 National bank notes out Oct. 31, 1902..... 380,476,334 Money in circulation 2.249,390,551 Gold in treasury 559,302,051 value farms and farm property (census 20,514,001,839 Value farm products (census year) 3.764.177.706 316,800,000 Value wool mfrs. (trade estimate) Value of cotton mfrs. (trade estimate) 345,000,000 107,256,258 Value of silk mfrs. (census year) 78,666,700 Mirs. value of product (census year) 13,039.279,566 Factory wages paid (census year) 2.735.430,848 Value of merchandise imports..... 003.320.048 Value of merchandise exports..... 1,381,719.401 Value of agricultural exports 851,465,622 403,641,401 Value of manufactured exports Amount of life insurance in force December 31, 1002, in companies reporting to the Insurance Department New York \$ 8,300,000,000 Gross assets December 31, 1902, of life insurance companies reporting to the New York Insurance Department (estimated). 2,050.000,000 Risks in force December 31, 1902, in all companies (fire, marine, life, casualty) reporting to the New York Insurance De-

Correspondence.

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

NEW YORK STOCK LETTER.

Office of Cummings & Co., 20 Broad Street, New York City.

New York, January 21, 1903.

Venezuela, Trust Legislation and congressional action relative to the currency question, have all exerted an untavourable influence upon the stock market during the present week, in addition to the fact that many of the parties who sold on the rise some ten days ago, wish to get back the stocks then sold at lower figures, so that the market has been a falling one. How far this decline will run, of course, no one can tell, but the general conditions throughout the country do not warrant any extensive decline at the present time, but, on the contrary, they do warrant a much stronger and more active market than now exists. Notwithstanding the dire predictions of a universal war over the Venezuelan matter, we believe that this matter will soon be adjusted satisfactorily. The Trust Legislation we do not apprehend will work any injury to respectable companies that are well rianaged, and we have every reason to believe that the currency question will be taken up by Congress, and adjusted in a way that will hereafter minimize if it does not entirely do away with the periodical stringency to which the money market has heretofore been subjected.

The wholesale dry goods trade has always been a pretty fair Parometer as to the condition of business in this country, and reports from the large jobbing houses in this city are to the effect that buyers are here fully two weeks ahead of the usual time, that they are in a hurry to have goods shipped, and are tuying more freely than usual in anticipation of a much larger retail business than was done last season, and that collections are excellent. All this goes to prove that money is circulating freely among the masses, thus evidencing the general prosperity that exists. Money has began to flow towards the center in volume, and should increase almost daily, and the bank statement this week should show large gains in specie and currency. Exports continue on a very large scale, and this, with the purchase of securities by Lordon some ten days ago, caused a sharp drop in Exchange early in the week. This, however, is the normal time of the year for gold exports, and therefore it is only reasonable to suppose that shipments will be made before long. In fact, we cannot see how they can very well be postponed much longer, as the foreign loans about to be brought out in France, England and other countries are enormous, and such operations always increase the strain on this country, besides it is not at all unlikely that some of our own institutions and larger investors will desire to subscribe for and secure a portion of these loans, for, with the growth of wealth in this country, s' ch parties are in a position to make investments abroad as they have never been able to do before.

During the past week the market has been a difficult one to read, and brokers have been in a dilemma as to how to advise their clients to act. For our own part we did not expect to see much improvement marketwise until well after the middle of this month, but from about this date on the market should grow stronger, broaden out and later develop into a genuine bull movement.

Erie, which some two weeks ago was rushed up to about 41% on considerable mystery, has settled back, but is quite bkely to be heard from again and that before long. There have been rumours that it was to be absorbed by the Rock Island system for an eastern outlet for that property, and other lines have been credited with a desire to possess it, but the whole matter is summed up in the question—"What does

M.. Morgan favour?" It is safe to say that he will not favour any disposition of this property that would interfere with the present apparent harmony among the eastern trunk lines.

Chicago Great Western has been, for it, quite active, and there are rumours that there have been extensive purchases for foreign account. This property has grown to be a very valuable one, and more than one of the larger and Northwestern systems could use it to advantage. One of the peculiarities of this Company is that it has no bonded indebtedness. The indebtedness usually represented by bonds in this case being represented by different classes of shares.

Reading has suffered a decline during the week, but it locks as if there was good buying at the lower range of prices, especially as the forthcoming statement, which is usually issued about the last of the month, will reflect the large business now being done by this system, and will furnish a good basis for a sharp advance in the stock. In fact, all of the coal-carrying roads should and will share large increases in earnings.

Southern Pacific is also somewhat lower than it has been, but London has shown a disposition to take some of this stock, which disposition, if current reports are true, is quite likely to increase, on the ground that the betterments now under way will enable it to largely increase its earnings.

Reports for earnings of eighty railroads for December show an increase of \$6,352,637. or 9.86 per cent. over the large totals of the same month in the preceding year. This is due in part to the unprecedented prosperity enjoyed by the country's industries and also to the large crops harvested last season, as contrasted with the poor yield of 1901. It remains to be seen, however, how much of this increase can be saved for the net earnings.

After the opening this morning a drive was made at the market, which carried prices down from one-half to one and a half per cent., but good buying was apparent and the market closes with a good recovery from the lowest, and with a much better tone. We believe the market is a purchase on all declines.

LONDON LETTER. Lon FINANCE.

London, Jan. 8, 1903.

Banking results for the half-year ending with December are being published right and left just now. In many quarters it was boped that bank dividends for the half-year in question would be higher than for the corresponding period of 1901. The average value of monetary accommodation during the six months had been higher; but against this prottable feature there were so many others of adverse character that in the end every one will be pretty well pleased if the old rates of dividends are maintained—as at present they give every promise of being.

Roughly, it may be said that taking these dividends and the market prices of the various banking shares into account the investor gets a yield of from 4½ to 4½ per cent. For those, therefore, who do not fear the heavy uncalled liability British banking shares seem to be sufficiently attracting securities these difficult times.

So many people over here are interested in Consols, that the one question in these days of slump is, "will they rise?" This indication says that at no distant date such a rise is bound to set in. It is time that the rate of interest paid will be reduced from 2% to 2½ per cent. in April, but this automatic rearrangement has long ago been discounted on the markets.

The great bull factor in the consideration of this Government security is, of course, the resumption of sinking fund payments towards the redemption of the debt. Unless the Chancellor of the Exchequer is very short-sighted, he will also use the money saved by the reduction in interest to further swell the sinking fund-

Since Mr. A. S. Rowe, Secretary of the Great Fingall Company, disappeared suddenly a couple of weeks ago, after having misappropriated heavy cheques and forged numerous share certificates, the market has been hard at work guessing at the total loss through these criminal acts. Usually in these cases the loss becomes smaller as the actual facts prove superior to the fleeting rumour. In this case, however, it is not so, and slowly the measure of loss has risen to half a million dollars.

The controllers of the Great Fingall mine are Messrs. Bewick, Moreing & Co., in which firm the absconding Mr. Rowe was a partner. Mr. A. C. Moreing, another partner, startled the city yesterday morning by announcing that he was going to bear the whole loss occurred by these frauds. And what's more, he looks like being prepared to do it, although since his startling announcement the losses have proved to be very much larger than was, at first anticipated.

The borrowing town corporations are at it again early in the New Year. Already Norwich is floating a big loss on the security of the local taxation.

INSURANCE.

A vessel insured with Lloyds here, the "Swaledale," looks like being a total loss off the East African coast. She is a \$170,000 risk, and, therefore, causes considerable anxiety.

The British Dominion Insurance Company which, not so very long ago used to have its being under a very much more cumbrous title, looks like taking a step now towards self-extinction. It has entered into an agreement with the Central Insurance Company, by which the whole of the British Dominion's direct home, fire, personal accident burglary and fidelity guarantee, is transferred to the Centraf.

Amongst the new general policies now being issued at Lloyd's is one against the contingency of appendicitis. The policyholder pays \$1.25 only as premium, and he is then insured up to \$1.000 against loss by an operation for appendicitis, or his next of kin are paid the same amount in the event of the death by this serious complaint of the ininsured.

Handsome, indeed, are to be the new premises in London of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company. They are being built now, and during their construction the Company is housed temporarily along with a big financial house in Cornhill, a street which looks like becoming as famous for its insurance offices as Lombard street is for its banks.

The damp, cold, foggy weather of the past week or so is upsetting a vast number of people, and already a heavy increase in mortality is being experienced. This is reflected very strongly in the claims which are pouring into the life offices. Such weather kills its tens of thousands.

PROVINCIAL RESTRICTION ON LOAN COMPANIES.

Editor CHRONICLE, Montreal,

DEAR SIR,—I notice in your issue of Janury 16 an editorial note on the first page entitled "Pro vincial Restriction on Loan Companies," and I looked all through your journal for the letter in which Mr. Thomas T. Langlois *draws attention* to the Loan Corporations Act, but could not find it. Perhaps Mr. Langlois will publish for public in formation the reasons given by the Ontario officials for not granting permission to transact business in

the province. I am sure it would prove interesting reading to the class of people who are in the habit of going it blind. To me it seems an awful thing to refuse an Extra Provincial Company permission to transact a class of business in Ontario that our own local companies are forbidden to do. I take it the Loan Corporations Act was placed upon the statute book for the purpose of protecting the general bublic and I feel convinced that Mr. Langlois must admit that it is carrying out the object for which it was enacted.

Yours truly, A PERMANENT LOAN CO. OFFICIAL.

LONGEVITY OF PHYSICIANS.—The Journal of the American Medical Association recently discussed the question as to the longevity of American physicians, and came to the conclusion that members of the Faculty bear very favourable comparison in the matter of longevity with their distinguished foreign colleagues, and with other profession. Many of the greatest living physicians are over 70 years of age, most of them in the enjoyment of health and strength, though their lives have been full of faithful application to hard work. No men deserve all that life can give more than Medical men, for no men are so self-sacrificing, none so unselfish.

A SECOND WIFE AND A LIFE POLICY .- The "London Telegraph," gives a summary of a decison by an English judge in which it is held that "wife" includes a second wife in life meurance policies. The paper says :--- "Suppose a married man effects a policy of insurance on his own life under the Married Women's Property Act, 1882, 'for the benefit of his wife and children,' and after his then wife's death the assured marries again and has a second family. Will the second wife and her children be entitled upon the death of the husband to share in the policy moneys? Mr. Justice Kekewich held that the second wife and her children are entitled to share, as the presumption is that when a married man speaks of his wife he intends his wife at the time loses weight when an instrument like a policy of insurance, which is intended to make provision for a wife and children after the husband's death, has to be construed. "The husband in all probability intends to provide for those who survive him, and for that reason stand in need of the provision, and this conclusion is strengthened by the reflection that as he cannot reasonably be supposed to have intended to benefit only the children living at the date of the policy to the exclusion of after-born children of the then existing wife, there appears to be no good reason why the children by the second wife and the second wife herself should not also share. There is no reason why the trust in favour of the wife and children, which the act of 1882 mentioned above, creates, should not include objects as yet unascertained. Upon these grounds it was held that by 'wife and children' the husband intended nis surviving wife (if any) and his surviving children, whether by his then living or any after-taken wife."

STOCK EXCHANGE NOTES.

Wednesday, p.m., January 21, 1903.

The stock market seems to have got into a rut and the movements one way or the other this week have been within a limited compass. The volume of business has been contracted and the trading apathetic. There are good evidences of money becoming easier, but so far no signs of a reduction

in the rate. The talk on Pacific continues bullish and higher prices are confidently looked for. Despite this, however, the stock closes lower this week than last. There was somewhat of an improvement in Montreal Street the last few days, and the advance in price was particularly noticeable to-day, when the stock sold up to 279. Is this influenced by the suggested entrusion of Mount Royal Park? The other tractions were firm and Twin City was inclined to be strong, having benefited with other U. S. Traction Stocks from the recent judgment declaring the law taxing franchises unconstitutional. The business in the Steel & Coal Company Stocks was smaller than for some time past, and there was only one transaction in Nova Scotia Steel Common this week. Halifax Tram Stock has been somewhat active, and sold up to 106. There is little commission business being done at the present time, and many of the largest houses are practically idle, and it is likely that there will not be much improvement until after the turn of the month. The Bank of Ottawa is about to increase its capital stock, and shareholders of record on 31st inst. will be entitled to 1 share of new stock for each 4 shares of old they hold on that date. The Commercial Cable Company have also decided to issue the balance of their authorized capital, and shareholders of record on the 20th of February next will be entitled to take up one new share at par for each 8 shares of the old stock they hold on that date. A meeting of shareholders has also been called for the 2nd of March, to authorize the increase of the capital to \$25,000,000, being an additional \$10,000,000 over the \$15,-000.000 capital at present authorized. This further increase of capital is in anticipation of the acquirement of other Telegraph and Cable Companies. The proceeds of the present issue of stock, which will increase the capital by 121/2 per cent., will be used in payment of the new Pacific cable.

The rate for call money in New York to-day was 4 per cent., and the London rate was 3 to 3½. The local rate remains unchanged at 6 p.c., and money is somewhat easier.

The quotations for money at continental points are as follows -

	Market.	Bank.
	213	3
Paris	218	4
Rerlin	28	4
Unmhur,	28	4
Each fort	23	3
Ameterdam	21	34 1
Vienna		3
Brussels	-1	

The transactions in C.P.R. this week show a falling off of over 4.000 shares, and the transactions this week totalled 6.374 shares. The closing bid to-day was 136%, being a net loss of 1/4 points for the week. The earnings for the second week of January show an increase of \$116,000.

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The Grand Trunk Railway Company's earnings for the second week of January show an increase of \$66,559. The stock quotations as compared with a week ago are as follows:---

Α	week ago.	To-day.
First Preference	1083	1094 961
Second Preference	964 461	451
Third Preference	401	

Montreal Street closed with 278% bid, an advance of 6% points on transactions totalling 576 shares. This stock has been dormant for a long while, and it seems likely that the stock will have to advance some few points before any of it is brought out. It is apparently very strongly held in anticipation of higher figures. The earnings for the week ending 17th inst. show an increase of \$3,271.35 as follows:-

		1	ncrease.
Sunday	3,854.12		\$200.72
Monday	5,426.16		355.23
Tuesday	5,516.67		550.87
Wednesday	5,381.16		436.36
Thursday	5,491.16		403.05
Friday	5.574.55	•	664.80
Saturday	5,872.12		660.32

The closing quotation for Toronto Railway was $116\frac{1}{2}$, which is the same price as last week's close. The trading this week was small, involving in all 187 shares. The earnings for the week ending 17th inst. show an increase of $\frac{54}{24}$, $\frac{76}{26}$ as follows:--

		. Increase.
Sunday	\$2,103.78	\$140.30
Monday	5,339.05	614.60
Tuesday	5,497.55	850.35
Wednesday	5,327.35	487.15
Thursday	5,458.87	794.62
Friday	5,546.51	941.33
Saturday	6,260.67	887.91

Twin City closed with 119½ bid, an advance of ½ point for the week and the trading involved 635 shares. The earnings for the second week of January show an increase of \$7,611.05.

The closing bid for Detroit Railway was the same as a week ago at 891/2, and 1,010 shares were traded in during the week.

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Toledo Railway shows a decline for the week of 2¼ points. and closed with 34½ bid on transactions of 675 shares.

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Halifax Tram closed with $105\frac{1}{2}$ bid, an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ pcint over last week's closing quotation on transactions totalling 305 shares.

R. & O. has reacted from last week's figures, and closed with 102 bid, a decline of a full point on quotation for the week. The trading was not large, and 260 shares changed hands during the week.

* * *

Montreal Power has also weakened somewhat, and closed with 90¼ bid, a decline of 1¼ points for the week on transactions totalling 1,504 shares. The dividend of 1 p.c. for the quarter has been declared, and will be payable on 15th of February next to holders of record on 31st January. The stock will sell X. D. on 30th inst.

. . .

The trading in Dominion Steel Common has declined in volume this week, the transactions totalling 2,030 shares. The price is somewhat stronger, the closing quotation being 57½, a gain of % of a point for the week. The closing bid for the Preterred was 95, which is a decline of a full point on transactions for the week, totalling 307 shares. The demand for the Bonds has been more active at the lower prices prevailing, and some \$94,000 changed hands during the week, the ruling price being 87½. The closing bid was 87, a decline of ½ point from last week's closing quotation.

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Nova Scotia Steel Common was traded in to the extent of 25 shares, and closed with 108 bid, a decline of $1\frac{1}{2}$ points on quotation for the week.

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The business in Dominion Coal Common involved 503 shares, and the closing bid was 13034, a loss of 34 point on quotation for the week. In the Preferred Stock 217 shares changed hands, and the closing bid was 115, which is the same price as that prevailing a week ago. The last of the sales this week were made at 116. In Ogilvie Preferred 15 shares changed hands, and the closing bid was 130. In the Bonds \$2,000 changed hands at 116, and 116 was bid at the close.

. . .

The trading in Commercial Cable this week has been larger than for some time past, and the stock sold up to 176, closing with 174 bid, a net gain of 2 points for the week on transactions totalling 1,604 shares. The proposed new issue of stock tended to strengthen the stock.

	*
Per cent.	
Call money in Montreal 6	
Call money in New York 4	
Call money in London 3-3]	
Bank of England rate 4	
Consols	
Cemand Sterling	
60 days' Sight Sterling 918	

Thursday, p.m., January 22, 1903.

Twin City strengthened in price to-day, and sold up to 120½. The most active stock in the market was C.P.R., which opened at 136, and sold down to 135½, again recovering to 136½, at which price the last sales were made. Montreal power also advanced in price, and after opening at 90%, sold up to 91½. The transactions in Montreal Street tetalled 100 shares, the last sales being made at 279. Dominion 1ron Common closed with 56% bid, and the last sales were made at 56½. The market was dull, and the total transactions of the day were on the small side.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE SALES

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1903.

MORNING BOARD.

No. of Shares*	Price.	No. of Shares.	Frice
100 C. P. R.,		50 Twin City	120
75 "	136%	50 Toledo Ry	35
10 "	1363%	25 "	34%
100 "	136%	75 Detroit Ry	80%
Ico "	1361/8	1 10 " …	80%
- 75 "	136	25 "	89%
50 "	1354	25 Montreal Power	90%
25 "	135 %	60 "	90%
50 "	135%	25 "	91
15 "	135%	150 Dom. Steel Com	
100 "	13576	to Dom. Steel P.ef	
25 Montreal St.		7 "	96
25 "	279	25 "	
25 Rich. & Ont		25 Dom. Coal Com	130%
50 "	102	o Hochelaga Bank	135
25 St. John Ry.		5 Union Bank	135
5 Toronto Ry		\$4,000 Dom. Steel Bds	87%
		ON BOARD.	
50 C.P.R	1361%	10 R. & O	102
100 "	136	25 Montreal Power	914
25 "	136%	150 "	01%
50 Montreal St.		to Com. Cable	172
250 Twin City		100 Dom. Iron & Steel.	\$6%
50 "	120%	so Neva Scotia	108%
75 "	1701	20 Bank of Commerce.	
100 "	120 %	25 "	16234
100 Detroit Ry		2 Bank of Cttawa	225 %

WANTED:--Young man as Agency Inspector for an Accident Insurance Company. One with knowledge of the business preferred. Apply by letter stating age and salary expected to

P.O. Box 2296, Montreal.

W

December.....

Month.

January ...

February ...

March

April.....

May June

July August ...

September. O:tober ... November. Dece nbet.

Ian.

INSURANCE AND FINANCE CHRONICLE.

The gross traffic earnings of the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific, Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railways, and the Montreal, Toronto, Halifax and Twin City and Winnipeg street railways, up to the most recent date obtainable, compared with the corres; onding period for 1900, 1901 and 1902, were as follows:

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Vear to date. Dec. 31 \$	1900.	1901. \$28,954,060	1902. \$31,036,479	Increase \$2,082,419
Week ending.	1901.			Increase
Jan. 7	504,891	477,409	574,534	97,425
	402.102	\$12.443	579,002	66,559

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

1902. Increase Vear to date. 1900. 1901. Dec. 31.....\$30,043,000 \$34,053,000 \$39,584,000 \$5,531,000

GROSS TRAFFIC EARNINGS

eek ending	1901.	1902.	1903.	Increase
7	453,000	597,000	791,000	197,000
14	459,000	627,000	743,000	116,000

NET TRAFFIC EARNINGS.

Month.	1900.	1901.	1902.	Inc.
January	\$ 691,570	\$ 648,196	\$820,161	\$172,265
February	622,732	620,680	674,361	53,681
March	799,101	948,335	1,054,915	106, 580
April	1,027,068	1,180,808	1,291,706	110,898
May	1,079,670	1,010,284	1,166,891	156,608
June	1,057,805	1,121,432	846,737 D	ec. 274,695
July	884,374	1,095,867	1,175,711	79,844
August	1,054,476	1,305,632	1,362,901	57,269
September	1,058,700	1,352,732	1,410,755	58,023
October	1,078,174	1,467,039	1,616,134	149,095
November	1,065,548	1,440,878	1,558,240	117,362
December	1,438,365	1,568,691		
		many more successive and		

11,857,583 13,760,574 Total

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC.

Week ending. Jan. 7	1900. 28,528	1901. 38,055	1902. 39,187	Increase 1,132
	WINNIPEG S	TREET RAIL	WAY.	
Month.	1900.	1901.	1902.	Increase
January	\$24,289.78	\$26,333.09	\$32,059.99	\$5,726.90
February	22,962.39	24,779.11	27,315.32	2,536.21
March	18,856.55	21,122.10	27,484.26	6,362.16
April	16,135.94	19,640.68	26,710.62	
May	18,080.47	20,992.06	27,738.17	6,746.11
June	20,413.99	23,917.27	28,629.64	4,712.37
July	27,530.24	25,211.83	41,702.44	16,490.61

March	18,856.55	21,122.10	27,484.26	6,362.16	
April	16,135.94	19,640.68	26,710.62	7,069.94	l
May	18,080.47	20,992.06	27.738.17	6,746.11	l
June	20,413.99	23,917.27	28,629.64	4,712.37	l
july	27.530.24	25,211.83	41,702.44	16,490.61	l
August	22,388.88	26,012.52	31,831.63	5,819.11	ł
September	22,459.81	25,594.29	32,077.55	6,483.26	l
October	25,725.77	26,504.16	33,024.37	6,520.21	l
November	28,967.37	31,512.47	40,137.93	8,625.46	I
					ı.

36,780.29

45,930.76

9,150.47

MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY. 1901.

142,886

126,999

4.121

31,441.32

1900.

127,212

133.475

\$ 136,334

168

171

	Week ending.	1901.	1902.	1903.	Increas,
an.	7	34,010	36,429 33,451	40,982 36,221	4.553 2,770

TORONTO STREET RAILWAY.

Month.	1900.	1901.	1902.	Increa: e
January \$	113,701	\$ 121,657	\$ 137,135	\$15,478
February	103,954	109,512	127,981	18,469
March	117,631	124,499	141,681	17,182
April	107,199	123,006	132,947	9,941
May	118,430	127,961	145,595	17,634
June	122,688	138,154	132,266	Dec. 5,888
July	127,123	149,631	162,472	12,841
August	138,927	153.481	16;,165	11,684
September.	152,848	160,432	195,689	35,257
October	126,538	152,514	155,150	2,636
November.	128,549	130,616	151,033	20,417
December.	127,096	145,398	169,620	24,222
Week endin	g. 1901.	1902.	1903.	Increase
Jan. 7		31,262	36,554	5,292
14		30,668	35,113	4,445

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

1900.	1901.	1902.	Inc.
\$217,252	\$234,146	\$270,485	\$36,039
107.366	213,884	243,150	29,266
222, 342	240,637	277,575	36,938
213,324	230,454	261,456	31,002
223,005	249,863	295,153	45,290
237,197	276,614	308,131	31,517
247,659	288,336	335,715	47,379
252,605	281,224	321,842	40,618
270,093	306,470	337.965	31,495
	269,193	302,634	33,441
238,216	266,800	307,756	40,956
255,370	292,576	329,686	37,110
1901.	1902.	1903.	Inc.
53,090 51,661	63,332 63,911	70,767 68,322	7,43
	\$217,252 197.366 222,342 213,324 223,605 237,197 247,659 252,695 270,093 252,695 238,216 255,370 1901. 53,090	\$217,258 \$234,446 197,366 213,884 222,342 230,655 249,863 237,197 249,863 237,197 249,863 237,197 249,863 237,197 249,863 252,405 288,336 252,405 288,336 266,470 239,085 266,800 255,370 292,576 1901. 1902. 53,090 63,332	\$217,252 \$247,252 \$27,366 \$23,342 \$240,637 \$27,375 \$23,342 \$240,637 \$27,575 \$23,365 \$249,863 \$25,153 \$257,197 \$26,614 \$35,715 \$252,695 \$255,370 \$292,576 \$292,686 \$292,

HALIFAX ELECTRIC TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

Railway Receipts.

Month.	1900.	1901.	1902.	Inc.
January	\$11,475	\$9.544	\$10,765	\$1,221
February	8,982	8,042	8,498	456
March	9,766	9,448	9,761	313
April	9,359	9,371	10,026	655
May	9,185	9,467	11,126	1,650
June	11,062	11,339	11,528	189
July	12,036	14,204	14,835	631
August	14,680	16,330	17.177	847
September	15,761	16,547	17,494	947
October	10,995	12,581	11,382 1)ec. 1, 199
November	10,328	9,675		
December I	10,645	10,645	11,207	562
Week ending.	1901.	1902.	1903.	Inc.
Jan. 7	2,248	2.532	2,509	Dec. 23
14	2,170	2,552	2,344	** 208

Lighting Receipts.

1902.	Increas		1900	1901	1902	Inc.
		Isnuary	\$9,583	\$10,716	12,969	\$2,251
\$ 153,374	\$10,488	February	8,037	9,418	9,529	111
132,159	5,160	March		8,392	9,207	815
1 54,895	14,025	April	7,337 6,839	8,092	9,066	974
152,525	8,404		6,134	7,392	8,403	1,011
173,902	13,290	May	5,865	6,593	7.055	462
182,875	2,505	June	5,934	6,738	7.336	598
194,194	16,011	July	6,542	7.774	8,028	254
195,610	16,024	August		8,960	9,139	179
189,150	6,566	September	8,096	11,689	11,528	Dec. 161
179,433	15,258	October	8,619			
170,831	17,266	November	11,502	12,870	12,838	3.
173.012	16,331	December	11,976	14,194	15,768	1,574

STOCK LIST

Reported for THE CHRONICLE by R. Wilson-Smith, Meldrum & Co., 151 St. James Street, Montreal. Corrected to January 21st, 1903, P. M.

BANKS.	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Per centage of Rest to paid up Capital.p	Par value of one share.	Market value of one share.	Dividend for last balf year.	Revenue per cent. on investment at present prices.	Closing prices (per cent on par,.	When Dividend payable.
		•	8				Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Asked. Bid.	
Sritish North America Canadian Bank of Commerce Dominion Castern Townships	4,956,666 8,000,000 2,918,050 2,000,000	4,866,666 8,000,000 2,888,834 1,984,690	1,776,333 2,500,000 2,872,699 1,200,000	36.50 31,25 100.00 60.61	243 50 50 50	81 03 80 50	3 34. 24.	4 32 4 31	···· 162 ···· 161	April Oct. June Dec. Fe & MayAug Nov January July
Exchange Bank of Yarmouth Halifar Banking Co. Hamilton Hochelaga mperial	280,000 600,000 2,000,000 2,000,006 2,963,400	266,070 600,000 2,000,000 1,986,860 2,914,504	40,000 500,000 1,600,000 950,000 2,477,330	15.03 83.34 80.00 48.40 85.00	70 20 100 100	133 50 236 00	24 34 5 34 5	5 00	133	February Aug. February Aug. June Dec. June Dec. June Dec.
Banque Nationale	1,500,000 300,013 6,000,000 2,500,000 12,000,000	1,496,703 300,013 6,000,000 2,500,000 12,000,000	350,000 175,000 2,700,000 2,250,000 8,000,000	23.61 58.33 45.00 86.00 66,67	30 32.44 100 50 200	161 00 107 50 550 06	34344	4 34 4 18 3 63	161 215 214 275	May Nov. January July June Dec. April Oct. June Dec.
New Brunswick Nova Scotia Intario Ditava People's Bank of Halifax.	2,000,000	500,000 2,000,000 1,500,000 2,000,000 700,000	700,000 2,800,000 425,000 1,765,000 280,000	140.00 140.00 . 30.35 83.25 40.00	100 100 100 100 20	265 00 127 50	e 11 a 12 a	3 39 4 72	265 1127g	January July February Aug. June Dec. June Dec. March Sept.
People's Bank of N. B. Provincial Bank of Canada Juebee Royal. Sovereign Bank	2,500,000	180,000 818,271 2,500,000 2,000,000 1,173,478	160,000 800,000 1,700,000 240,000	88.89 32.00 \$5.00 20.45	150 100 100 100	120 00 215 00	14 33 34	5 00 5 27	120 1164 215	January July June Dec. February Aug.
Standard St. Stephens St. Hyacinthe St. Johns Toronto	1,000,000 200,000 504,600 500,200 2,500,000	1,000,000 200,000 327,365 263,417 2,500,006	850,000 45,000 75,000 10,000 2,600,000	22,50 22,91 3,07	50 100 100 100	260 00		4 23	260	April Oct, April Oct, February Aug. June Dec.
Traders. Union Bank of Hallfax Union Bank of Canada	2.247,100	1,500,000 1,208,900 2,229,850 434,889 300,000	350,000 775,000 650,000 159,000 40,000	64.26 32.50 35.85	100 50 100 100 75	85 00 140 00	3	4 11 4 28	170 140 134	June Dec. Feb. Aug. February Aug. June Dec. Feb. Aug.
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS. Bell Telephone	1,475,000 83,500,000 15,000,000	2,700,000 1,475,000 85,500,000 13,333,300	265,000	::::	100 100 100 100 100	170 00 60 00 136 50 176 00 89 75	1.	4 70 6 66 3 67 4 51 4 44	170 162 60 55 136j 136 176 174 89] 89	
Dominion Coal Preferred do Common Dominion Cotton Mills Dom, Iron & Steel Com. do Pfd.	15,000,000 3,033,600 20,000,000	15,000,000 3,033,600 20,000,000			100 100 100 100	115 00 131 00 58 50 57 78 95 20	2.	6 95 6 10 7 36	131 130 571 57 951 95	Jan Apl Jul Oct. Mar.Jun.Sep.Dec.
Duluth S. S. & Atlantic Halifax Tramway Co Hamilton Electric St. Com. do Pfd	12,000,000 10,000,000 1 500,000 1,500,000 2,250,000	0 10,000,000 0 1,350,000 0 1,500,000	107,178	8.00	100 100 100 100	105 70	· ·	• n • n		Jan.Apl.July Oct
Intereolonial Coal Co Laurentide Pulp Merchants Cotton Co Montmorency Cotton	500,00		90,47		100 100 100 100	97 56		8 24	97) 92	March July
Montreal Cotton Co. Montreal Light, Ht, & Pwr. Co. Montreal Street Railway. X. Montreal Telegraph National Salt Com. do Pfd	7,000,00	0 17,600,00 6,000,00 2,000,00 7,000,00	798.9	13 31	100 100 60 100 100	91 N 140 0 65 2	0 24°	6 66 4 24 3 57 4 90	138 125 914 90 259 275 163 15	Mar.Jun SepDec Feb.MayAug. Nov Jan Apl. aly Oct Jan.Apl.Jul.Oct
North-West Land, Com do Pref Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co, Cm. do Ogilvie Flour Mills Co de Pfd	3,090,00	1 1,467,68 5,642,92 0 3,090,00 0 1,030,00 0 1,250,00			50 100 100 100	B	2	4 54	110 10 135 13	Jan Apl. Jul. Oct
Richelien & Ont. Nav. Co st. John Street Railway. Totede Ry A Light Co Toronto Street Railway. Twin City Rapid Transit Co Windsor Hotel Windsor Rotel Windy Elec. St. Kallway Co	2,505,60 500,00 12,000,00 6,000,00	0 2,088,00 0 500,00 0 12,000,00 0 6,000,00 0 15,010,00 0 15,010,00	16,22 10 39,64 10 1,084,29 10 2,163,5	16 1.77 12 7.98 17 8.10 14-41	10 10 10 10 10	130 0 0 35 0 0 118 0 0 120 0	80 3 10 11- 80 21- 11-	5 71 4 61 4 23 4 16	105 10 130 11 35 3 118 11 120 11	

Quarterly + Bonus of 1 per cent. : Manihly ¶ Price per Share § Annual.

JANUARY 23, 1903 INSURANCE AND FINA		the particular of the second		
THE ROYAL BAN	IK O	F C/	ANAD	A
INCOMPONNI	ALIFA			
READ VIII				2,500,000
a the Authorized	leserve Fund			
Capital Paid Up	Individed Pro	ofits		99,624
BOARD OF DI	RECTORS	CHIE, Esq., V	CE. PRESIDENT.	
THOMAS E. KENNY, Esq., PRESIDENT. WILEY SMITH, Esq. CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF	Esq. H	DAVID M.	ICKEEN.	
EDSON L. PEASE, GENERAL MANAGER. O. A. HORNSBY, Ass	T. INSPECTOR.	C.	A. CROSBIE,	SECRETARY.
W. F. BROCK, INSPECTOR. GENERAL AND COMPAN	ES.		at D	Las 1909
	31st Decem	1.847.152 02	31st Decem	\$ 1,920,713 15
	\$ 4,296,100 88		5 4,033.651 35	1.000
Deposits payable on demand	8,929,278 44 137,745 31		9,764,013 38 131,455 67	
Interest accrued on Deposite		13,363,124 63		13,929,120 40 43,401 31
		41,452 52		
Balances due to Agencies of the Dank and		159,273 11 103,798 00		308,582 59 507,491 17
countries. Balances due to Agents in Great Britain	····· ··· ··· s	15,514,800 28		\$16,709,308 62
The second se		2,000,000 00		2,481,000 00
To the Sharenolders: Capital paid up		1,700.000 00		2,500,000 00 80,000 00
Reserve Fund 1903		70,000 00 35 00		35 00
Dividends Nos. 64 and 66, latter payable 2nd 100 and 5 Former dividends unclaimed		91,882, 09		99,624 84
Former dividends unclaimed Balauce of profits carried forward.		19,376,717 37		\$21,869,968 46
Capital stock increased \$481,000.00 on 30th	Dec., 1902.	-		
	15.	\$ 803,062 54		\$ 1,008,262 75
Gold and Silver Coin .		1,172,546 75		828,572 50 578,225 52
Dominion Government Addee D		593,541 42 113,372 22		94,334 09
Balances due from other Danks in a Bank and other Banks in foreign				1,086,060 70
Balances due from Agencies of the Danie		175,549 68 399,652 06		872.2 4 62
Dominion, Provincial and British Governant Greaks		2,687,563 52		3,072,624 30 2,790,753 51
Railway and other bonds, becenter b		2,294,907 55 96,000 00		98,877 76
Call and Short Loans on Stocks and Bonds Deposit with Dominion Government for security of note circulation.		\$ 8,336,195 74		\$10,429,975 75
		96,975 98		243,004 67
Loans to Provincial Governments Current Loans and Discounts	\$10,917,365 20 60,000 00		\$11,145,744 03 60,000 00	
Less repate of interest on uninterest	and the second s	10,857,365 20		11,085,744 03
		11,332 96 1,767 01		2,469 70
Real Estate (other than Dans I think by		3,080 48		26,152 32
Mortgages on Real Estate solu by the				10 000 00
Bank Fremises Safes and Office Furniture		\$19,376,717 3		\$21,869,968 4
		EDSON 1.	PEASE, Gene	station of the second second second second
STATEMENT OF PROFI	AND LOSS	ACCOUNT	Thabe, our	
			one-	
Net profits for the year, after deduct- ing charges of management, and	half ne	o. 65, three and r cent	10,000 0	0
accrued interest on deposits, and aft- er making full provision for all bad	Dividend N	o. 66, four per o to Ufficers' Per	ent. 00,000 0	0
and doubtful debts, and for reduce	Fund.		10,000 0	0
on bills under discount	Expenditur	e on new bank	pre- 33,543 6	
at \$250 per share lar December.	Transferre	to Reserve Fun	id 800,000 0	4
1901 91,882 09	Balance ca	rried forward		\$1,093,168 4
\$1,093,168 44	1			
	E FUND		\$1,700,000	00
Balance at credit on 31st December, 1901 Premium on new stock			00	
Premium on new stock Transferred from Profit and Loss Account		18,500	800,000	00

\$2,500,000 00

Balance at credit on 31st December, 1902....

INSURANCE AND FINANCE CHRONICLE.

STOCK LIST-Continued.

BONDS.	Rate of Interest per annum	Amount outstanding.	When Interest due	Where Interest payable.	Date of Redemption.	Latet quota- tions.	REMARKS.
Commercial Cable Coupon	:	\$18,000,000	11 Jan. 1 Apl. 1 July 1 Oct.	New York or London	1 Jan., 2897.	96 96	and a local le
Can. Colored Cotton Co Canada Paper Co	5	2,060,000 200,000	2 Apl. 2 Oct. 1 May 1 Nov.	Bank of Montreal, Mnotreal	2 Apl., 1902 1 May, 1917	100	A.Jama
Bell Telephone Co Dominion Coal Co Dominion Cotton Co	-	1,200.000 2,704,500 & 308,200	1 Mch. 1 Sep.	Bank of Montreal, Montreal Bank of Montreal, Montreal	1 Apl., 1925. 1 Mch., 1913 1 Jan., 1916.		Redeemable at 110 Redeemable at 110
Dominion Iron & Steel Co	5	\$ 8,000,000	1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of Montreal, Montreal	1 July, 1929	87	Redeemable at 110
Alifar Tranway Co Intereolonial Coal Co Laurentide Pulp Montmorency Cotion Montroeal Gas Co	55554	\$ 600,000 344,000 1,200,000 1,000,000 880,074	I Apl. 1 Oct.	Bk, of N. Scotia, Hal. or Montreal Company's Office, Montreal	1 Jan., 1916. 1 Apl., 1918	106 <u>1</u> 105	& accrued interest Redeemable at 105
Montreal Street Ry. Co Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co Oglivie Flour Mills Co.		292,000 681,333 1,500,000 2,500,000 1,000,000	1 Meh. 1 Sep. 1 Feb. 1 Aug. 1 May 1 Nov. 1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of Montreal, London, Eng. "Montreal Union Bank, Halifax, or Bank o jova Seotia. No'U or T'r hto	1 Mch., 1908 1 Aug., 1922. 1 May, 1922. 1 July, 1931.	105 104 106	
Richellen & Ont. Nav. Co. Royal Electric Co. St. John Rallway Toronto Rallway	5 44 5 45	£ 130,900 \$ 675,000 6 0,000	1 Mch. 1 Sep. 1 Apl. 1 Oct.	Bank of Montreal, Montreal Montreal and London Bk. of Montreal, Mont'l or London Bank of Montreal, St. John, N.B. Bank of Scotland, London	1 June, 1932. 1 Meh., 1915. Oct., 1914. 1 May, 1925 1 July, 1914. 31 Aug., 1921.		Redeemable at 115 after June 1912, Redeemable at 110 Redeemable at 110 5 p.c. redeemable yearly after 19(5
Win lsor Hotel Winnipez Elec. Street Kallway Toledo Ry. & Light Co	4) 5 5 5	340,000 1,000,000 700,000 5,1×5,000 4,000,000	1 Jan. 1 July 1 Jan. 1 July 1 Jan. 1 July	Windsor Hotel, Montreal	2 July, 1912. 1 Jan., 1927. 1 July, 1912 1 July, 1909.		

CANADA FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, Limited

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FLATTOP DESKS,

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INSURANCE AND FINANCE CHRONICLE.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Office : No. 119 BROADWAY

NINETY-NINTH SEMI ANNUAL STATEMENT

JANUARY, 1903

SUMMARY OF ASSETS

PAR VALUE.	MARKET VALUE.
Cash in Banks	\$ 427,046 49
Special Deposits in Trust Companies	545,527 84
Real Estate	1,593,892 06
United States Bonds \$1,600,000 00.	2,040,000 00
State and City Bonds 2,729,000 00	2,869,000 00
Railroad Bonds 1,299,000 00	1,375,430 00
Water and Gas Bonds and Stocks 300,000 (0	519,000 00
Railroad Stocks 4,065,000 00	6,174,550 00
Bank and Trust Co. Stocks 155,000 00	456,250 00
Bonds and Mortgages, being 1st lien on Real Estate	112,750 00
Premiums uncollected and in hands of Agents	985,872 94
Interest due and accrued on 1st January, 1903	9,315 79
	and a second state and and and a second state

\$17,108,635 12

LIABILITIES

Cash Capital					 	\$3,000,000 00
Reserve Premium	Fund				 	 5,986,87300
Unpaid Losses					 	 757,11448
Unpaid Re-Insura	nce and	d other	claims		 	 853,60895
Reserve for Taxes					 	 75,000 00
Net Surplus					 ., .,	6,436,038 69
			100	40		\$ 17,108,635 12

Surplus as regards policyholders,

DIRECTORS

LEVI P. MORTON, CORNELIUS N. BLISS, JOHN H. WASHBURN,

GEORGE H. HARTFORD, JAMES B. VAN WOERT, HENRY F. NOYES LUCIEN C. WARNER, JOHN H. WASHBURN, WARNER VAN NORDEN, CORD MEYER, BENJAMIN PERKINS, WARNER VAN NORDEN, CORD MEYER, FLBRIDGE G. SNOW, DUMONT CLARKE, LEVI C. WEIR.

JOHN CLAFLIN, WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER LEVI C. WEIR.

JOHN H. WASHBURN, President, ELBRIDGE G. SNOW, Vice-President.

FREDERIC C. BUSWELL, Second Vice-President,

AREUNAH M. BURTIS,

EMANUEL H. A. CORREA,

Secretary, WILLIAM H. CHENEY,

3rd Vice-President,

. . \$9,436,038 69

Secretary,

HENRY J. FERRIS, Assistant Secretary.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 13, 1903.

New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Revised every Wednesday, by CUMMINGS & Co., 20 Broad Street, New York City.

	Capital	Last Dividend	Date	Range Highest	for 1902 Lowest	Range : Highest	for 1903	CLOS Wedneeds Bid	
American Car & Foundry Co. American Car & Foundry Co., Fredd American Locomotive Co., predd American Smelting & Refning Co., Predd American Smelting & Refning Co., Predd	\$ 30,000,000 30,000,000 25,000,000 50,000,000 50,000,000	p.e. 1	Nov. 1, '02 Nov. 1, '02 Jan. 6, '03	37 93 36 49	284 854 26 324 90	41 ± 92 30 ± 44 ± 94 ±	354 914 291 43 984	401 911 299 441 93	41 92 291 441 941
American Sugar Refining Atchison, Topeka & Santa Ye Atchison, Topeka & Santa Ye, Prefd. Baltimore & Ohio, Prefd. Baltimore & Ohio, Prefd.	36,968,000 102,000,000 114,199,500 47,874,000 59,227,000	24	Jan. 2. '03 Dec. 1, '02 Aug. 1, '02 Sept. 2, '02 Sept. 2, '02	135 96 106 118 99	113, 74, 954 954 954	1324 884 1016 1034 944	12×4 84 100 - 100 93	130 88 98 101; 94	130 88 90 101 94
i rooklyn Rapid Transit Co nada Southern u.fa. of New Jerrey. 	38,770,000 15,000,000 27,260,800 65,000,000 60,533,400	24	Aug. 1, '02 Nov. 1, '02 Oct. 1, '02 Nov. 26, '02	724 97 198 1454 57	64] 80 163 112] 43	69 78 188 1378 54	674 74 175 1324 481	68) 74 187 136] 53	684 75 188 1364 534
Chicago & Alton Chicago & Eastern III. Chicago & Eastern III., Prefd Chicago & Great Western. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	19,542,800 6,197,800 6,830,700 21,313,500 55,821,800	3	July 1, '02 July 1, '02 ¿Oct. 28, '02	453 2205 151 35 198]	80 134] 137 22] 160	36 214 133 28 183	344 194 120 273 1789	34] 27] 178]	35 28 178
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha Chicago & Northwestern Chicago Term. Trans. Chicago Term. Trans., Prefd	21,403,300 39,116,300 13,000,000 17,000,000	3	Aug. 20, '61 Jan. 2, '03	170) 271 24) 44	140 2044 154 304	162 223 19 344	150 219; 18; 33;	155 2224 18 83 j	162 224 18 34
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling, Pref & Colorado Fuel and Iron Colorado Southern Commercial Cable	28,000,000 5,000,000 23,000,000 30,995,000 13,333,300	ij	Sept. 2, '02 Apr. 15, '02 Apr. 2, '02	108) 96 110) 351 180	93 90 731 141 152	97 94 81 31 175	95 88 77 28 165	95 94 77 29] 173	98 96 77 29 175
Detroit Sonthern, Com. do. Prefd. Delaware & Hudson Canal Delaware, Lao, & Western Delaware, Kio Grande R. B. Co.	7,006,00 6,000,00 35,000,00 26,200,00 38,000,00		Dec. 15, '02 Oct. 21, '02	25 48) 1841 297 51)	13 29 153) 231 36)	16 ± 38 ± 173 272 41 ±	17) 34 172 260 40)	17) 34 178 270 40	18 35 1784 272 404
Denver & Rio Grande, Pref'd Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic Erie, Erie, First Prefd Erie, Second Pref'd	44,345,80 12,000,00 112,280,70 42,860,10 16,000,00	0 0 ij	July 15, '02 Aug. 30, '02	96] 24 44 75 63	88 10 324 621 444	891 19 421 711 671	883 17 384 694 614	88) 17 40 71 67)	89 18 40) 71 57]
Hocking Valley. Illinois Central. Iows Central. Com. do. Prefd. Lake Erie & Western.	10.421,60 79,200,00 8,522,90 5,673,10 11,840,00	0 1 <u>1</u>	July 19, '02 Aug. 30, '02	106 173 51 90 71	66 137 374 65 49	103 148 45 75 51	96 147 (40) 72) 48	103) 1482 44 74 48	104 148 44 75 50
Long Island Louisville & Nashville. Manhattan Ry Metropolitan Street Ry. Mexicon Central	12,000,00 55,000,00 48,000,00 52,000,00 47,953,10		Mar. 2, '96 Aug. 10, 02 Jan. 2, 03 Oct. 15, '02	91 1 159 150 174 31	73 102) 128 185 21)	814 1284 154 141 204	794 1274 1482 1404 25	79 1271 153 1404 253	82 128 158 141 26
Mina, St. Louis Mina, St. Paul & S. S. Mimouri, Kannas & Teass Mimouri, Kannas & Teass, Pre'd.	6,000,00 14,000,00 55,280,30 13,000,00	24	July 15, '02	115 814 351 691	105 36j 24 61	109 751 281 611	107 75 261 57	108 73 284 60	109 75 28 60
Missouri Pacific Network Central New York Central New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Com do. do. Ist. Pref'd do. do. Ist. Pref'd	76,049,10		July 21, '02 July 15, '02 Mar. 1, '01 Mar. 1, '01		963 124 117 40 119 80	113 194 154 44) 120 85j	110j 17 151 43j 116 84j	1124 19 1524 433 116 863	112/ 19/ 152/ 44 120 87
New York, Ontario and Western Norfolk and Western Norfolk & Western Prof.d Penneylvania k.R. Pacife Mail	58,113,90 66,000,00 23,000,00 202,178,40	0 2	Dec. 19, '01 Aug. 22, '02 Nov. 29, '02 Dec. 1, '99	38 80] 98 170	25 j 56 90 147 34 j	35 74 92 157 40	32 731 92 155 391	334 741 90 1544 40	33) 741 93 1541 41
Reading. Reading, First Prof.d. Reading, Second Frof.d. Rock Bland Rutland, Prof.d. St. Lawrence & Adirondack.	69,900,00 28,000,00 42,000,00 68,728,00	10 2 10 2 10 2	Mar. 10, '02 July 2, '02 Mar. 1, '02	784 901	62) 79) 60 33) 68 30	87 78 53 72	60) 87 76 48) 68	62) 86 • 74) • 48] 70	62) 88 76 48 70
St. Louis & San Fran. St. Louis & San Fran, 2nd Pref'd. St. Louis & Southwestern, Com do. Southern Pacific.	27,307,8 14,277,0 16,500,0 20,000,0		Dec. 1, '02	85 80 39 80 81	53 69 221 55 58	79 72) 28] 64] 64]	76 71 97 62 63	754 711 971 624 657	75 72 28 63 65
Southern R. R. Texas Pacific. Toledo, St. Louis & Western do. Prefd Twin City Rapid Transit.	119,900,0 38,760,0 9,995,0	00	Nov. 15, '00	31]	18 23 10 28 65	874 414 31 47 1194	354 402 28 461 1174	35) 404 307 45	35 40 31 47 120
Union Pacific, Union Pacific, Pref d United States Steel, United States Steel, Pref d	104,042,4 99,514,7 550,000,0 550,000,0	00 2 00 2 00 1	Oct. 1, '00 Oct. 1, '00 Dec. 30, '00 Nov. 15, '00		76 814 24 60	108) 94) 35) 88) 32)	1004 92 364 851 295	102) 93- 37; 87; 30	102 94 87 87
Warab Pro'd Wastern Union. w Lealing & Lake Erie, Com. b. Ist, Prefd. Wisconsin Central do, Prefd.	94,000,0 97,370,0		Jan. 15, '0	54	23) 81 114 4 344	47] 93 26 50) 97 63]		45 90 95 87 88 83	46 90 95 95 97 97

f Extra dividend j'per en







INSURANCE AND FINANCE CHRONICLE.

JANUARY 23, 1903









Agencies in all the principal (Ciries and Towns in Canada and the United States.

Are You Satisfied

With your business of last year and with what you are now producing?

Could You Have Written More

Business, could you write more to day, if you represented the oldest active life insurance company in the United States, the largest in the world, whose premiums are lower, whose guarantees are higher than any other company,—a company that has paid policy-holders more than any other company in existence, and whose assets exceed those of any other life company in the world?

Men of character and ability who believe they could produce more business if they represented such a company, are invited to address



existence. With assets of nearly \$1,000,000, an annual income of over \$750,000 and an unbroken record of successful operations; the facilities which it offers to agents and brokers are believed to be unrivalled in variety, extent and value. Personal Accident (latest plans and newest features) Accident and Sickness combined (4, 5, 16 or 17 diseases) General Accident and Health (paying weekly indemity for disability caused by accident or any kind of illness).

Workmen's Collective Plate Glass Employers, Public, General, Elevator, Teams, Theatre, Vessel and Contingent Liability.

Factory Policies Relieving employers of all legal risks and in addition, providing substantial benefits for employees injured on duty. The latest contract, equitable and popular. Registration, Identification, Protection and Care in respect of persons and property combined with Special Accident and Health Insurance and other important advantages. Bevellers, Silverers, Mirror-Makers and Glaziers to the trade. Dealers in Glass of all kinds for building and other purposes. Head Office : 3 Toronto Street, Toronto,

Montreal Office : 104 St. Francois Xavier Street. EASTMURE & LICHTBOURN

INSURANCE AND FINANCE CHRONICLE

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JANUARY 23, 1903



ROYAL INSURANCE CO. FIRE and LIFE OUEEN INSURANCE CO.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

GEORGE SIMPSON, Manager

WM. MACKAY, Asst. Manager

J. H. LABELLE, 2nd Asst. Manager

NOEL H. TORROP, Superintendent Life Department

THE FEDERAL LIFE

Assurance Company

Head Office, - . . Hamilton, Canada.

DAVID DEXTER.

J. K. MCCUTCHEON,

President and Managing Director.

Supt. of Agencies.

H. RUSSEL POPHAM, - - - Provincial Manager.

STABLISHED 1825.

Standard Life Assurance

Company

OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA : MONTREAL.

INVESTED FUNDS,				 	\$50,136,000	
INVESTMENTS IN CAN	NADA, .			 	14,930,000	
DEPOSITED WITH CAN.	ADIAN GOV	ERNMENT	, over	 	5,888,000	

Low Rates, Absolute Security, Unconditional Policies. Claims settled immediately on proof of death and title.

No delays.

D. M. McCOUN,

Manager for Canada.







JANUARY :	23, 1903
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London Bankers-The Bank of England. Mersrs. Glyn & Co. Foreign Agents-Liverpool-Bank of Liver, col. Scotland-National Bank of Scotland, Limited, and bratches, Ircland-Provincial Bank of Ireland, Limited, ard branches; National Bank, Limited, and branches, Australia-Union Bank of Australia, New Zealand-Union Bank of Aus-tralia, India, China and Jagan-Mercantile Bank of India, Limited. West Indier-Colonial Bank, Paris-Mesers, Marcuard, et Cle, Lyons-Credit

yonnais.



HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$8,000,000

REST

\$2,500,000.

DIRECTORS

HOF, GEO, A. COX, President. ROT. KILGOUR, Esq., Vice-Pres.
 Jas. Orsthern, Esq. W. B. Hamilton, Esq. Matthew Leggsts, Esq., John Hokkin, Esq., K.C., LL.)
 J. W. Flavelle, Esq.
 A. Kingman, Esq., Hon. L. Melvin Jones, Frederic Nicholis, Esq.
 B. E. WALKER, General Manager, J. H. Flavel Van S. Ast's iden. Manager, A. H. Ireland, Chief Inspector, and Supt. of Branches.

Branches of the Bank in Canada :

		ONTARIO			
Ayr Barrie Belleville Berlin Blenheim Brantford Cayuga Chatham	Collingwood Dresden Dundas Dunnville Fort Frances Galt Goderich Gueiph	Hamilton Lendon Orangeville Ottawa Paris Parkbill Peterboro' Port Perry	St Catharines Sania Sault Ste. Marie Seaforth Simcoe Stratford Strathroy	(eight offices) Ton ato Jo.	
QUEBEC, Montreal		OBI, NW. T. Medicine Hat Moosomin	t Atl'n	Nelson	
YUKON Ter. Dawson		Neepawa Swan River	Granbrook Fernie Greenwood	New West-	
White Horse	Elgin Grandview Gilbert Plains,	Tr-herne Winnipeg	Kamloops Ladysmith Nanaimo	Vancouver Victoria	
A		Great Brital			
LONDON	-60 Lombard St	EC. S Came	ron Alevende	Managas	

In the United States:

New York, San Francisco, Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash., Skagway, Alaska Benkers In Great Britains

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON. LLOYT BANK, LIMITED, THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS' BANK LIMITED LLOYDS

Bankers and Chief Correspondents in the United States

The American Exchange National Bank, New York; The Northern Trust Company, Chicago; The Bank of Nova Scotia, Boston; The National Shaw-mut Bank, Beston; The Marine National stank, Buffalo; The Commercial National Bank, New Orleans; The People's Savings Bank, Detroit,

THE MOLSONS BANK

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1855.

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

Capital (all pald-up) Reserve Fund Reserve for R bate on Curr Profit and Loss Account .		2,500,000 00 2,250,000 00 . 80,000 00 26,905 30
BOARD OF	DIRECTORS :	
A. D. PURNFORD, Chief Inspector	LTCOL. F. C. HI Gen. Manager	t of Branches.
	CHES.	Asst. Impoctors,
Acton, Que, Hensall, Ont., Artinston, ett., Highgate, Ont., Arthabaskaville, Q Iroquois, Ont., Broekville, Ont., Knowiton, Que., Oalgary, Ata., London, Ont., Cheosterville, Ont., Maaford, Ont., Chicoutini, Que., Montreal, Que., Clinton, Ont., St. Cateer- Exter, Ont., Ine St. Fraserville, Que., Montreal Market Hamilton, Ont., & Harbor brch.,	Jacq. Cartier Sq. Morriburg, Ont., Norwich. Ont., Ottawa, Ont., Owen Sound, Ont., Port Arthur, Ont., Quebec, Que., Reveistoke, B.C., Ridgetown, Ont., Simcoe, Ont.,	Sorel, P.Q., St. Thomas, Ont, Toronto, Ont, Toronto, Jet., Ont Trenton, Ont, Vietoriaville, Que Waterloo, Ont, Winnipeg, Man. Woodstock. Unb,
AGENTS IN GREAT BI	ITTAN AND COLONI	E8 :
London and Liverpool-Parr's Ban	, Ltd. Ireland-Mo	inster and Leinster

Bank, Ltd. Australia and New Zealand -- The Union Bank of Australia, Ltd. South Africa-The Standard Bank of South Africa, Ltd.

FOREIGN AGENTS. France-Sociéte Génerale, Germany-leutsche Bank. Belgium, Ant-werp La Banque d'Anvers. China and Japar-Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corp'n. Cuba-Baneo Nacienal de Cuba.

Banking Corp'n. Cuba-Banco Nacienal de Cuba, AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES: New York-Mechanice' Nat. Bakinal City Bank, Hanover Na-tional Bank, The Morton Trust Co. Bost n-State National Bank, Kidder, Peabody & Co. Portland, Maine-Carco Nat. Bank, Chicago-First National Bank, Cleveland-Commercial Nat. Fauk. Philadelphia-Pourth St. National Bank, Philadelphia National Bank, Detroit-State Savings Bank. Bufalo-Third National Bank, Milwatkee-Wig-consin National Bank of Milwatkee. Minnes polis-First National Bank, Sa Francisco-Canadian Bank of Commerce, Portland, Uregon-Canadian Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Wash.-Boston National Bank.

Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange. Commercial Letters of Credit and Traveller? Circular Letters issued, available in all parts of the world.

INSURANCE AND FINANCE CHRONICLE.

JANUARY 23, 1003

THE IMPERIAL LIF ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

The Annual Meeting of the Company was held at the Head Office in Toronto on Monday, January 12, 1903. Among those present were : Messrs. A. E. Ames, F. G. Cox, Hon. Sir MacKenzie Bowell, H. N. Baird, J. J. Kenny, S. J. Moore, Hon. S. C. Wood, A. E. Kemp, T. Bradshaw, A. E. Wallace, F. Nicholls, Dr. J. L. Davison, E. T. Malone, J. O. McCarthy. In the absence of the President, the Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, Mr. A. E. Ames, First Vice-President, took the chair. The following report of the business for the year ended 31st Dec., 1902, was presented :

The Directors have pleasure in reporting that :

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The New Assurances granted and assurances revived during 1902 amounted to \$4,127,642, being \$930,142 more than those of 1901; and largely exceeding the new business of any previous year. The annual premium income arising out of the new assurances is \$158,809.80.

The Total Assurances in force at the end of the year aggregated \$14,037,444-a net gain of \$2,800,744.

3. The Income from Premiums was \$482,326.25, and from interest, dividends, etc., \$81,178.16, making the total cash receipts \$563,501.41, or \$114,832.58 in excess of those for 1901. The ratio of expense to income continues to decrease.

4. The Assets amounted to \$1,660,393.27, showing an addition of \$320,589.12, the largest made in any one year.

The Reserves for assurances and annuities, based respectfully upon the Institute of Actuaries, Healthy Males' Table of Mortality, and the latest Mortality Table of the British Government Annuitants, and 33 per cent. interest, reached \$1,102,531, and included \$27,968 for deferred or suspended mortality, and for the immediate payment of death claims. The increase in the reserve fund for the year was \$303,746.

6. The Death Claims under policies for the year amounted to \$36,031, being considerably within the expected mortality The sum of \$52,035.87 was paid during the year under contracts matured by death, for endowments, annuities, etc.

7. The Audit as heretofore, has been a continuous one, and was performed by the independent auditors selected by the members of the Company, at the Annual Meeting.

8. The following table gives a comparison of the principal items for the years 1901 and 1902:

	1901.	1902.	Increase.	Per Cent.
1. Assurances granted and revived	\$ 3,197,500	\$ 4,127,642	\$ 930,142	29.1
2. Total Assurances	11,236,700	14.037.444	2,800,744	24.9
3. Cash Premium Income	395,170	482,326	87,156	22.1
4. Cash Interest, dividends on investments	53,502	81,178	27,676	51.7
5. Total Cash Income		563,504	114.832	25.6
6. A-sets	1.339,804	1,660,393	320,589	23.9
7. Assurance and Annuity Reserves		1,102,531	303,746	38.0

9. Much credit is due to the Company's representatives for their untiring efforts in assisting to make the year's operation by far the most satisfactory in the history of the Company. BALANCE SHEET

O. MOWAT, President.

	BALANCE	ONEET.		
LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.		
To Policy and Annuity Reserves on basis of Hm. Table of Mortality of Institute of Actuaries and latest table of British Gov. Annuitants, and 34 per cent. interest, including additional reserves, \$27,968 (1) for immediate payment of death claims, and (2) for deferred mortality "All other liabilities"		By Government Inscribed Stock ¹⁰ Bonds and Debentures ¹¹ Bank and Other Stocks ¹² Mortgages on Real Estate ¹⁴ Loans on Policies and Policies purchased ¹⁴ Loans on Stocks ¹⁵ Cash in Banks	 \$ 47,000 563,625 248,757 483,100 27,517 4,375 100,113 383 	76 08 62 48 00 37
(If the reserves had been computed on the		Net Ledger Assets	\$1,474,873	15
less stringent Government basis the sur- plus on policyholders' account would have been \$646,259.)	* X96_ cm	 "Net Quar. and Semi-Annual Prems. not yet due, and Prems. in course of transit (full Reserve thereon included in Liabilities) "Accrued and Due Interest on Investments, etc. 	160 ,034 25,486	
	\$1,660,393 27		\$1,660,393	27
T. BRADSHA	W, Actuary.	F. G. COX, Managing	Director.	

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

We have examined the above Statement of Assets and Liabilities with the books and vouchers of the Company and certify the same to be correct. We have also examined the securities of the Company, and the evidences of the Do-minion Government Deposit and Cash and Bank balances and find the same correct and in accordance with the above Statements. A running audit has been maintained during the year, and we certify that the books are well and truly kept. Toronto. 2nd January, 1903. JOHN MACKAY, January Toronto, 2nd January, 1903. Auditors. H. VIGEON.

 and the second sec	and the second se	
BOARD Hon. Sir Oliver Mowat, P.C., G.C.M.G., Toronto. Hon. S. C. Wood, Toronto. Hugh N. Baird, Esq., Toronto. Hon. Wun. Harty, M.P., Kingston,	OF	DIRECTORS A. E. Ames, Esq., Toronto. A. E. Kemp, Esq., M.P., Toronto. Wm. Mackenzie, Esq., Toronto. W. Y. Soper, Esq., Ottawa.
 F. R. Eccles, Eq., M. D., F.R.C.S., London. S. J. Moore, Esq., Toronto. T. J. Drummond, Esq., Montreal. Chester D. Massey, Esq., Toronto. F. G. Cox, Esq., Toronto. 		 Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, P.C., K.C.M.G., Belleville. H. S. Hoit, Esq., Montreal. J. J. Kenny, Esq., Torento. Charles McGill, Esq., Toronto. T. Bradshaw, Esq., F.I.A., Toronto.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors Hon, Sir Oliver Mowat was re-elected President, and Messrs. A. E. Amer and T. Bradshaw 1st and 2nd Vice-Presidents respectively.