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THE BANKS AND THEIR EARNINGS.

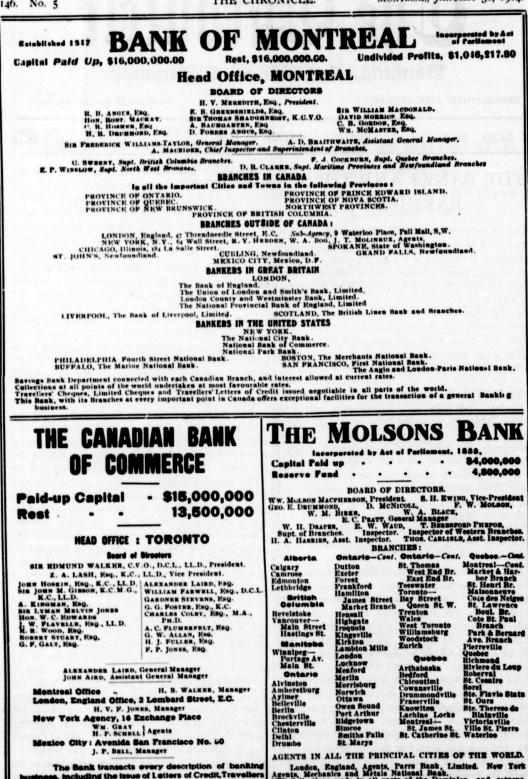
One of the perennial sources of complaint made by persons and newspapers notorious for their antipathy to financial institutions is the alleged excessive earnings of the Canadian banking institutions. To some extent possibly the banks are themselves to blame for what is an erroneous impression, since for many years they have been in the habit of stating in their annual reports that their earnings for the year were at the rate of so much per cent. upon the paid-up capital. The agitator, seeing these figures of say 15 to 23 per cent. and knowing no more than appeared to his eyes at first sight, naturally rushed to the conclusion from the evidence supplied by the banks themselves that they were accumulating excessive profits. However, in recent years, a lead given by Mr. Wilkie, the president of the Canadian Bankers' Association, has induced the banks to state more frequently and clearly what are their real earnings upon the invested funds of the shareholders. These funds comprise in addition to the paid-up capital, the reserve-in the cases of many of the banks as large or larger than the paid-up capital-and the balance of profit and loss account, this being also in the case of several of the banks a very considerable amount.

A recent compilation by the Financial Post of the earnings on this basis of fifteen of the banks whose annual reports have been published during recent months shows that the average earnings of these banks on the whole amount of the shareholders' investments last year was 8.8 per cent. The highest rate of earnings shown by any of the fifteen banks was 12.6 per cent.; the lowest 6.8 per cent. Average profits of less than nine per cent. can scarcely be said to be excessive in the case of institutions performing such an important service as do the Canadian banks. There are few business men who would be satisfied with such a rate of profit in their own business, and in fact it is evident that the bankers are as a rule content with a much smaller margin of profit than is the average business men, whether in his own business or in his investments or speculations.

This question of the earining power of the banks is related closely to that of the attractiveness of their stocks as an investment and of the willingness of the stockholders to supply from time to time large amounts of funds for the extension of the capital account in order to keep pace with the growing business of the banks and the enlarged banking requirements of the country. Under present circumstances, the bank stocks can hardly be considered a popular investment and that, despite their excellencies, for obvious reasons. In recent years they have shared the common fate of high-class securities the world over and can now be purchased to produce a considerably higher return than was the case a few years ago. But even under present circumstances the yield does not compare favourably with the rates which can be secured from other first-class Canadian investments. There is moreover the question of the double liability. In Canada, bank shareholders are well aware that while this proviso cannot be altogether neglected, yet in the case of the strong banks, it forms no real drawback to the holding of the securities. But abroad the position is not so well understood and there is a considerable prejudice among many investors against the holding of securities which are only partly paid-up or upon which there is a liability that in certain circumstances would have to be redeemed. And there can be no doubt that this double liability has militated seriously against the popularity of Canadian bank stocks abroad. It has been suggested that Parliament should abolish the double liability on bank shares in the case of those institutions which have a reserve fund equal to their paid-up capital, but it is hardly likely that any such delicate distinction would be drawn between the banks. Probably the most effective means of further popularising bank stocks would be to increase the returns upon them. From time to time in the future, no doubt, very large increases will have to be made in the banking capital of the country. Unless it is made worth its while, that capital will not become available for Canadian banking purposes. There are many other openings for it both in Canada and elsewhere, and considering the great importance of an adequate supply of banking capital, it would seem the part of wisdom to attract it rather than to repel it by ill-considered and prejudiced attacks.

THE CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, JANUARY 30, 1914.



The Bank transacts every description of banking usiness, including the issue of Lotters of Credit, Travellers heques and Drafts on Foreign Countries, and will nego-te or receive for collection Bills on any place where re is a Bank or Banker.

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THE CHRONICLE.

The Chronicle

Banking, Insurance and finance

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1914.

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FALLING TRADE AND CHEAPER MONEY.

In spite of announcements which indicate that trade reaction is well under way, the stock markets at home and abroad continue to manifest strength and optimism. This week the Canada Cement Company announced the closing of four of its plants, probably till the end of 1914—the movement being necessitated by the falling off in construction work. And in the past month various other industries have been slackening down, reducing their working forces. The men released from construction camps and from factories have been flocking to the larger cities; and the problem of finding work for them is difficult to solve. DECREASE IN RAILWAY EARNINGS NOT DISTURBING. It was fully expected that the January railway earnings would show up unfavorably, in contrast with the preceding year. January earnings in 1913 were abnormally large on account of mild weather, and the January earnings this year are abnormally small on account of the phenomenally early movement of the western crops. So large decreases were inevitable and they are not taken by the Street as disturbing. The prospective absorption or purchase of the Bank of Vancouver has not aroused much interest in the East owing to the fact that the business of the bank is local to British Columbia.

PROSPECT OF FAIR PROFITS.

The growing ease in money proves to be an effective counterbalance to all unfavorable evidences. At present prices stocks yield large returns, and if it be assumed that rates for money will be reduced in the near future there is a prospect of fair profits in carrying them regardless of a possible rise in quotations for the securities carried. Of course, in such calculations it is necessary to select stocks in the case of which the continuation of present dividends is reasonably assured.

MONEY RATES.

Call loans in Montreal and Toronto are quoted 6 p.c. There have been rumors that the rate has been shaded, but they cannot be confirmed; and some bankers assert that there is nothing doing under 6 p.c. As yet there is practically no change in rates of discount applying to mercantile loans and discounts-the quoted rates being 6 to 7 p.c.-but in this department also signs of relaxation are beginning to be in evidence. The bankers are not now so much disposed to hold the lines of credit stiffly down. The expansive movement has been definitely checked; and there is not the same necessity for holding down individual borrowers who are in good credit. However, the desire to increase bank loans has largely passed; the merchants and manufacturers are paying off their debts instead of expanding.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S RATE AGAIN REDUCED.

At their Thursday meeting the Bank of England directors lowered their official rate to 3 per cent. In the open market at London call money is $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., short bills are $2\frac{1}{4}$; and three months' bills, $2\frac{1}{4}$ to 25-16. These quotations are distinctly less than the rates quoted a week ago. Following last week's reduction in the German Imperial Bank's rate to $4\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., the Continental markets too have manifested a softer tone. At Berlin discounts in the private market are $2\frac{7}{8}$ p.c. At Paris bank rate was lowered yesterday to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Private rate of discount is $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

IMPENDING NEW ISSUES.

With the growing ease in money there has naturally been much talk of impending issues of new securities. It is now said that the Province of Nova Scotia will be in the market at London for a new

BANK

MONTREAL

Qak Lake Portage la Prairie Russell Souris Starbuck Winnipeg " Bannerman Av.

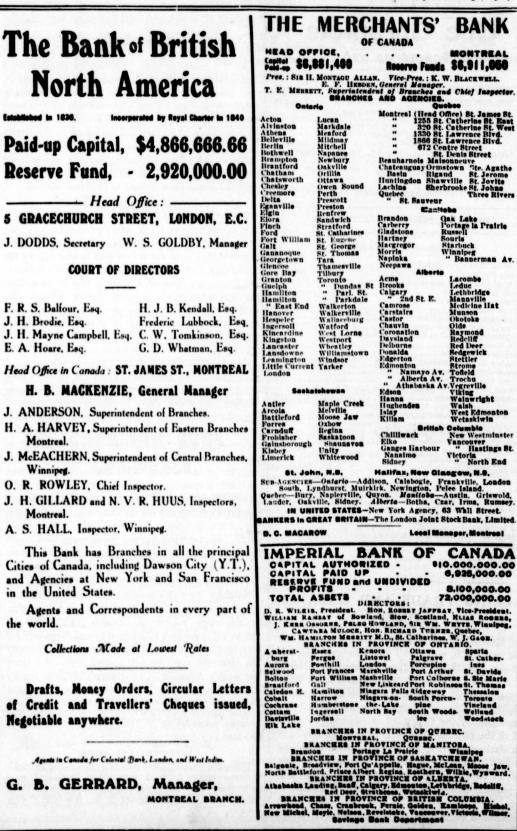
Lacombe Leduc Lethbridge Mannville Medicine Hat Munson Okotoks

Victoria North End

\$10.000.000.00 6,925,000.00

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loan in the immediate future. A cable dispatch from London this week emphasizes the point that the new flotations so far arranged this year have been for the purpose of retiring floating indebtedness and not for the purpose of increasing the liabilities of the issuing corporations.

The shipments of gold from New York to Paris are understood to be in preparation for the large loan offerings of the next few weeks at the French capital.

NEW YORK POSITION.

At New York money has been weak; call loans are $1\frac{7}{8}$ to 2 p.c.; sixty day loans, $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 p.c.; ninety days, 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$; and six months, $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 p.c. Owing to a huge rise in the aggregate of their loans the clearing house institutions at the big American centre reported a decrease of reserves. Loans increased in case of banks and trust companies \$73,086,000; cash holdings increased \$16,100,000; and surplus reserve decreased \$5,045,000. The surplus, however, stood at a large figure even after this reduction—\$38,065,-000. The banks alone expanded the loan account \$70,549,000 and they had \$14,200,000 gain in cash the net result being a decrease of \$6,459,000 in surplus.

The large cash gain was due, of course, to the continued movement of currency to New York from the interior—offset to a small extent by the gold export movement to Paris. The huge loan expansion is said to be due to large flotations of securities—the New York City loan being the principal cause—also to re-transference to clearing house banks of loans carried by outside institutions.

WALL STREET MORE CHEERFUL.

Wall Street has continued to be in a more cheerful frame of mind—the developments of the week have been favorable on the whole. The United States Steel Corporation, in reporting earnings for the last quarter of 1913 and for the year, showed that in the last quarter the dividend on the common stock was not earned. However, taking the results for the whole year there is a substantial surplus over dividends; and the Corporation was able to appropriate \$15,000,000 from surplus for expenditures on plants, etc.—this appropriation being the first for that purpose since 1910. In the last few days the steel business at Pittsburg has been considerably brightened through receipt of large orders from railways and other corporations.

MONTREAL FIRE RATES NOT YET RAISED.

The statement appearing in a leading New York commercial journal that the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association has raised the rates on all mercantile risks, excepting those which are sprinklered, in the district served by the city waterworks of Montreal, by putting on a flat extra charge of 25 cents, is untrue. No advance in Montreal rates has yet been made. We understand that at a recent meeting of the Association, a proposal was made in the terms stated above, but it was defeated.

THE CANADA LIFE'S REPORT.

The sixty-seventh annual feport of the Canada Life Assurance Company forms another record of steady progress by this Company. In many respects 1913 proved itself to be a notable year. The surplus earned was the greatest in the Company's history, income showed a material increase over that of any previous year, assets were increased by nearly \$4,000,000, the total assurances in force were raised above \$150,000,000, the interest rate was again improved, and mortality was better than the expectation. These facts form an effective indication of the continued success of the Canada Life and must be as gratifying to Mr. E. W. Cox, the new President and his staff, as they should be to the policyholders.

New paid-for business during 1913 reached \$15,-348,819, bringing the amount of business in force at the end of the year up to \$153,121,364. Net premium income, including considerations for annuities, amounted to \$5,606,452, an increase of \$450,000 over 1912 when the premium income was \$5,153,095. Interest income including profits realized on the sale of securities amounted to \$2,488,453, making the total income from all sources, \$8,094,886, an increase of \$608,126 over that of 1912. Payments to policyholders amounted to \$2,878,016, an increase of \$415,-051, while loans to policyholders during the year amounted to almost \$1,700,000.

The assets were increased to \$52,161,795, the total surplus on policyholders' account being \$6,183,278. Surplus actually earned during the year was \$1,709,-960, an increase of \$179,293 on the best previous year in the Company's history. Of the assets, \$19,-206,541 are represented by government, municipal and other bonds, stocks and debentures, \$19,080,830 by mortgages on real estate, and \$7,901,649 by loans on policies. The real estate owned, including the Company's buildings in the important Canadian centres and in London, England, represents \$3,580,135.

RE-VALUATION ON AMORTIZATION SYSTEM.

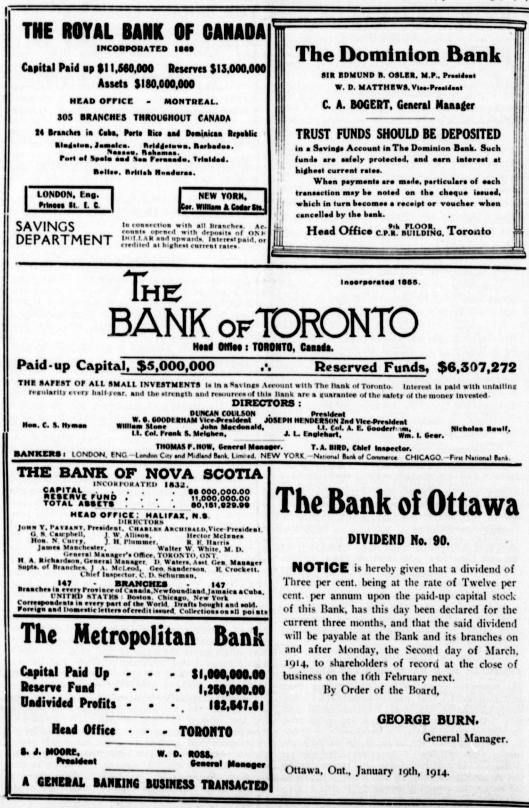
The interesting announcement was made at the annual meeting that the valuation of all bonds and debentures on the amortization system, has now been completed. This revaluation was commenced in 1900, and has been extended to different sections of the bond and debenture holdings from year to year until finally completed in 1913. For the benefit of those who are not familiar with this method of valuation, Mr. E. W. Cox, the Company's President, explained that it is based upon the original purchase price of the bonds and debentures, which are valued by computing their present value under the actual rate of interest realized if the bonds and debentures are held to maturity. This method does not in any way affect either the value or the yield rate which was contracted for in their purchase, but on the assumption that these bonds and debentures are to be held until maturity it enables the company to ignore the market value of them, as, no matter what the fluctuations may be, the Company is bound to receive the face value at the time specified. This method is now being advocated strongly by the Life Presidents' Association, and a short time ago its merits were drawn attention to by THE CHRONICLE. It is satisfactory to know that the Canada Life leads in the adoption of a method of valuation which is scientific in principle and has been tested by long experience.

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THE CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, JANUARY 30, 1914.



STRINGENT VALUATION OF STOCKS.

An equally stringent course has been adopted by the Canada Life with regard to stocks owned. The depreciation in the market values of stocks during 1013 was of such a nature that at the end of the year the Company found that the saleable price of the stocks was some \$27,000 less than their book value, although at the end of 1912 they had been able to carry into assets the sum of \$310,000, being the excess of market value over book value at that time. It was felt that the strong course to pursue was to adjust the book values to the market values of December 31st. 1913, in the belief that the prices then current would in all probability be the low watermark for such securities of this class which were held. This involved a reduction of \$337,000 in the total assets of the company, and, while this depreciation is in all likelihood only a temporary one, the directors recommend that for the future the present book value of the stocks shall remain as if it were permanent, and that all market fluctuations of the future shall be ignored, so far as the assets are concerned, unless there should be a further serious fall in their saleable value, which, however, is not anticipated, nor considered likely.

The course pursued in these two matters of policy will further commend the Company as a thoroughly conservative organisation. Doubtless during the coming year the Canada Life will continue to enjoy a large measure of prosperity and expansion in its business. It is likely too that under the management of Lt.-Col. E. W. Wilson, the Montreal branch will make a notable contribution to the general results achieved by the Company.

HEAVY FALL IN BANK INVESTMENTS.

English Banks Write off Large Sums for Depreciation-Over \$10,000,000 by Ten Banks.

Owing to the depreciation in the value of their investments during 1913 the leading English banks have been obliged to make heavy allocations from profits and in some cases from reserve funds in their annual balance sheets to make up the losses. The total amount written off for such depreciation by ten leading banks exceeds £2,000,000, in addition to over £1,280,000 so allocated at the end of 1912. The details are as follows:

	Deprec	iation
	allowa	nce.
Name of Bank.	Now.	Year ago.
Lloyds	£305,000	£215,000
London & Provincial	148,000	100,000
London & South Western	75,000	10,0 0
London City & Midland	326,000	160,000
London County & West-		
minster	250,000	200,000
London Joint Stock	163,150	120,600
Metropolitan	70,000	40,000
National Provincial.	480,000	199,000
Union of London & Smiths.	225,000	150,000
Williams Deacons	100,000	35,000

Total 10 banks£2,142,150 £1,289,600 The drastic writing down of investments in this way places the banks' investments on a high interest basis and is a factor of greater strength to the already strong financial positions held by the banks. When the eventual and ultimately inevitable recovery in high-class investments sets in the balance sheets of the banks will benefit very considerably.

THE DOMINION BANK.

The Dominion Bank of Toronto, of which Mr. Clarence A. Bogert, is the able general manager, is in line with other banks which have recently issued their statements in presenting an exceedingly satisfactory report. A year ago, the directors made a new issue of \$1,000,000 capital stock in order to bring the paid-up capital of the Bank up to \$6,000,-000 and although the final payments on this issue are not due until next June, over \$800,000 of the amount had been paid up by December 31 last—an exceptionally favorable showing.

It has already been noted in our columns that the calendar year 1913 was a period of prosperity for the Dominion Bank. The net profits after making the usual allowances, were \$950,403, an increase of nearly \$50,000 over those of 1912, which were \$001,-529. A sum of \$688,109 was brought forward from 1912, and the inclusion in the profit and loss account of \$811,345, premium on new stock, makes a total in this account of \$2,449,857. In addition to the 12 per cent. dividend the Bank has again given to its shareholders a bonus of 2 per cent, making a total distribu-tion for the year of 14 per cent. This absorbs \$765,-823; \$25,000 is contributed to the Officers' Pension Fund; the premium on new stock, \$811,345, is transferred to the reserve fund, making this fund \$6,811,-345, equal to nearly 120 per cent. of the present paidup capital of \$5,811,345; and the balance of \$647,688 is carried forward.

Following are the leading items of the balance sheet in comparison with last year:---

	1913. 1912.
Paid-up Capital	\$ 5,811,345 \$ 5,000,000
Reserve	6,811,345 6,000,000
Circulation	4.630,850 5,256,368
Deposits	59,788,590 59,342,436
Total Liabilities to public	66,947,204 67,094,506
Specie and Notes	*10.134.063 9.077.884
Call Loans	4,899,463 6,040,075
Quick Assets	27,102,876 29,241,840
Current Loans	48,519,843 46,415,842
Total Assets	80,506,462 79,224,680
*Plus \$500,000 in Central Gold	Reserve.

A very strong cash position is shown, holdings of actual cash and the equivalent of cash aggregate \$15.065.881 equal to 24 per cent. of the liabilities to the public. Liquid assets at \$27.102.876 are equal to 40 per cent. of the liabilities to the public. Savings deposits, it is interesting to note, at the close of the year were \$51.184.242, an increase in these deposits of \$1.406.376. In current loans there was an increase during the year of about \$2,000,000.

The Dominion Bank's St. James Street, Montreal branch is attaining increased importance under the management of Mr. M. S. Bogert.

BANK OF HAMILTON'S NEW GENERAL MANAGER.

Mr. J. P. Bell, who has been appointed general manager of the Bank of Hamilton in succession to Mr. James Turnbull, has been in the service of the Bank 25 years, having worked his way up from the ranks. Three years ago he became assistant to Mr. Turnbull, having previously been manager at important branches. Still a comparatively young man, energetic and progressive, he is credited at the same time with a wide knowledge of conditions and sound banking views, and it is felt that the directors of the Bank of Hamilton have made an excellent choice.

THE CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, JANUARY 30, 1914.



CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.

The old established and highly respected Confederation Life Association continues year by year steadily on its way, making sound progress and continually adding to the strength of its position. As announced in another column, changes have been made in the executive positions of the Confederation Life within the last few days. Mr, J. K. Macdonald, the president, will in future confine himself to looking after the important Investment Department of the Company's operations, while Col. W. C. Macdonald has been appointed managing director. Both these gentlemen have been connected for many years with the Confederation Life, and it is to their joint care and skill that the present position of the Confederation Life is largely due.

In the face of adverse conditions, very substantial progress was made in the several branches of the Company's business in 1013. Including bonus additions new business issued during the year totalled \$12,120,502, the total insurance on the books at the close of the year being brought up to \$60,004,281. Income shows very satisfactory increases. The net income received for premiums and annuities was \$2,734,128 being an increase of \$354,\$31 upon the previous year. Net income from interest and rents was \$943,500, or \$72,232 in excess of that for 1012.

Total payments to policyholders or their representatives came to \$1,621,708. These include death claims, endowments, annuities, matured investment policies, surrendered policies and profits. The last named, it may be noted, totalled \$214,659, being over \$20,000 in advance of those paid for 1012. After payment of expenses, etc., the balance left was such as to increase the net invested assets of the company from \$16,357,290, at which figure they stood on December 31, 1912, to \$17,638,119, on December 31, 1913.

The cash surplus over all liabilities is handsomely increased to \$2.081.781, this amount including a sum of \$269.806 to provide for temporary depreciation in the market value of bonds and stocks. The pleasing intimation is made that the dividends allotted for the current year again show an advance over those for the previous year and that a further increase may be looked for in the allotments to be made for the year 1915. Under such circumstances a continued successful canvass by the field force of this fine old company, and its continued progress may well be looked for.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY PURCHASE UPTOWN SITE FOR NEW BUILDING.

The Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company having sold its office building on St. James Street, some time ago, have purchased a lot on the northwest corner of Dorchester Street and Union Avenue, Montreal, on which they will proceed to erect a building, which will be completed next year.

This move is in accordance with the Company's policy of disposing of their office buildings which are largely rented to tenants, and where this can be done to advantage erecting offices for the Company's own use.

The new building will be a handsome and substantial structure in keeping with the dignity and prestige of this great institution.

PROVINCIAL BANK'S STATEMENT.

The Provincial Bank of Canada, whose report for 1913 appears on another page, continues to make steady progress. New branches opened during the year bring the number of its offices up to 60, located in the three provinces of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick.

The following figures show the leading items of the Bank's newly published balance sheet in comparison with 1012:---

								1913.	1912.
Capital paid	up						\$	1,000,000	\$ 1,000,000
Reserve Fund	١.							625,000	575,000
Circulation .								1,146,923	1,108,273
Deposits				:				8,821,908	8,656,161
Liabilities to	pu	bli	c		 		1	1,394,496	11,094,389
Call loans .								1,792,981	1,875,387
Quick Assets								7,456,698	6,930,573
Current Loan	s							5,406,246	5,339,780
Total Assets							1	3,032,370	12,683,256

As is mentioned in the annual report, the Bank maintained a strong reserve position throughout the year, and at December 31, quick assets were in the high proportion of $65\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to the liabilities to the public. While thus maintaining a liquid position, however, the Bank continued to look after its commercial customers, current loans at the end of the year being nearly \$100,000 higher than at the close of 1912 at \$5,406,246. Deposits increased by nearly \$200,000.

Profits were satisfactory amounting to \$190,126, an increase of about \$5,000 on 1912. Of this amount the 6 per cent. dividend absorbs only \$60,000; \$50,000 is allotted to reserve, bringing this up to \$625,000 equal to 62.5 per cent. of the Bank's paid-up capital and \$56,941 is set aside to cover depreciation of securities. After making other allocations, a balance of \$12,873 is carried forward. It was mentioned at the annual meeting on Wednesday that the question of raising the Bank's dividend rate would be shortly considered by the directors.

Mr. H. Laporte continues as president of this Bank and Mr. Tancrede Bienvenu, the general manager, on Wednesday was also elected a vice-president.

NEW MONTREAL INSURANCE BROKERAGE FIRM.

In our last issue we announced the appointment of Mr. Thomas F. Dobbin, as manager of the British America Assurance Company, for the Province of Quebec. This agency of the British America has, since March, 1892, been held by Mr. C. R. G. Johnson, first individually, and latterly as a partner in the firm of Evans & Johnson.

The firm of Evans & Johnson will dissolve on 31st inst., and we understand that Mr. Johnson, having incorporated a limited Company, will continue business under the style of "C. R. G. Johnson, Poirier & Jennings, Inc." The new Company will represent, for the Province of Quebec, the Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, and, for Montreal and District, the Saint Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co.

Mr. Poirier, for some thirteen years, has been manager of the French department in the office of Evans & Johnson. Mr. Jennings is at present the chief clerk in that office. Mr. Johnson, having been in the insurance business in this city since 1888, is well known to the insuring public. This fact, combined with his popularity and long experience should ensure a prosperous and successful future for his firm, and the two strong institutions represented by it.

THE CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, JANUARY 30, 1914.



THE NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The North American Life Assurance Company of Toronto again comes forward with an excellent record of business development and expansion. New policies issued last year were nearly \$1,000,000 in excess of those issued in 1912; assets increased by approaching \$1,000,000; and there was an advance of over \$200,000 in the net surplus. Policies in force now total 52 millions. These figures are indications of a sound and successful policy, and congratulations upon the results achieved may be tendered to Mr. L. Goldman, the North American Life's wellknown first vice-president and managing director.

Policies issued during the year, together with those revived, amounted to \$8,565,835, which shows the satisfactory increase over 1912 of nearly \$1,000,000. Business in force was advanced to \$52,308,338. The cash income of the year also showed a gratifying advance, being about \$150,000 higher than in 1912 at \$2,563,116. The total outgo was \$1,810,092, and of this amount over \$1,200,000 was paid to policyholders or on their account. The payments for death claims were \$331,653, a reduction of \$90,000 on 1912; matured endowments, \$250,419; matured investment policies surrendered, \$316,479, and dividends to policyholders, \$206,585. The last-named item shows a particularly satisfactory advance being \$40,000 over the amount paid in 1012.

The assets of the company received a substantial accession during 1913, and at the close of the year stood at \$14,043,815, an advance upon the year-end total of 1912 of over \$800,000. These assets include mortgages on real estate, \$4,805,040; bonds, debentures, and stocks, \$6,493,195, less an investment reserve fund of \$85,206; and loans on policies, \$1,080,080. With regard to the investment reserve fund, this is intended to cover temporary depreciation in the market value of bonds and debentures. The net surplus to policyholders is brought up to \$1,781,117, an increase of \$205,000 on last year, and there has been allotted over \$240,000 for policyholders' dividends in 1014.

The whole statement affords convincing evidence of sound progress on conservative lines which is an excellent angury for future years of expanding operations and of a high degree of prosperity. Mr. George E. Williams is the district manager of the North American Life at Montreal, and in this city as throughout the Canadian field the Company's business is steadily extending.

DECEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The December bank statement, just out, shows a fall in circulation of over \$10,000,000 from November 30, when the figure recorded was \$110,497,321, to \$108,646,425. This is, of course, quite a seasonal movement. Deposits are also down, demand from \$384,486.046 to \$381,375,509; notice from \$625,803,-150 to \$624,692,396, and foreign from \$107,323,009 to \$103,403,085. Call loans in Canada are up by \$2,740,000 to \$72,862,971, but current loans were contracted by over \$8,000,000 to \$822,387,975. Loans to municipalities, etc., were \$30,518,573, against \$35,-173,817. Foreign call loans are down by over \$0,-000,000 to \$115,984,680. A loss of \$1,193,338 in specie held and of \$500,000 in the Central Gold Reserve is partly offset by a \$1,000,000 gain in the holdings of Dominion notes.

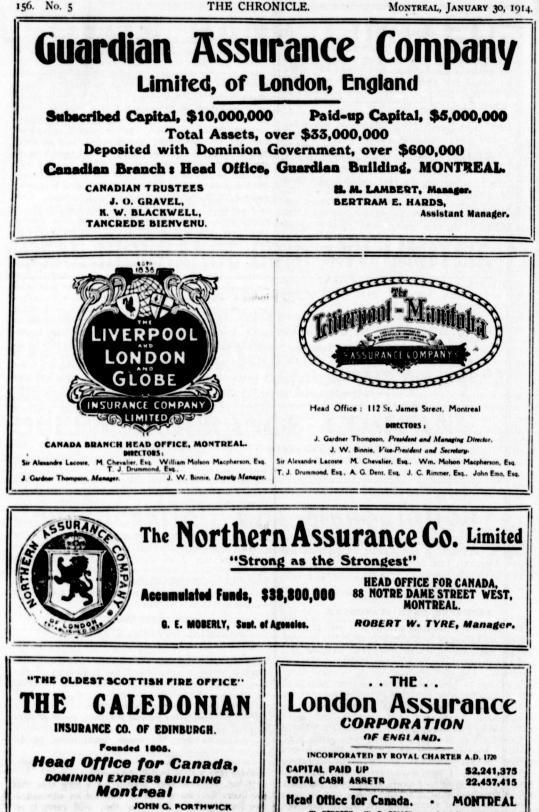
NEWSPAPER INSURANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Just lately there has been an outburst of newspaper insurance in Great Britain as a result of the rivalries of different journals and their attempts to boost circulation. For a cent now the Britisher not only obtains the news of the world but he also obtains an insurance to the extent of £1,000 in the event of death and other benefits for non-fatal injuries caused by an accident to the vehicle (railway train, passenger steamer, public omnibus, tramcar or cab) in which he may be travelling. However, these "something for nothing" facilities are not much to the liking of the English insurance journals, one of which points out that in this as in some other matters, "things are not what they seem;" in other words, the benefits are not so liberal as they appear at first sight. One of them says :- "It is, of course, in the interests of the newspapers concerned to lay stress on the 'liberal insurance' they are giving away, and by 'booming' the system assiduously they will, no doubt, succeed in impressing many uninformed persons with the belief that by giving an order for this or the other journal they can obtain all the insurance that is necessary to protect them from the dangers incidental to train, omnibus or cab travelling. What the ordinary individual does not know, probably, is that, while a large number of injuries to the travelling public are caused by accident to the person but not necessarily to the vehicle in which the person is travelling, a very small number are caused by an accident to the vehicle in which the person is travelling. To the many who are injured by being run over, knocked down, slipping from vehicles, etc., the "free insurance" of the daily newspaper is not applicable at all; unless the injured person is travelling in a public vehicle and is injured through an accident to that vehicle he has no clain upon the purveyors of 'insurance for nothing.' The risk of injury to a passenger from an accident to a train-railway accident would, no doubt, appeal to the man in the street more forcibly than any other risk of travel--is so small as to be almost negligible. The odds against it are tremendous-millions to 1. A statistician has calculated that about 1,200,000,000 passengers (not including season ticket-holders) made separate train journeys during the ten years ending 1911, and the risk of death from accident to a train amongst these passengers was 1 in 65,000,000. Including season ticket-holders, the number of journeys in the period would be about 1.500,000,000, and the risk of death to a passenger from injury caused by an accident to a train would be I in 80,000,000!

MONTREAL PUMPING STATION TO BE FIRE PROOFED.

At its meeting on Tuesday the Montreal City Council voted \$13,000 for the fire-proofing of the buildings of the low-level pumping station at Point St. Charles. Up to the present the condition of these buildings, upon the preservation of which from fire Montreal depends for its water supply, has been such that no self-respecting fire company would take a line on the buildings if it were offered them.

Following a reduction to 4 p.c. last week, the Bank of England yesterday further reduced its rate to 3 p.c.



Canadian Manager

W. KENNEDY, W. B. COLLEY.

Joint Menagors.

THE NATIONAL LIFE'S STATEMENT.

The highly conservative investment policy pursued by the National Life of Canada has long been a matter of favorable and complimentary comment by outside critics. As is well-known, the assets of this company are all invested in the highest grade of investments, almost 60 per cent: being Government and Municipal Bonds and Debentures and over 30 per cent. Bank stocks and similar high class securities. Again in its annual report the Company is able to record the fact that since its inception—a period of almost fifteen years—it has never had a dollar of interest or principal of its invested funds overdue, nor has it lost a single dollar of interest or principal on any of its investments. This is a really remarkable record and constitutes striking testimony of the wisdom and care exercised in the supervision of the Company's investments under the direction of Mr. Albert J. Ralston, the well-known general manager.

In regard to volume of business, the National Life continued last year to make substantial progress. Applications for new assurance received totalled \$9,566,200 against \$7,359,950 in 1912, and \$4,450,000 in 1911. Thus these applications have more than doubled in two years—a remarkable tribute both to the increasing confidence of the public and the energy of the agency force. Policies issued and placed totalled \$8,150,292, an increase over 1912 of \$1,800,-000. The total volume of business in force (December 31, 1913), is \$22,409,978, an increase of 1912, and representing an annual premium income of practically \$800,000. The notable advance which has been made by the National Life in this matter of insurance in force is shown by the fact that at the close of 1903, it was only just over \$4,000,000. So that in ten years, the National Life's insurance in force has increased by practically 450 p.c.

Total payments to policyholders were \$124,571. The year's income of \$841,318, including \$147,812interest and rents, showed an advance of \$150,000upon the previous year, and there was left, after payments to policyholders and expenses, a balance of \$353,585. The assets are accordingly increased to \$2,609,453. Of these assets, \$1,520,336 are represented by government and municipal bonds and debentures, \$365,224 by loans on policies, \$230,000 by the head office building, which has been valued at \$273,000, and \$155,545 by bank stocks. After setting aside special reserves, and including liabilities on a thoroughly conservative basis, there is a net surplus to policyholders of \$380,375, an increase of \$46,215 over 1912. These results are in every way satisfactory.

UNION LIFE DIRECTORS ARRESTED.

On Tuesday warrants were issued at Toronto for the arrest of Messrs. H. Pollman Evans, H. Symons, K.C., F. G. Hughes and G. E. Millichamp, former directors of the Union Life and the National Agency Company. Mr. Evans is at present in France; in the other cases the warrants have been executed. Mr. Millichamp is in a nursing home and is to be allowed to remain there until his health improves. The indictments charge conspiracy to defraud.

WESTERN CITIES' FINANCIAL POLICY: BENEFITS OF RECENT STRINGENCY.

Mr. Vere C. Brown, superintendent of central western branches for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, writes that the recent financial stringency has produced results of great and lasting benefit as regards the financial policy of western municipalities. "Heretofore," he says, "our municipal securities have sold so readily that municipalities had no difficulty in borrowing from banks in anticipation of a sale of debentures later in the year; but the experience of this year has resulted in a declared change of policy on the part of the banks, so that hereafter municipalities will have first to arrange for a firm sale of their debentures before undertaking capital expenditures. This is certain to obviate a recurrence of the financial difficulties in which so many of our municipalities were involved during the past year. While the capital expenditures of western municipalities have not, as a rule, been carried to dangerous lengths, the mistakes made have been sufficiently numerous and costly to attract attention and pre-judice investors against the debentures of the smaller and newer municipalities. As a consequence of this situation, a proposal first put forward by ourselves that a Municipal Commission or Local Works Board should be appointed in each province, to pass upon the capital expenditures of municipalities, has now been adopted by the Province of Saskatchewan, where a Bill has been introduced providing for "the appointment of a Board of Local Loan Commissioners" to consist of three members with a ten-year tenure of office. We think that the Government may be relied upon to select the best men available for this Board."

MONTREAL WATER ENQUIRY TO BE HELD NEXT MONTH.

The Montreal Board of Control decided on Tuesday, acting on the advice of the law department, to hold an administrative investigation into the cause of the break in the water conduit, which occurred on Christmas day last, as soon as the city bill, giving the controllers the power to enforce the attendance of witnesses and place them under oath, has become law. The secretary of the board was accordingly instructed to request the engineers to present their report as soon as possible. It is anticipated that the enquiry will be held early

It is anticipated that the enquiry will be held early in February. It will be in recollection that two weeks ago an influential delegation presented a petition at the City Hall asking that a commission should be appointed consisting of a judge of the Superior Court and two engineers of the highest experience and ability, to whom should be given the following duties:—

To plan an alternative water supply.

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To investigate the cause of the break in the conduit and apportion the blame.

To enquire into the entire management of the water department.

To investigate the whole scheme of water supply, whether finished or under construction.

It has, however been known for a long time that the Controllers have been in favor of an administrative investigation. How far they will carry it remains to be seen.

THE CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, JANUARY 30, 1914.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED of LONDON, England (As at 51st December 1913)	PALATINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED of LONDON, England
Capital Fully Subscribed . \$14,750,000 Capital Paid Up 1,475,000 Life Fund, and Special Trust Funds, 68,056,830 Total Annual Income exceeds 39,500,000 Total Funds exceed 118,000,000 Total Fire Losses Paid 155,780,550 Deposit with Dominion Govern- ment	(As at 31st December 1913) Capital Fully Paid . \$500,000 Fire Premiums 1912, Net \$2,421,745 Interest, Net
SUN INSURANCE OFFICE POUNDED A.D. 1710. Mead Office : Threadneedle Street - London, England The Oldest Insurance Office in the World Surplus over Capital and all Liabilities exceeds \$10,000,000 Canadian Branch : 15 Wellington Street East, Toronto, Ont. H. M. BLACKBUIRN, Manager This Company commenced business in Canada by depositing \$300,000 with the Dominion Government for security of Canadian Policy-holders.	ESTABLISHED 1809 Total Fundo Excool \$109,798,258.00 FIRE AND LIFE North British and Mercantile INSURANCE COMPANY DIRECTORS A MACHIDRA, Req. CHAR. P. BIRR, Req. G. W. MONCRE, REQ. W. MCMASTER Req. Head Office for the Dominion i 80 St. Francois Xavier Street - MONTREAL, Agents In all the principal Towns in Canada. RANDALL DAVIDSON, Manager. ANGLO - AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY MONTREAL - CANADA
INSURANCE Phœnix of Hartford Company Total Cash Assets : \$11,404,634.79 Total Losses Paid : 70,700,545.46 J. W. Tatley, Manager. MONTREAL. Applications for Advances Invited.	MUNIKEAL-CANAUA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY General Manager, H. H. BECK Montreal Office: 50 Notre Dame St. West. DULUTH BUILDING. The LIFE AGENTS WANUAL, \$3.00 THE CHRONICLE - MONTREAL

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EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Excelsior Life Insurance Company, of Toronto, extracts from whose annual report appear on another page, reports 1913 as the most satisfactory year in its career of nearly a quarter of a century. Insurance issued and revived during the year amounted to \$4,590,918, an increase of \$1,119,227 upon 1912, and the insurance in force was increased by \$2,572-, 808 to \$19,290,983. Cash income, including premiums and interest aggregated \$776,507, an increase of \$103,266; there was paid to or set aside for the benefit of policyholders \$570,811, an increase of \$58,545; the total reserves, including special reserves, are advanced to \$2,690,296, an increase of \$283,360; assets available for the security of policyholders are \$3,620,621, an increase of \$390,542; the net surplus on policyholders' account (government standard) goes up to \$551,104, an increase of \$110,383, and there is a surplus above all liabilities including capital of \$412,638, an increase of \$95,496. It will be seen from these figures that in all important respects, substantial increases were recorded by the Company last year.

In their published statement also, the Company draw particular attention to several important factors which make for satisfactory profits. The death rate experience of 1913 was only 41 per cent. of the expectation. There was another welcome decrease in the expense ratio of no less than 51/2 per cent., while interest earned on invested assets reached the high rate of 7.78 per cent. And the profits paid to policyholders were three times greater in 1913 than in 1912.

Mr. Edwin Marshall is the managing director of the Excelsior Life, whose provincial manager for Quebec is Mr. J. T. Trembley, Quebec Bank Building.

IMPERIAL GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company, whose ninth annual report appears on another page, continues to build up its business on the conservative lines which mean permanent success. The directors again state that they have not deemed it advisable to enter the field of employers' liability or workmen's compensation insurance, it being in their view a safer policy to continue to develop the business on the lines of accident, sickness, fidelity guarantee and plate glass insurance. Adherence to this policy will be generally considered to be the part of wisdom, in view of the fact that the experience of other companies with the particular varieties of insurance named, has not been favorable, while the business is still in an uncertain condition as regards the future.

All round there was a very fair enlargement of the Imperial Guarantee's business last year. It issued 14,983 policies for \$35,830,824, this being an increase over 1912 of 332 policies and of \$1,656,667 in business written. Premium income was \$331,189, and with interest earnings at the higher level of \$14,-498, the total income was \$345,687, an increase of

about \$11,000 on 1912. The assets of the Company were in the course of last year enlarged by \$20,000 and pow amount to \$415,130. The surplus on policyholders' account is further increased to \$270,012, which together with the uncalled subscribed capital of \$800,000 makes the available security for all contracts, \$1,070,012.

The Imperial Guarantee and Accident is fortunate in the possession of an influential directorate, and it is strongly officered, Mr. E. W. Cox continuing as president, while Mr. E. Willans is the able general manager.

RISING COST OF WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

In a discussion of the rising cost of workmen's compensation insurance, Mr. T. E. Gaty, secretary of the Fidelity & Casualty Company of New York, says there are in employers' liability insurance four elements which are difficult to measure accurately.

First-The increase in the number of accidents reported each year. Second-The increase in the percentage of claims

to accidents

Third—The rising cost per accident each year. Fourth—The difficulty of accurately measuring the cost of the unsettled claims.

In other words, the increase in the loss cost was more rapid than the increase in the rates. This resulted in the companies losing a great deal of money in employers' liability insurance.

In workmen's compensation insurance, which has now assumed the form of unlimited liability, we have the following conditions:

First-The rapid rise in the accident frequency.

Second-The steady increase in the cost per accident.

Third-The increase in the percentage of claims to accidents.

Fourth-The progressive rise in the cost of the statutory medical. Fifth—The almost unsurmountable obstacle of

measuring unsettled claims.

Sixth-The catastrophe hazard.

Every one of these elements as a matter of course must be taken into consideration in establishing adequate rates for workmen's compensation insurance. The foreign experience discloses that every one of them exists.

GREAT-WEST LIFE'S NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Charles A. Butler has recently been appointed to the management of the Great-West Life for the Province of Quebec rendered vacant by the death of the late Mr. James Lyster. Mr. Butler has been very successful in the life insurance business and previous to his present appointment represented the New York Life as manager for the State of Vermont. He had the distinction of being a member of that Company's \$200,000 club, and was also president of the Life Underwriters' Association of the State of Vermont.

Mr. A. DesRosiers, connected with the Company for many years at Montreal, has been appointed assistant manager.

Mr. C. H. Carpenter, manager at Toronto of the Great West Life for the past three years, has been appointed superintendent of agencies for Eastern Canada with headquarters at Toronto.

Mr. M. H. Bingeman who has been connected with the Company for the past 16 years, has been appointed assistant manager at Toronto.



CONFEDERATION LIFE'S NEW MANAGING DIRECTOR.

The important announcement is made that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Confederation Life Association held on January 23, Col. W. C. Macdonald, who has been connected with the Company for some twenty-seven years, was appointed to the position of managing director.

This appointment results from the fact that Mr. J. K. Macdonald, the President of the Company, who for the past forty years has devoted his remarkable executive ability and unceasing energy to placing the Confederation Life in the high position which it to-day occupies as one of Canada's leading financial institutions, has decided to give over the active general management of the Company and will for the future devote his attention more particularly to the Investment Department where his keen judgment and large knowledge as to financial conditions will be of inestimable value to the Company.

Col. Macdonald has thoroughly earned his present appointment by the many years of painstaking and arduous service which he has spent as an official of the Confederation Life. A distinguished actuary, whose high position in his profession was recognised by his professional brethren two years ago in his election as President of the Actuarial Society of America, of which he is a charter member, it was in 1887 that Col. Macdonald became associated with the Confederation Life, in an actuarial capacity, he having been previously trained by Mr. David Parks Fackler, the well-known New York actuary. In 1905 Col. Macdonald added to his responsibilities as Actuary of the Con-federation Life, the duties of Secretary. His military rank comes to him as the result of a lifelong interest in military matters. Many years ago he joined the Queen's Own Rifles, serving with them through the Northwest rebellion of 1885, while in 1891, upon the formation of a Highland regiment in Toronto, he took great interest in the undertaking and was appointed Major, succeeding afterwards to the command of the regiment as Lieut.-Colonel.

Col. Macdonald is recognised by all who know him as possessing a great knowledge of insurance matters together with a wide experience of men and affairs, an active temperament and keen judgment, and he will receive hearty and sincere congratulations upon his new appointment. It may be confidently anticipated that under his direction, sound progress will continue to be made by the Confederation Life, one of the oldest as it is one of the most respected of the Canadian life companies.

Mr. A. J. Relton, manager of the Guardian Assurance Company, Limited (Fire Department) London, England, has been in New York for the past few days, and will likely visit Montreal in a day or two.

Mr. J. T. Lachance, of Quebec, representing the Manufacturers' Life very successfully for many years, was in Montreal this week.

The Saskatchewan Commission controlling municipal finance, has now, it is reported from Regina, entered on its duties.

LIFE INSURANCE AS AN AID TO BUSINESS

(George I. Cochran, President Pacific Mutual Life.)

(Continued from p. 133.)

A SAMPLE ILLUSTRATION.

Let us consider as a sample illustration a business enterprise conducted by three partners, whom we will designate as Jones, Smith and Brown. They have a manufacturing business and operate on a joint capital of, say, two hundred thousand dollars. Brown is the genius of the firm and operates the factory, oversees the work and turns out the goods ready for sale. Smith is the salesman. He knows how and where to sell the goods, and we of the business world appreciate the fact that the man with the ability to sell things is about the most valuable man in any line of commercial enterprise. Jones is the financial man with a clear vision for assets and liabilities and credits, and carries a reputation above reproach and a convincing optimism which enables him to secure the necessary confidence of the banks and other creditors of the firm.

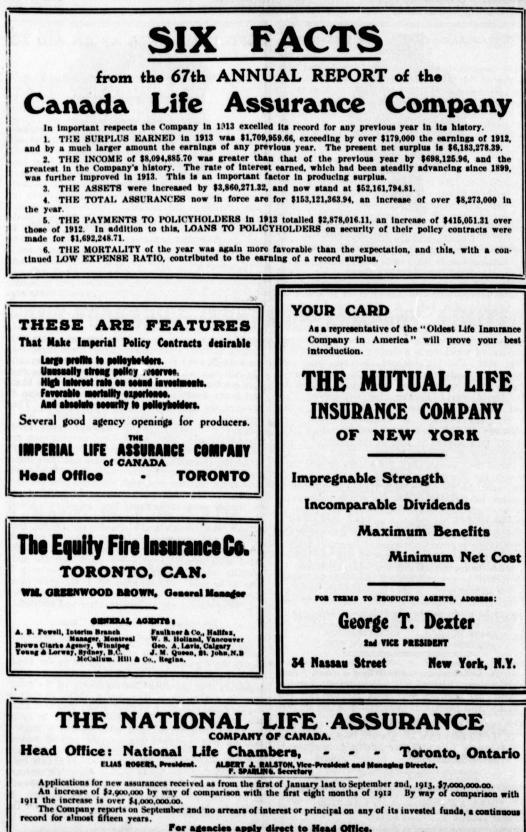
This is a rare combination of talents, and in time with a fair chance Jones, Smith and Brown will have established a great business and become important factors in their community. Now, these three men are wise like the three wise men of olden times, and like all men who have achieved permanent success, they work early and late and put their very life blood and brain tissue into their business. They plan to produce the best article at the lowest cost. They meet all changes of demand and supply. Not a single point is missed in the business game which these three wise, alert, active, hard-working men can think of. If we were to question these three men about the essentials of their business and their hopes and ideals in connection therewith, they would probably reply that the first wish they had was for per-manency. They desire a business which will last and be turned over to their children's children. Likely the next wish will be for safety. A business to endure must be safe and above the vicissitudes, fluctuations and contingencies which arise when most unexpected. With these two wishes gratified, the third wish would likely be for profit, but the main problem which always haunts the business man is how to be safe. Safety, after all, is the great overshadowing question of the business man, and every real safeguard is eagerly sought after and secured.

INSURANCE OF FINANCIAL CREDIT.

Now these three men, Jones, Smith and Brown, insure their factory and contents against fire; they insure their goods in transit till placed in the hands of their customers; they insure their workmen against accident; they safeguard the machinery of their factory in every way; they make their workshops sanitary and conducive to good work; they look after the health and comfort of their workmen in order to retain their service and goodwill. They neglect nothing that foresight can provide against except, possibly, their financial credit in case one of them dies. Let us suppose that this firm with two hundred thousand dollars of capital finds it necessary in the sale of its goods to have outstanding accounts at all times of one hundred thousand dollars. It must give credit to its customers to carry on the

THE CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, JANUARY 30, 1914.



business. It can do so safely, because this hundred thousand dollars is all owing by reliable merchants. Then again, let us suppose that the same firm finds it necessary at all times to carry a debt of about fifty thousand dollars for raw material used in its factory, and also to carry a credit with its banker in sums varying according to circumstances from fifty to a hundred thousand dollars more. This is a typi-cal business. Without a credit of a hundred thousand dollars the firm could not successfully conduct its business. If it could not extend credit to its customers or secure raw material on credit or borrow of the bank it would be forced to retire from business unless the partners had sufficient capital of their own to meet all demands. Very few business men in this country have enough capital of their own to fully take care of all of their business needs. The great bulk of the business of this country in all lines is done on credit. This credit is largely personal, and depends, as the late J. P. Morgan said, largely on the personal character of the borrower. The creditor has confidence in the man of business and in his ability to pay back what he borrows.

It seems to me that the mere recital of the facts proves the wisdom of insuring the life of the man of business, so that in case of death his credit may be made good.

But returning to our example, supposing each of these three men, Smith, Jones and Brown, should take out a policy of \$25,000, entailing a cost, probably, of about 000 to 1,000 a year for each, according to the form desired. This life insurance, amounting to \$75,000, would form a very considerable asset for the firm, and as the years went by and the cash and loan values of the policies increased, such an asset would be a material basis for credit in times of stress, as well as a source of confidence. In time of financial extremity, when other sources of credit failed, the policies could be used for their loan values, and in some forms of policies, if any member of the firm became permanently and totally disabled, a certain portion of the proceeds of the policy would also be immediately available. In any event, on the death of any partner, the sum of \$25,000 would be payable in cash promptly to the firm, and would be a material addition to its resources at a time when most needed.

A LEGITIMATE EXPENSE.

It seems to me that the average business can well afford to charge up as a legitimate expense the premiums necessary to carry a proper life insurance for the benefit of the business. In fact, this is so plainly to the advantage of the business that the courts hold that any relationship with reference to property or money out of which one of the parties might lose in the event of the death of the other party will furnish a sufficient insurable interest to sustain a contract of insurance. This is not a case of debtor and creditor, but a case of real insurable interest.

Speaking before insurance men, it is hardly necessary to add that for the protection demanded a policy of life insurance is the very best safeguard. Nevertheless, some might think that a business should carry its own insurance, either as an ordinary asset of the firm or as a bank deposit or as an investment in some form of bonds or other securities. If carried as an asset of the firm it would speedily become involved in the general assets and would not be available when required. If carried in bank there would be the continuous temptation to use it for other purNo. 5. 163

poses, or the bank might fail; and if carried in the form of securities the securities might not be easily realized upon when needed.

The chief objection to this, however, lies in the fact that you cannot set aside enough in cash at the start to provide for ample protection. How can a reserve of \$900 a year provide \$25,000 in gold coin available immediately at death? Only by means of a life insurance policy. This payment of a larger sum in consideration of a small premium is the essential element in the insurance contract which gives it the advantage over all other methods for protecting business along the lines which we have been con-sidering. The inability of the average business to set aside \$25,000 in cash all at once as a reserve against times of trouble is apparent to all of us. Yet the most ordinary business can pay a premium so as to have an ample fund in ready money available in case of death. Then again, the element of safety is so well considered in the properly conducted life insurance companies that it is hardly worth while to even discuss it. Life insurance companies, drawing upon innumerable policyholders in small amounts and investing in the highest form of well considered securities, are safe and solvent at all times, and are beyond question the safest depository for any such purpose.

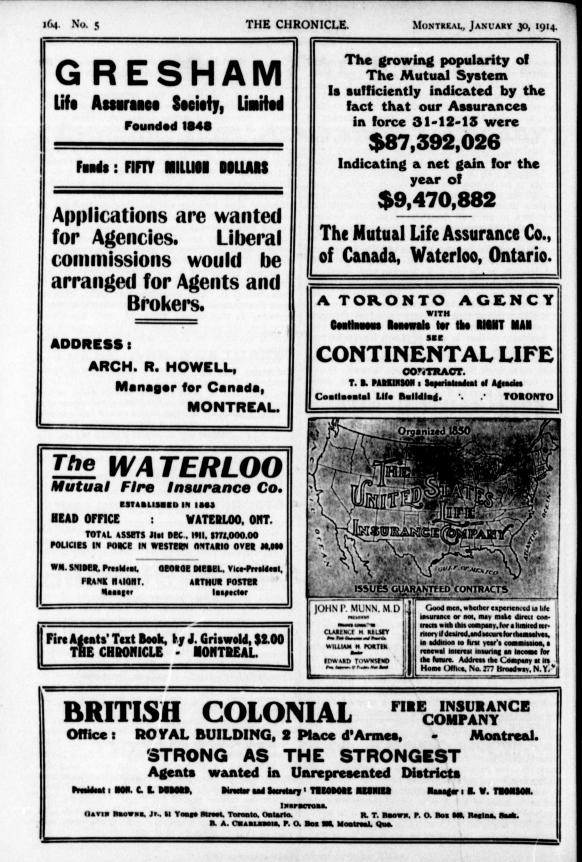
What more can be added? The mere statement of the proposition, as I stated in the beginning, commends itself to the judgment of any thoughtful business man, and in proof of this we can point to the large and increasing protection which life insurance is furnishing to the business interests of the country.

In conclusion, I venture the prediction that this new field of life insurance for business protection will be almost as valuable in an economic sense as the other fields of usefulness already so fully occupied by the great business of insurance.

THE CANADA LIFE'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Mr. E. W. Cox, who was elected to succeed his father, the late Hon. George A. Cox, as president of the Canada Life Assurance Company only a few days before the latter's death, is like his predecessor a Canada Life man to the backbone. He has been associated with the Company ever since the early eighties, and in 1885 became joint manager of the Company's largest branch. He took over its exclusive management two years later, and continued to direct it until 1890, when he became identified with the Company's management at Head Office. For fourteen years Mr. Cox has been general manager, and the success of his regime is indicated by the Canada Life's splendid growth in that period.

His other interests include a number of important directorships. He is president of the Imperial Guarantee and Accident and a director of the National Trust Company, Dominion Securities Corporation, Western Assurance Company, British America Assurance Company and other corporations. Incidentally he motors and plays billiards. As a leader he is trusted by all his staff. Past years have demonstrated to them his executive ability; numerous instances of ready sympathy and assistance have shown his careful regard for them. Under the new conditions, President and staff of the Canada Life will continue to pull together for the yet greater success of that Company.



CANADIAN FIRE RECORD

(Specially compiled by The Chronicle)

LEWISTON, N.S.—Peg factory burned, January 13. Loss, \$50,000. Origin, unknown. EDMONTON, ALTA.—Dawson & Kennedy's store de-

EDMONTON, ALTA.—Dawson & Kennedy's store destroyed, January 13. Loss, \$20,000. Origin, unknown.

JOLIETTE, QUE.-St. Viateur's mother house, destroyed, January 16. Loss, \$10,000. Origin, unknown.

CARAQUET, N.B.—F. T. B. Young's store destroyed, January 13. Loss, \$5,000, partly covered by insurance. Origin, unknown.

GREENWOOD, B.C.—A. Kruger's brewery damaged. Loss on building, \$1,800; on contents, \$3,000. Insurance on building, \$1,000 in L. & L. & G.; on contents, \$1,000 in L. & L. & G., and \$2,000 in Sun. Cause, defective chimney.

SARNIA, ONT.—Messrs. Smith and Ash's store, destroyed, January 15. Loss, \$40,000. Insurance, \$31,000:—Alliance, \$3,500; Equity, \$4,500; Gore, \$3,000; Guardian, \$2,000; Montreal-Canada, \$2,-500; Northern, \$1,000; Perth, \$1,500; Queen, \$3,000; Royal, \$1,500; Scottish Union and National, \$1,500.

MIDLAND, ONT.—Ingram block destroyed, January 15. Losses about \$70,000, almost covered by insurance as follows:—Ingram Block, \$15,000; McLeod's \$6,000; Bank of British North America, \$3,000; Dr. R. R. Harvie, dentist, \$2,000; W. A. Finlayson, barrister, \$1,500; Longpicking Association, \$1,000; Simcoe Power Company, \$5,000; town clerk's office, \$3,000; Water and Light Company, \$2,000; Singer Sewing Machine store, Arthur W. Bell, \$2,000; Armstrong Brothers and Frank, electricians and plumbers, \$3,000; Angus C. McNabb, \$2,000; Canada Express Company, \$250; D. A. Fowlie, jeweller, \$500; Miss C. M. McLeod, milliner, \$500; Aikens & Company, tailors, \$3,500.

MONTREAL.—Rice mill of Mount Royal Milling Co., St. Patrick St., Cote St. Paul, damaged, January 24. Loss, \$500.

Boot and shoe store of A. Bourbonnais, 413 Church Avenue, Verdun, damaged, \$2,500, January 25. Origin, overheated stove.

L. Gourd's tobacco store, 1545 Notre Dame Street West, and A. Letourneau's printery at 1547 damaged, January 26. Origin, overheated stove.

\$50,000 LOSS AT TORONTO.

By the fire which took place at 88-90 Teraulay Street, Toronto, on January 20, the insurance companies sustained a loss of \$50,000 as follows :---

ON BUILDING,	PROPERTY	OF R	. RUSSELL.
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Liverpool-Manitoba	15,000. \$25,000
SHOE MACHIN	E COMPANY.
Connecticut \$1,000 Loss,	
HEWITSON SH	OE COMPANY.
General \$6,000 Mercantile 4,000 L. & L. & G 5,800 Comm'l. Union 4,500 Loss, PRATT FOOD	London & Lanc 3,000 Total \$29,800 total.
Lond. & Lancashire, \$2,000 Royal 1,800 British America 1,500	

Loss, total.

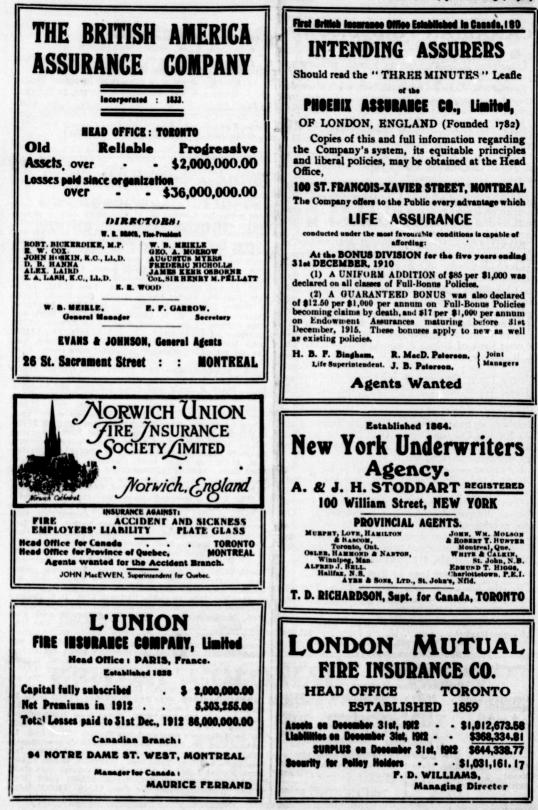
CALGARY, ALTA.—Semi-Ready store, 120 Eighth Avenue damaged. Loss, \$12,000. Origin, unknown. WYNYARD, SASK.—Hotel.owned and occupied by J. J. Howarth destroyed, January 22. Loss about \$50,000, half covered by insurance.

WINNIPEG.—Insurance concerned in recent loss of A. J. Brenton & Co., for manufacturers, as follows: —Loss on stock, \$13,412. Insurance, Cent. Can., \$10,000; Colonial, \$5,000; Canada Nat., \$5,000; Dom. Fire, \$5,000; Equity, \$2,500; General Fire, \$5,-000; Inter-Colonial, \$2,500; L. & L. & G., \$2,500; Ntl. Can., \$2,500; Ontario, \$1,500; National of Hart., \$0,500; Springfield, \$2,500; Security National, \$5,000. Loss on building, \$680. Insurance, Law Union & Rock, \$16,000. Origin, carelessly dropped match.

DIDSNURY, ALTA.—Losses by recent destruction of busi-ness section as follows: H. W. Chambers' loss on confec-tionery store building, \$1,472; on drugs and fixtures, \$3,080. Insurance on building, N. B. & Merc., \$1,000; on drugs and fixtures, \$1,000 each in Liverpool-Man., Lond. Mutual, National, United Druggists. Leigh Curtis' confectionery stock loss, \$450; on fixtures, \$460; on household furniture, \$500. Insurance, on stock, Lond. Assce., \$1,000; store fix-tures, \$200erign, \$200: household furniture, Sovereign. tures, Sovereign, \$200; household furniture, Sovereign, \$800. Michael Barret, hotel building. Loss, \$5,818. Insur-ance, Can. Ph., \$2,000; Equity, \$1,000; Grt. North., \$1,000. N. Weber, feed store building. Loss, \$1,264. Insurance, Dominion, \$500. W. G. Llesemer's hardware stock and Dominion, \$500. W. G. Llesemer's hardware stock and Sovereign, Sovereign, \$200; household furniture, Dominion, \$500. W. G. Llesemer's hardware stock and store fixtures. Loss on stock, \$14,810; on fixtures, \$1,220. Insurance on stock: Cen. Can., \$1,000; Can. Ph., \$2,000; Lond. Mutual, \$1,000; National, \$5,000. On fixtures, Cen. Can., \$1,400. A. G. Studer Co.'s general store stock. Loss, \$9,835. Insurance, Br. Amer., \$2,000; Equity, \$1,500; Grt. North., \$1,000; Hudson Bay, \$2,000; Lon. Mutual, \$1,500. King Hiram Lodge. Loss, \$813. Insurance, Springfield, \$600. Stark & Son's pool room building and contents. Loss on building, total; on contents, \$1,158. Insurance, building, Cen. Can., \$1,500; contents, Cent. Can., \$1,500; Lon. Mutual, \$500. J. M. Hysmith's harness store. Loss, \$1,780. Insurance, Dominion, \$2,000; Lon. Mutual, \$1,000. Lon. Mutual, \$500. J. M. Hysmith's narness store. Loss, \$1,780. Insurance, Dominion, \$2,000; Lon. Mutual, \$1,000. Jones Bros. & Teare, feed store. Total loss. Insurance, Equity, \$1,000; Springfield, \$1,500. Barret's Hotel contents, total loss. Insurance on furniture, St. Paul, \$2,000; Spring-field, \$1,600; on liquor stock, Canadian, \$1,400. Golden West Hotel. Loss on building, total; on furniture, \$2,300; on liquor stock, \$1,000. Insurance on building, Cent. Can., \$2,000: National, \$2,000: Springfield, \$3,000: Lond. Mutual, \$5,000. Yonk Sam and G. Hong Foo's restaurant. Building total loss. Loss on fixtures, etc., \$680. Insurance on building, General, \$836; on fixtures, etc., Central Can., \$800. Jones Bros. & Teare, grocery and meat market. Total loss. Insurance, Atlas, \$1,000; Pacific Coast, \$500; Cent. Can., Insurance, Atlas, \$1,000; Pacine Coast, \$500; Cent. Can.,
\$600; Lond. Mutual, \$600; Great North., \$500; Springfield,
\$1,000; Royal Bank contents. Total loss. Insurance, Royal,
\$600. F. Moyle, store building. Total loss. Insurance,
Royal, \$600. F. Moyle, store building. Total loss. Insurance,
Royal, \$600. F. Moyle, store building. Total loss. Insurance,
Northern, \$2,400. Wm. Snyder's butcher shop and
Stable. Total loss. Insurance, stable. Norman, 4,400 marchine on shop, National, \$700; Hudson Bay, \$700; on stable, National, \$200. D. S. Shentz's hardware store, stock, barber shop, loss total. On fixtures, \$700. Insurance on store, Dominion, \$2,500; on stock, Can. Ph., \$2,000; Cen. Canada, \$3,000; on fixtures, Can. Ph., \$1,000; on barber shop, Cen. Can., \$250. Geo. Luizler's livery barn. Total loss. Insurance, N. B. and Merc., \$1,000; Lond. Mutual, \$1,000. J. V. Berscht's gent's furnishings Store. Total loss. Insurance on building. Lond. Mutual,
 \$1,500; Hartford, \$1,300; on stock, Occidental, \$1,000;
 Springfield, \$2,500; Cen. Canada, \$2,000; Lond. Mutual,
 \$2,000; Providence Wash., \$2,000; Atlas, \$2,500. W. G.
 Leismer's hardware store and warehouse. Total loss. Insurance on store, London Mutual, \$3,000; L. U. & R., \$1,000; on warehouse, Cen. Can., \$700. Great West Saddlery Co's building. Total loss. Insurance, Norwich Union, \$300. Walter S. Durrer's moving-picture theatre. Total loss. In-surance, Can. Ph., \$1,500. Jnc. S. Schradder's general store building. Total construction of the store of the sto Burance, Can. Ph., \$1,000. Jno. 5. Schradder's general store building. Total loss. Insurance, Mount Royal, \$2,000. Jno. Liesemer's building. Total loss. Insurance, Queen, \$3,000; Lond. Mutual, \$1,500. I. N. Kauffman's general store stock. Total loss. Insurance, Grt. North., \$1,500; Lond. Mut., \$2,000; Rimouski, \$2,500; Cen. Can., \$1,000. I.O.O.F. lodge. Total loss. Insurance, Springfield, \$500.

THE CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, JANUARY 30, 1914.



MONTREAL, JANUARY 30, 1914 THE CHRONICLE.

	ting, Held at th	December 31st, 1913 te Head Office, Toronto, January 27th, 1	914
	ASH ST	ATEMENT DISBURSEMENTS.	
RECEIPTS.	\$16,357,289.90	To Policyholders and Beneficiaries:	
Net invested assets, Dec. 31, 1912	\$10,001,205.50	Death Claims	
Premiums- First Year \$ 403,434.31	Ada actual pour a training a training	Endowments 470,969.69 Annuitles 48,021.06	
Renewal 1,903,413.02 Single		Matured Investment poli-	
Annuity		cles	
\$2,774,262.72 Less for re-assurances . 40,134.83		Decite 214.659.39	1,621,707.91
	2,734,127.89 943,500.46	Expenses, commissions, etc	727,461.27 31,516.58
Interest and rents, net	the second states in	Dividend to stockholders	20,000.00 17,638,118.57
ities, etc	3,886.08 20,038,804.33		,038,804.33
		·	
Appropriate sure naturation of	BALANC	and the second second second as a second	
ASSETS.		LIABILITIES. Re-insurance liability on all outstand-	
First Mortgages on real estate Bonds and Debentures	5,419,671.51	ing insurances, including premium	\$16,371,781.00
Stocks	953,043.98 782.14	Death claims advised but not yet paid,	10,011,101.00
Real Estate, including company's buildings at Toronto and Winnipeg	1,739,218.68	including all claims to date, whe- ther formally approved or not	98,943.11
Loans on Bonds, Stocks or other		Endowment claims	2,698.00
collaterals	21,854.20 2,652,464.65	death and endowment	32,180.00 17,287.61
Sundry items	3,100,00 293,122,41	Declared profits to policyholders Capital stock paid up	100,000.00
Cash in Danks and at most once it	\$17,638,530.25	Premiums and interest paid in ad- vance	6,834.02
Less current accounts	411.68	General expenses	12,315.59
Net invested assets, as per cash		appropriated as follows:	
statement	\$17,638,118.57 398,127.66	To policyholders' ac- count	
Net outstanding and deferred pre-	and a state of the	To shareholders' ac- count	
miums, reserve thereon included in the liabilities .	687,574.19	To investment account, 269,806.49	2.081,781.09
	18,723,820.42	AND CLAY COMA	8,723,820.42
CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR		R. F. Spence, F.C.A. (Can.) Auditors.	
	And the second	E ACCOUNT	
Insurance	Written	\$12,129,502	\$5,329,970
Insurance at Risk			
OFFIC		D DIRECTORS	
	Pre	ONALD, Esq., sident.	
W. D. MATTHEWS, Esc Vice-President and Chairman of	the Board.	SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, M. Vice-President.	and the stand
COLONEL D. R. WILKIE	SIR WILLI.	AM WHYTE JOHN MACDONALD, MULOCK, Esq. LIEUTCOL. A. E. C	
JOSEPH HENDERSON, Esq. THOMAS J. CLAR	K. Esq.	LIEUT.COL. J. F. MICHIE	
	Managing Dir	ONALD, F.A.S. ector and Actuary. 2 JUKES JOHNSON, M.D., M.R.C.S. (Eng.)	169 1144
J. TOWER BOYD,			

THE CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, JANUARY 30, 1914.



CHARLES H. NEELY, General Manager for Canada and Newfoundland

The CANADIAN RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY,

118 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, CANADA

All classes of Personal Accident and Health Insurance, Employers' Liability, Elevator Liability, Teams Liability and Automobile Insurance. LOWEST RATES CONSISTENT WITH SAFETY.

All Policies Guaranteed by The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., Limited. ASSETS OVER FIFTY-SIX MILLION DOLLARS. MONTREAL, JANUARY 30, 1914 THE CHRONICLE.

No. 5. 169

	FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 19 nber 31, 1912-To Net Ledger Assets	
To	mber 31, 1913— RECEIPTS. Cash for Premiums	2,136,609.
	Net Flout on Investments solut	2,563,115.
lana	mber 31, 1913— DISBURSEMENTS.	5,299,725
By	Expenses	
	Commissions, Expenses and Saleries to Agents	
	Matured Endowments	
	Dividends to Policyholders	
"	Interest on Guarantee Fund 6,000.00	
	Bank Overdraft refunded, etc	1,810,091
	Balance being Net Ledger Assets	18, 489,633
ece	mber 31, 1913— ASSETS.	4.805.040
	Real Estate (including Company's Buildings)	147,532
	Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	6,407,988
	Loans on Bonds and Stocks	81,900
	Loans on Policies	1,980,979 834
"	Cash in Banks	63,881
"	Items in Suspense	1,139
"	Outstanding and Deferred Premiums, less loading (Reserve on same included in Lia-	13,489,633
:	bilities)	341,908 210,336 1,936
		14,043,814
Dece	mber 31, 1913— LIABILATIES.	60,000
	Assurance and Annuity Reserve Funds 31/2 p.c.	11 904 146
	Provision for Policies subject to surrender value	3,000
	Deposit, Special Reserve	2,759
	Death Losses awaiting proofs	117,984
	Dividends on Policies declared and unpaid	11,639
	Fremiums paid in advance	1,95
	Real Estate Contingent Fund.	8.81
N		
		814,043,81
1.	ew Insurance issued during 1913 (including policies revived). surance in force at end of 1912. We certify that we have examined the Books, Vouchers, and Securities. The above sectly shows the position of the Company as at the Sist December, 1913.	52.308.33
orr	ectly shows the position of the Company as at the Sist December, 1913. H. D. LOCKHART GORDON, F.C.A. (Can.))
	Toronto, January 21st, 1914. JOHN H. YOUNG, F.C.A.	Au

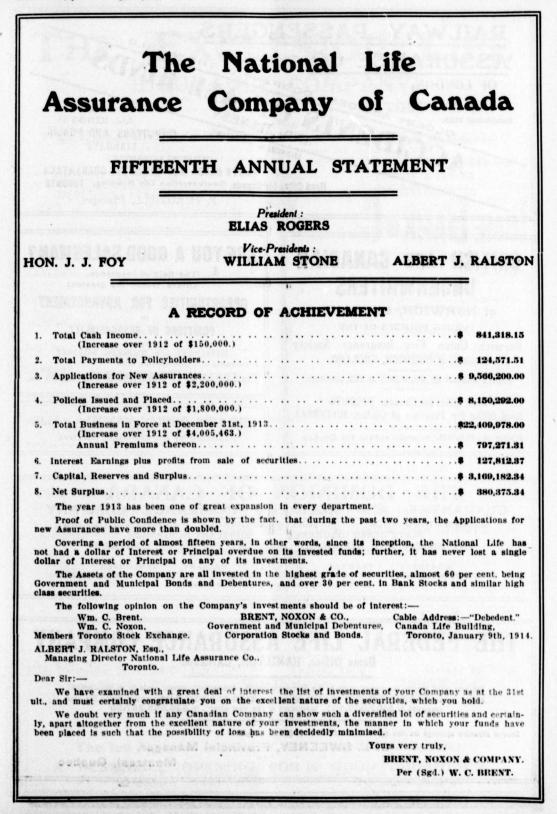
THE CHRONICLE.



MONTREAL, JANUARY 30, 1914-

THE CHRONICLE.

No. 5. 171



THE CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, JANUARY 30, 1914.



MONTREAL J. E. ROBERTS, President. TORONTO OFFICES CALGARY VANCOUVER C. A. WITHERS, General Manager. J. L. TURQUAND, Secretary-Treasurer. E. ROBERTS, Manager, Montreal Branch.

THE FEDERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Home Office, HAMILTON, CANADA.

The year 1912 shows the largest gains in the Gempany's biology-Substantial increases made in all departments. Assets increased \$440,848.30; The Goth income by \$130,808.80; Surplus earned during the year amounted to \$107,050.90; Assurances at risk new amount to \$25,555,257.00

> to be the agents in the Province of Queter. Apply to C. L. SWEENEY, Provincial Manager,

Montreal, Quebeo

MONTREAL, JANUARY 30, 1914

THE CHRONICLE.

No. 5. 173

	RELSIOR LI RANCE COMPANY TORONTO	
FINANCIAL RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR 1913	THE MOST SATISFAC YEAR IN A CAREN OF UNINTERRUPTI SUCCESS	ER
Insurance applied for	\$1,250,962.00	\$4,874,048.00
Insurance Issued and Revived during Y	Year	4,590,918.00
Insurance in Force	\$2,572,808,20	19,290,983.15
Assets available for Security of Policyho	olders	3,620,621.36
Total Reserves, including Special Reserv	ves. \$283.360.00	2,690,296.00
Cash Income, Premiums and Interest	\$103.265.77	776,506.57
Paid to or set aside for Policyholders' 1	Benefit. \$58,545.29	570,810.59
Surplus on Policyholders' Account (Gov	ernment Standard)	551,104.36
Surplus above all Liabilities, including	Capital	412,638,34

Death Rate-41 per cent. of the expected. Decrease in Expense Ratio-5! per cent. INTEREST-Earned on Invested Assets 7.78 per cent. **PROFITS PAID** Policyholders Three Times Greater than in 1912.

> Board of Directors : President : DAVID FASKEN, B.A., K.C.

> > Vice-Presidents :

Alex. Fasken, B.A.

S. J. Parker

Ruliff Grass

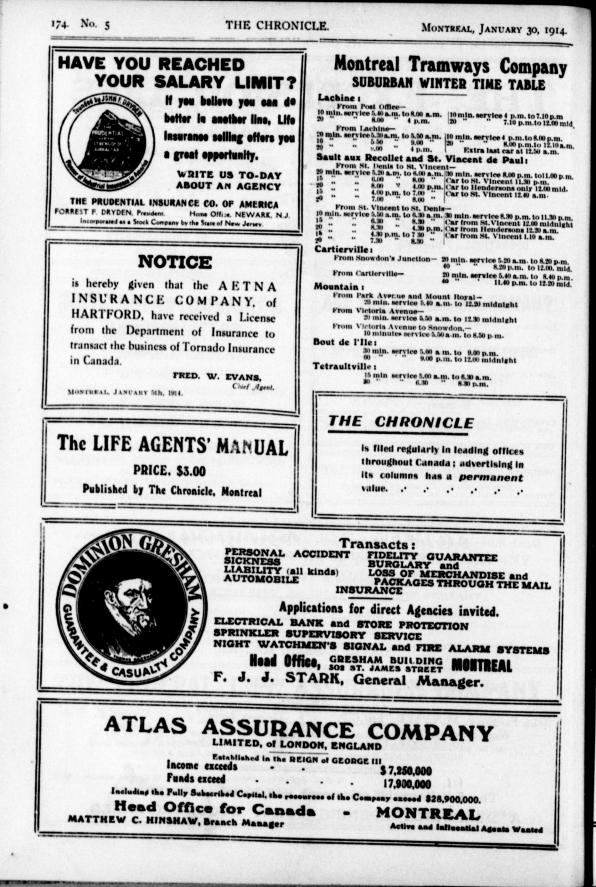
Directors :

John Ferguson, M.A., M.D., L.R.C.P. Thomas J. W.H.Gooderham W. J. McFarland

Thomas Long W. F. B. Coulter, L.D.S.

George E. Weir Joseph Wright

The full financial statement will be mailed on request. A DESIRABLE OPENING FOR A GOOD ORGANIZER.



MONTREAL, JANUARY 30, 1914

THE CHRONICLE.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT BY THE DIRECTORS OF THE IMPERIAL GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

For the Twelve Months Ending 31st December, 1913

The Directors have much pleasure in submitting to the Shareholders their Ninth Annual Report for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1913. RUSINESS:

The Company issued 14,983 policies for \$35,830,824.00 being an increase over last year of 332 policies, and of \$1,656,667.00 on business written.

The premiums on business written amounted to \$331,188.63, of which \$327,767.61 was paid for, being an increase on business written of \$9,102.79, and on paid business an increase of \$22,935.92.

The Interest earnings amounted to \$14,498.51, being an increase of \$2,164.45.

ASSETS:

The assets of the Company now amount to \$416, 130.49 being an increase of \$29,896.04.

SURPLUS:

The surplus to policyholders is \$270,012.33, which together with the uncalled subscribed Capital of \$800,000.00, makes the available security for all contracts \$1,070,012.33.

The Directors have not deemed it advisable to enter the field of Employers' Liability or Workman's Compensation Insurance, believing it a safer policy to build up the business on the lines of Accident, Sick-ness, Fidelity Guarantee and Plate Glass Insurance.

The Certificate of the Auditors is appended to the Financial Statement as to the audit of the Company's affairs.

Toronto, 13th January, 1914.

E. W. COX. President.

..\$115,526.71

28,341.45

270,012.33

\$416,130.49

2,250.00

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1913

miums.

X. 1 2.

ASSETS.

Bonds and Debentures at cost\$	273.110.25
Real Estate	4 998 79
Loans on Mortgages.	8,700.00
Accrued Interest	1,459.02
Outstanding Premiums (Reserve on	
same included in Liabilities)	57,670.42
Underwriters' Association Deposits.	350.00
Other Assets	7,031.29
Cash in Savings Bank bearing interest.	49,851.58
Cash in Banks and on Hand	13,629.20

\$416,130.49

President.

E. W. COX, General Manager Canada Life Assurance Com pany.

Vice-President.

NOEL MARSHALL, President Standard Fuel Company.

Directors

HON. F. T. FROST, President Frost & Wood Company, Ltd. R. BICKERDIKE, M.P., Director Western Assurance

Company.

SIR WILLIAM WHYTE, Winnipeg, Director Cana-dian Pacific Railway, Vice-President Winnipeg Street Railway

ELIAS ROGERS, President The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company.

BURROWS, Branch Manager The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada.

> General Manager. E. WILLANS.

D. B. HANNA, Third Vice-President Canadian Northern Railway.

LIABILITIES.

Government Reserve for Unearned Pre-

Surplus over all Liabilities. 70,012.33

Reserve for Filed and Unfiled Claims. .

- G. A. MORROW, Vice-President Dominion Securities Corporation.
- H. C. COX, President The Imperial Life Assurance Company
- W. D. ROBB, Superintendent of Motive Power, G.T.R.
- P. G. GOLDSMITH, M.D., Toronto.

Secretary. FRANK W. COX. No. 5. 175

THE CHRONICLE. MONTREAL, JANUARY 30, 1914

THE DOMINION BANK

Proceedings of the Forty-Third Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders.

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE DOMINION BANK was held at the

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE DOMINION BANK was held at the Banking House of the Institution, Toronto, on Wednesday, 28th January, 1914.
Among those present were noticed: G. N. Reynolds, H. G. Horton, J. J. Foy, M.L.A., James Watt, A. Foulds, W. C. Harvey, A. M. Nanton, Winnipeg, E. Burns, R. Wilkinson, James Matthews, Chas. B. Powell, C. Walker, Sir E. B. Osler, M.P., H. W. Hutchinson, Winnipeg, D'Arcy Martin, K.C., Hamilton, F. E. Dingle, A. R. MacDonald, Epsom, H. R. Playtner, F. Boehmer, Chas. E. Lee, J. J. Cook, E. Roch, J. Harwood, J. Gordon Jones, F. LeM, Grasett, M.B., F. H. Gooch, F. S. Wilson, J. D. Warde, C. P. Wooler, A. E. Gibson, R. B. Morley, W. Mc-Adle, Oshawa, Dr. Chas. O'Reilley, Thos. F. Nivin, J. E Finkle, P. Schoeler, James Scott, W. J. Waugh, Hamilton, A. McPherson, Longford, Judge McIntyre, Whitby, H. Morris, H. W. A. Foster, W. G. Cassels, F. C. Snilder, W. S. Kerman, S. C. Halligan, Wm. Ince, H. J. Bethune, W. Mulock, Jr., Rev. T. W. Paterson, Capt. D. F. Jessopp, Percy Leadlay, S. Jeffrey, Port Perry, G. E. Gross, J. K. Niven, E. T. Fisher, Ashburn, A. B. Fisher, Ashburn, M. S. Bogert, Montreal, F. L. Patton, Winnipeg, R. J. Christie, F. C. Taylor, Lindsay, F. L. Fowke, Oshawa, J. C. Eaton, L. H. Baldwin, W. R. Brock, R. M. Gray, R. Mulholland, A. R. Boswell, K.C., J. T. Small, K.C., S. W. Smith, Whitby, William Ross, E. W. Langley, J. G. Ramsey, E. C. Burton, G. McDonald, J. Carruthers, E. W. Hamber, Vancouver, F. J. Harri, Hamilton, W. D. Matthews, H. B. Hodgins, Dr. A. J. Harrington, C. S. Wilcox, Hamilton, Richard Brown, W. C. Crowther, W. Cecil Lee, Stephen Noxon, F. F. Miller, Napanee, W. E. Carswell, H. Crewe, James Wood, W. T. Kernahan, J. H. Paterson, F. D. Brown, H. Gordon Mackenzi, M. K. Burody, M. R. J. Christie, that Sir Edmund B. Osler, M.P., do

It was moved by Mr. E. W. Hamber, seconded by Mr. R. J. Christie, that Sir Edmund B. Osler, M.P., do take the chair, and that Mr. C. A. Bogert do act as Secretary. Messrs. A. R. Boswell, K.C., and W. Gibson Cassels were appointed scrutineers.

The Secretary read the Report of the Directors to the Shareholders, and submitted the Annual Statement of the affairs of the Bank, which is as follows :---

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:-

The Directors beg to present the following statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1913:-Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st December, 1912 ... \$688,109.01 Net profits for the year, after deducting all charges and making full provision for bad and doubtful debts 950.402.78 811,344.80 Making a total of

Which has been disposed of as follows:-							
Dividends (quarterly) at twelve per cent. per annum						 \$649,646.77	
Bonus, two per cent					••	 116,176.70	
Total distribution to shareholders of fourteen per	cent.	for	the	year		 \$765,823.47	
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund					••	 25,000.00	
Transferred to Investment Accounts		••		•• ••	••	 811,344.80	
							\$1,802,168.27
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward						 	\$647,688.32

RESERVE FUND.

Balance at credit of account, 31st December, 1912 \$6,000,000.00 811,344.80

\$6,811.344.80

E. B. OSLER, President.

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager. The year 1913 was one of general financial and commercial depression throughout the world, which conditions became more accentuated during the closing months of that period. Your Directors, therefore, deemed it advisable to enforce a policy of conservatism without interfering with the requirements of legitimate borrowers.

The funds of the Bank were fully and profitably employed throughout the twelve months under review, re-

The funds of the Bank were fully and profitably employed throughout the twelve months under review, re-sulting in a further increase in the net earnings, the disposition of which is dealt with in detail in the accom-panying Report. A bonus of 2 per cent. was again distributed, in addition to the regular dividend of 12 p.c. Following the announcement made in the last Annual Report, an issue of \$1,000,000 of new Capital Stock was made to Shareholders of record of the 15th of February, 1913. The whole of this issue was taken up, and although the final payments thereon are not due until June, 1914—\$\$11,344 of the amount had been paid up on the 31st December last. The total Paid-up Capital of the Bank was on that date, \$5,\$11,344. To meet the requirements of Section 56, Subsection 6, of the new Bank Act, you are now asked to elect auditors to serve until the next Annual General Meeting, and two written nominations have already been re-ceived in this connection.

ceived in this connection.

You are also requested to sanction the passing of new By-laws, necessitated by changes in the Bank Act and

I are not related to related to more fully meet present circumstances. Branches were opened in 1913, as follows:-New Westminster, B.C.; Fairview, Vancouver, B.C.; Fernwood, Victoria, B.C.; Medicine Hat, Alta.; Arlington Street, Winnipeg, Man.; Walkerville, Ontario; Danforth Avenue, Toronto, and Eglinton Avenue, Toronto.

The offices at North Vancouver, B.C., and Guernsey, Sask., were closed, as existing conditions did not warrant their continuance.

14

THE CHRONICLE.

THE DOMINION BANK—Continued.

Very satisfactory progress is being made in the erection of the new Head Office building at the corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto, and it is confidently expected that the premises will be ready for occupation before the end of this year.

The customary thorough Inspections of the Head Office and Branches have been made, including the veri-fication by your Directors of the Balance Sheet now presented. All the Assets of the Bank have been carefully scrutinized by the Directors and Officials, and its Invest-

ment Securities are carried on the Books at conservative values.

Toronto, 28th January, 1914.

E. B. OSLER. President.

The Report was adopted.

In conformity with Section 56, Subsection 6, of the new Bank Act, Messrs. Geoffrey T. Clarkson and Robert J. Dilworth were appointed Auditors for the current year.

New By-Laws were submitted and passed by the Shareholders.

The thanks of the Shareholders were tendered to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their services during the year, and to the General Manager and other Officers of the Bank for the efficient performance

vices during the year, and to the General Manager and other Onlears of the Bank for the enterne performance of their respective duties. The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. A. W. Austin, W. R. Brock, James Carruthers, R. J. Christie, J. C. Eaton, J. J. Foy, K.C., M.L.A., W. D. Matthews, A. M. Nanton, E. W. Hamber, H. W. Hutchinson, and Sir Edmund B. Osler, M.P. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Sir Edmund B. Osler, M.P., was elected President, and Mr. W. D. Matthews Vice-President for the ensuing term.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

LIABILITIES.

LEADILITES.	
Capital. Stock paid in	\$ 5,811,344.80
Reserve Fund	
Belance of Profits carried forward	
Dividend No. 125, payable 2nd January, 1914	
Bonus, Two per cent., payable 2nd January, 1914 116,176.70	
Former Dividends unclaimed	
	7,747,913.60
Total Liabilities to the Shareholders	13,559,258.40
Notes in Circulation 4,630,890.00	
Deposits not bearing interest	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date 51,184,242.71	
59,788,590.37	
Balances due to other Banks in Canada 540,263.77	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and	
foreign countries	
Biils Payable	
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	
Liabilities not included in the foregoing 87,378.99	
Total Liabilities to the Public	66,947,203.65

\$80.506.462.05

ASSETS. Gold and Silver Coin ... 674,007.12 Notes of other Banks 3,048,680.85 Cheques on other Banks ... Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada .. 1,609,129.65 \$15,965,880.74 Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value ... 407.120.43 Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Secur-531.352.85 5,299,059.57 4,651,964.71 tures and Stocks ... 247,498.10 Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada 27,102,876.40 Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)\$48,495,567.06 Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of 24.275.99 interest) 931,914.76 I labilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra 16,569.56 146.132.38 3,488.029.08 263,900.00 Mortgages on Real Estate sold 37.196.82 53,403,585.65 \$80,506,462.05

Toronto, 31st December, 1913.

C. A. BOGERT. General Manager. THE CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, JANUARY 30, 1914

PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Proceedings at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on January 28th. at the Banking House, 7 and 9 Place d'Armes.

The thirteenth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Provincial Bank of Canada was held at noon The thirteenth Annual General Meeting of the Snareholders of the Provincial Bank of Canada was need at noon on Wednesday, in the Board Room of the Bank's headquarters. Amongst those present were: Messrs. Odilon David, P. F. McCaffrey, Leduc, Thomas Prefontaine, jr., l'Echevin A. E. Prudhomme, H. G. Lajoie, l'Echevin J. U. Emard, Alf. St. Cyr. U. H. Dandurand, Achille Bienvenu, Delphis Verdun, Guillaume Gagnier, Sir Alex. Lacoste, MM. H. Laporte, Docteur E. P. Lachapelle, Alph. Racine, Martial Chevalier, L. J. O. Beauchemin, G. M. Bosworth, W. F. Carsley, Honorable Louis Beaublen and Tancrede Bienvenu.

On motion of Honorable Louis Beaubien, seconded by Mr. G. M. Bosworth, Mr. H. Laporte was rquested to

Mr. L. J. O. Beauchemin moved and Mr. Alphonse Racine seconded, that Messrs. P. F. McCaffrey and G. N. Moncel be appointed to act as scrutineers and that Mr. Tancrede Bienvenu be the Secretary of the Meeting. This

The Chairman then called upon the Secretary to read the minutes of the last meeting and after that gentle man had read the advertisement convening the meeting, the following reports of the Directors and of the Board of

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS.

We have the honor to submit to you the Annual Report covering the business of the Bank for the year 1913

and to submit for your approval the Statement and Account of profit and loss up to the 31st December last. The business during that period has been favorable and the profits realized reached the highest figure since

The business during that period has been favorable and the profits realized reached the highest figure since the foundation of the bank; namely: nineteen per cent. (19 per cent.) on the paid up capital. You are familiar, gentlemen, with the events which marked the year 1913. The financial stringency has been felt in foreign countries generally and Canada has necessarily suffered from As a measure of prudence and on account of the particular circumstances, your Bank maintained a reserve of moneys and securifies easily negotiable to'a larger event than usual during the whole of the year. The Statement will show that the moneys in cash and in bank, as well as all loans guaranteed by securities of

indoubted value and securities of the same class as investment, exceed seven million of dollars (\$7,000,000), equal to sixty-five and a quarter per cent. (65¼ per cent.) of the bank's obligations to the public. Nevertheless, our Commercial and Industrial customers were not allowed to suffer from this condition of the part the function of the public.

Nevertheless, our Commercial and Industrial Customers were not allowed to super from this condition of things; the Bank met the reasonable demands, not only of houses of the best standing, but also the requirements of humbler customers, when we were assured as to their prudence, honesty and industry. The total assets of the Bank now exceed the sum of thirteen millions of dollars (\$13,000,000) and the develop-

The total assets of the Bank now exceed the sum of thirteen millions of donars (\$13,000,000) and the development of its business has obliged the Bank to open nine (9) new branches during the past year. The Bank has now sixty branches, including the Head Office, established in the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick. The net profits of the year amount to \$190,126.12, of which \$50,000.00 has been placed in the Reserve Fund

This reserve, as you were aware, consists exclusively of accumulated profits, the Shareholders having paid no more than "par" for their shares. A sum of \$56,941.28 has also been set aside to offset depreciation in municipal debentures and other first class investments which have suffered decrease in value during the year by reason of the money stringency. This depression is only temporary and all these investments should soon arise to their nor-

In compliance with the new Banking Act you will be called upon to name Special Auditors whose duties it In compliance with the new Banking Act you will be called upon to name Special Auditors whose duties it will be to verify the Assets and Debts of the Bank's business by independent Accountants will have the effect of still happy one and that the examination of the Bank's business by independent Accountants will have the effect of still further increasing your confidence and that of depositors in the Bank.

further increasing your confidence and that of depositors in the Bank. You will also be called upon to adopt a new set of By-Laws incident to the management and administration of the affairs of the Bank, a copy of which will be sent to each Shareholder. Every Branch of the Bank, as well as the Head Office, has been inspected during the year and the Report of the Board of Censors, which will be read to you, shows that the Board has carefully supervised the Savings De-partment of the Bank. This is a proper occasion, we believe, to testify to the energy and care of the gentlemen We beg to express our sense of obligation towards the Staff, whose work deserves recognition; there will be submitted to you a By-Law for the creation of a Pension Fund for the Staff of the Bank, and we do not doubt that you will approve of this as a measure of well-merited gratitude and as being a necessary measure for the con-

that you will approve of this as a measure of well-merited gratitude and as being a necessary measure for the con-On behalf of the Directors,

(Signed),

H. LAPORTE, President.

\$203,992.23

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT AS AT D

Balance at credit of Profit and Loss ac- count, Dec. 31st, 1913	Carried to Reserve Fund from Profits	\$60,000.00 50,000.00 56,941.28 9,345.44 14,832.02
	Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	\$191,118.74 12,873.49

MONTREAL, JANUARY 30, 1914

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PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA Continued.

RESERVE FUND.

Balance at Credit, 31st December, 1912 50,000.00 Carried to the Credit of this account 31st December, 1913

\$625,000.00

(Signed)	H. LAPORTE, President.	he Books and found (Signed)	correct: TANCREDE BIENVENU, Gen'l. Mngr.
• "	W. F. CARSLEY, Vice-President.		J. W. L. FORGET, Chief Inspector.
	LOUIS BEAUBIEN, Director.	•	JOS. BROSSARD, Chief Accountant,

General Statement of the Bank on December 31st, 1913

LIABILITIES. ASSETS. Deposits not bearing interest . Gold and Silver Coin current \$1,965,095.23 \$ 50,173.16 Deposits bearing interest including in-Dominion Government Notes 790,511.00 terest accrued to date of statement . . 6,856,813.04 Notes of other Banks 242,948.00 Balances due to Banks and Banking Cor-respondents in the United Kingdom Cheques on other Banks 895,977.15 Balances due by other Banks in Canada Balances due by Banks and Banking Cor-502,443,00 and Foreign Countries 1.409.290.69 respondents elsewhere than in Canada 76,114.11 \$10,231,198.96 Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Notes of the Bank in Circulation 1.146.923.00 Foreign and Colonial Public Securities Unclaimed Dividends . . . 1,374.14 other than Canadian 1,141.779.83 Quarterly Dividends payable January Rallway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value . Call and Short Loans in Canada on Bonds, 2nd, 1914 15,000.00 1.911.771.20 Total of Obligations to the Public . . . \$11.394,496.10 Debentures and Stocks . . 1,792,980.63 Capital Paid Up 1,000,000.00 Deposit with the Dominion Government Reserve Fund . to secure Bank Notes Circulation . . . 625,000.00 52,000.00 Balance of Profits and Loss carried for-12,873.49 \$7,456,698.98 Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and 291,132.26 less rebate of interest, and other assets Overdue debts, estimated loss provided for 5,115,113.32 65,315.53 Real Estate, other than Bank premises . Bank premises at not more than cost, 10,240.77 less amounts written off . 54,900.00 Mortgages on real estate sold by the Bank 38,919.63 \$13.032.369.59 \$13,032,369.59

For the Board of Directors: Compared with the Books and found corfect: H. LAPORTE, President. W. F. CARSLEY, Vice-President. LOUIS BEAUBIEN, Director. (Signed) TANCREDE BENVENU, Gen'l. Mngr. J. W. L. FORGET, Chief Inspector. JOS. BROSSARD, Chief Accountant. (Signed) ..

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CENSORS.

Gentlemen:-

We have the honor to render you an account of the mandate with which we were charged at your last Gen-

we have the honor to renter you in account and a second and the read-eral Meeting held in the past year. The Provincial Bank of Canada is provided, as you are aware, with a special organization, a commission to control its Savings Department, which meets regularly every month and sees that the cash on hand and the read-ily negotiable securities are sufficient to meet the demand for payment of fifty per cent. of the deposits received in the part of the Bank

We have always been furnished by the Bank's officers with vouchers and all other documents required, and after examination of these and of the assets, we have been satisfied that the total of undoubted securities, such as municipal and other bonds, in addition to the moneys in cash and in bank, exceeded at all times the sum re-

as hundrepai and other bonds, in addition to the moneys in cash and in bank, exceeded at all times the sum re-quired by your By-Laws to answer all possible demands of depositors, namely, fifty per cent. of the savings deposits. The rapid and constant progress made by your Bank since its foundation and the relatively high percentage of its liquid assets prove that its business has been managed with energy and prudence, and we hope that its present excellent position will compensate to some extent for the great personal sacrifices made by the founders

For the Board of Censors.

(Signed) A. LACOSTE, Chairman.

Subsequently resolutions were passed appointing Messrs. Alexander Desmarteau, of Montreal, and J. A. Larue, of Quebec, auditors of the Bank for the ensuing year. The existing by-laws were repealed and replaced by new by-laws. The thanks of the meeting were presented to the Directors and Board of Control for their attention to Dylaws. The thanks of the meeting were presented to the Directors and Board of Control for their attention to the interests of the Bank, and also to the general manager, inspectors, managers and other officers of the Bank for their services during the year. Mr. Tancrede Bienvenu, replying, especially thanked the shareholders for their resolution creating a pension fund for the officers of the Bank. Mr. Laporte mentioned that he would deposit one ballot, representing the names of the Directors who could be re-elected. The ballot was unanimous and the following gentlemen were declared elected Directors by the Scru-theers. H. Laporte, W. F. Carsley, Hon. Louis Beaubien, G. M. Bosworth, Alphonse Racine, L. J. C. Beau-chemin and Tancrede Blawaru.

timeers: Measure. H. Laporte, W. F. Carsley, Holl. Louis Leans and Lacoster of the following gentlemen be chemin and Tancrede Bienvenu. It was then moved by Mr. W. F. Carsley, seconded by Mr. Alfred St. Cyr, that the following gentlemen be elected Commissioners-Censors for the ensuing year: Sir Alex. Lacoste, Doctor E. P. Lachapelle and Mr. Martial

The meeting then terminated.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, the following officers were elected: Mr. H. Laporte, President, and Messrs. W. F. Carsley and Tancrede Bienvenu, Vice-Presidents.

THE CHRONICLE.

List of Leading Stocks and Bonds

CORRECTED TO THURSDAY JANUARY 29nd. 1914

SANK STOCKS.	Closing prices or Last suis.	Par value of one share.	Roturn per cent. on investment at present prices.	Annual .	Capital subscribed	Capital paid up	Rest	Per cont'g of scot to paid up Capital	When Distant
British North America Canadian Bank of Commerce. Dominion.		\$ 50 100	Per Cent. 5 40 5 63	Per cent 10+2 12+2	\$ 4,866,667 15,000,000 6,000,000	15,000,000	\$ 2,920,000 13,500,000 6,764,288	60,0 90.0 117.3	April, October. March, Juno, Sopt., Dec. Jan., April, July, Oct.
Hamilton Hochelaga Home Bank of Cauada Imperial. XD	152	100 100 100	5 92	12	3,000,000 4,000,000 2,000,000	3,000,000 4,009,0*0 1,941,285	3,600.000 3,625,000 659,000		March, June, Sept., Dec. March, June, Sept., Dec March, June, Sept., Dec March, June, Sept., Dec
		100	5 34	12	7.000,000	6,974,380	7,000,000	100.0	root, may, August, Nov
Moleone Montreal Nationale	205 2044 245 244 130	100 100 100 100	5 56 4 89 6 15	10 10 11 10+2 8	6,900,000 1.000,000 4,000,000 16,000,000 2,000,000	1,000,000 4,000,000 16,000,000	6,511,650 1,250,000 4,800,000 16,000,000 1,550,000	94.4 125.0 120.0 100.0 77.5	March, June, Sept., Dec Jan., April, July, Oct. Jan., April, July, Oct. Jan., April, July, Oct March, June, Sept., Dec Feb., May, August, Nor
Ortawa Ottawa Provincial Bank of Canada		100 100 100	5 42	6 14 12	2,862,400 6,000,000 4, 00,000	2.811,804 5,997.550 4 000,000	350,000 10,886,570 4,750,000	12.4 181.5 118.7	January, July. Jan., April, July. Oct. March, June, Sept., Dec. Jan., April, July, Oct. March, June Sant
Koval	118	100	5 93	;	1,000,000 2,734,700		575,000 1,306 962	67.5 47.9	Jan. April, July, Oct. March, June, Sept., Dec
SterlingXD	225 224	100 50 100 100	5 33	12 13 6 18 11+1	11,560,000 2,874,500 1,2+6,700 5,000,0+0	2,786,992 1,154,659	12,560.000 3,486,992 300,090	108.6 128.8 26.0	March, June, Sept. Dec. Feb., May. Aug. Nov.
Union Bank of Canada	141	100	6 25	8+1	5,000,0 10	5.000,000	6,000,000 3,400,000	120.0	The sept., Dee
Vancouver. Weyburn Security	*** ***	100		5	1,174.700 632,200	873,838 316,100	40,000	4.6	March, June, Sept., Dec
MISCRILANROUS STOORS.	149 148	100	5.36		Distant design				***** ****************
4. O. Packers Assn. pref	914 91	100	6 50		15,000,000 104,500,000	104.500,000		: :: ::: ::	Jan. April. July. Oet.
Janadian Pacific	1354 133 2134	100	4 43	6 743	1,511,400	1,511,100			Feb., May, Aug., Nov. May, Nov. May, Nov. Jan, April, July Cont
do Pfd	65 611	100	6 15	4	260,000 000	134,000,000		and the second	ren, oury, Oct.
an, Cement Com	291 291	100		1	6,100,000	6 100 000		***	April, Nov. Jan., April, July, Oct.
an. Con, Rubber Com.	921 911		7 56	1	10,500,000		· · · · · · ·		
an, Cement Com. Do. Pfd an. Con, Rubber Com. do Pref anadian Convertera anadian General Electric	98 97 40 39	100	7 14	1	1,980,000	1.980,000	********		Jan., April, July, Oet. Jan., April, July, Oet. Feb., May, Aug., Nov
	78 76	100		741	5,640.0 0	5 #40 000			Feb., May, Aug., Nov Jan., April, July, Oct.
		100	1 ei		9,715,000 3,6*1,500	3,661,*01			Jar. Anell Jan , Oet.
do. do. Pfd form Reserve estroit United Ry cominion Canners. cominion Coal Preferred XD	1.75 1.91	100		24	2,000,000	2,00,000			Jan. Ant July Co.
ominion Canners.	734 721 601 60	100	8 19 9 92		1,999,957	19,800 000			Manthly, June, Sept., Dec.
outsion Coal Preferred XD		100	6 60	?	2,115,600	2,148,600 .			January, August
om. Iron & Steel Pfd.	83 82j 102 30j 39j	100 100	7 22 6 86 7 56 10 12	¢ 7	5 000,000 1 950,050 5,000 000	5 000 000 1,959 030 5,000 000			April Onty, Oct.
					35,456,800	35 656,900	****		Jan., April, July, Oct.
article Ry Com		100		÷	1 400 000	1,400 000			Jan., April, July, Oct.
Inois Trac. Pfd Preferred		140		:	7.448 701	5,000,000			Jan., Apl., July, Oct.
		-00	1.1.1		5,301,000 2,000,000				Jan., April, July, Oct. Jan., April, July, Oct.
te of the Woods Mill Co. Com	171 169	100	4 67 5 95		7.200,000	7.200			reb. May, August, No
the second se	841	100	5 88	:	1,500,000	1,500,000 .			Mar., June, Sept., Dec. an., Apl , July. Oct. an., April, July. Oct.
do do Pra	481 47	100	5 63 8 24	:					an., April, July, Oct.
nn. St. Paul & S.S.M. Com do Pfd do Pfd do Pfd do Pfd	123 131	100	5 26	-	* 101 AVA	1. man mar .	***		an., April, July, Oct. an., April, July, Oct. fay, November pril, October pril, October
intreal Cottons Prd.	Si	100	7 48	:		19,414,000			pril, October
ntreal Telegranh Pwr. Co 2	201 2201	100	4 52	10					arch, June, Sept. Hee
Scotta Steel & Coal Co. Com			A 88			9,000,000 ···			ob., May, August, Nov. an., April, July, Oct. Inreh. June, Sept., Dec.
Irte Flour Mills Com				:	10.000	1.010 000			and, Apr., July, Oet.
man's Ltd. flom				:					an . Apl., July, Oct. arch, June, Sept., Ince.
shee Ry. L. A P XD .	NO 1	100	73	:		* 150 mm			b. May, Angust, Nov
winighan Water & PowerCo	12 12		711		9.909 50	9 000 0	•••••••		b. May, August. Nov.
e to Rys & Light fo	136)		4 39	. 1	10,000 000 1				arch, June, Sept., Thee.
a to Rys & Light Co. Onto Streat Sallway	194 139 1	100	5 74 .		13,0-5,000 1			and the second second	
n City Rapid Transit Co	107		5 00		1.824 000		**		n., 'pril, Jaly, Oet.
Ind ; Cectrie				1 1		2.007,000			n. Apl., July, Oet.
Intrie Electric Railway Co	int		1 28		3 100 000 1	100,000 E		Ja	n. 'pril. July Get. n. April. July Get. n. Apl. July Oct. n. Apl., July Oct. n. Apl., July Oct. n. April. July tet.
A DATA AND A			0 80	12 1	4.000.000		· ····		n. Apl.,July, Oct.

MONTREAL, JANUARY 30, 1914. THE CHRONICLE.

STOCK AND BOND LIST, Continued

BONDA	-	ations	Hate p.c. of Int- orest per	Amount outstanding.	When Interest due.	Where Interest payable	Date of Maturity.	REMARKS	
		-	num	1					
Bell Telephone Co Can. Car & Fdy	99 104	983 101	5	\$3,649,000 3,500,000	ist Oct. 1st Apl Ist June 1st Dec.	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl.	April 1st, 1925 Dec. 1st, 1939	Red at 110 aft. Nov '11	
Can. Converters	88		•					or in pt.aft.Nov 'l	
Can. Cement Co	991	96 98]	64		Ist Apl. 1st Oct. Ist May 1st Nov.		and the second second	Redeemable at 110 Red, at 105 and	
Dom. Iron & Steel Co Dom. Tex. Sers, "A"	99	88 : ·	64 6	7,332,000 758,500	lst Jan. 1st July I March 1 Sept.	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl Royal Trust Co. Mtl.	Tul- 1-1 1000	Int.after May 1st, 1910	
" "B"	1		6	1,000,000				Redeemable at na	
" " C"			6	1,000,000	new .	• •	State of the second	Red. at 105 and	
" "D" Havana Electric Railway				450,000	at Fab. lat Aug	11		Interest	
Halifax Tram Keewatin Mill Co	100	1.22.00	5	600,000 750,000	Ist Jan. 1st July Ist March Sept.	52 Broadway, N.Y. Bk. of Montreal, Mtl. Royal Trust Co., Mtl.	Feb. 1st, 1912 Jan. 1st, 1916 Sent lat, 1016	Redeemable at 105	
Lake of the Woods Mill Co		100	6			Merchants Bank of			
Laurentide Paper Co			6	947,305	Manager and a second	Canada, Montreal. Bk. of Montreal, Mtl.	Inna lat 1029		
Mexican Electric L. Co Mex. L't & Power Co			6	5,778,600	ist Jan. 1st July		Ju'y 1st, 1935		
Montreal L. & Pow. Co	973	::	6 44	11,72-,500 6,787,000	ist Feb. 1st Aug. Ist Jan. 1st. July	and the second second	Feb. 1st. 1933	Red. at 105 and	
Montreal Street Ry. Co Ogilvie Flour Mille Co		100	4	1,500,000	ist May 1st Nov.			Int. after 1912	
Penmane	90	85	5	2,000,000	Ist May 1st Nov.	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl. Bk. of M., Mtl. &Ln.	July 1st, 1932	Redeemable at 105 and Interest	
Price Bros Quebec Ry. L & P. Co	82	81	6	833.000	at June lat Dec		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	after Nov. 1,1911	
Rio Janeiro			5	25,000,000	Jan. 1 July	C. B. of C. London.	June 1st, 1929 Jan. 1st, 1935		
Sao Paulo	::	::	5	1 620 000	Inly lot Los	NRL. I FIRE Co. Tor	June 1st, 1929		
Winnipeg Electric	1001			1 000 000	at Anl Lat Oat	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl.	Feb. 1st, 1919		

Traffic Returns.

Year to date. 1911. 1912. 1913. Increase Dec. 31\$108,365,000 \$131,404,000 \$133,059,000 \$66,655,000 Week ending 1912. 1913. 1914. Decrease Jan. 7	Week ending Jan. 4 " 11 " 18 " 25	DELUTH SE	1913. 53,64 51,90 50,67 51,01	3 54,316 0 50,633	2,413
Dec. 31 \$108,365,000 \$131,404,000 \$133,059,000 \$6,655,000 Week ending 1912, 1913, 1914. Decrease Jan. 7 \$1,602,000 \$2,149,000 \$1,850,000 \$220,000 '14 1,349,000 1,956,000 4,533,000 4,33,000 '1 21	* 11 * 18 * 25	DELUTH St	51,90 50,67 51,01	3 54,316 0 50,633	2,413
Jan. 7 \$1,602,000 \$2,149,000 \$1,850,000 \$290,000 ** 14 1,349,000 1,996,000 1,563,000 433,000 ** 21 1,503,000 2,177,000 1,772,000 405,000	· 25	DELUTH St	51,01		Dec. 37
" 21 1,503,000 2,177,000 1,772,000 405,000	6911				
			PERIOR TRA	CTION Co.	EPAN A
Canad Canad Maleway.	" 14	1912 \$19,380 19,520	\$20,59	5 \$22,977	
Year to date. 1911. 1912. 1913 Increase Dec. 31		DETROIT	UNITED RAI	LWAT.	2,625
Week ending 1912. 1913. 1914. Decrease J Jan. 7	Week endin	\$164.940		1914. \$197,245 195,422	Decrease \$8,543 9,630
* 21 760,575 881,424 879,948 4,476	0.	ANADIAN	BANK CL	EARINGS	
CANADIAN NORTHEEN RAILWAY.					
Year to date. 1911. 1912. 1913. Increase		Jan. 29, 1913	Week ending Jan. 22, 1914	Week ending Jan. 30, 1913	Week ending Feb. 1, 1912
Week ending 1912. 1913. 1914. Increase O	ontreal oronto	948,377,838 30,459,438 3,417,507	\$55,359,158 39 818,750 4,540,300	\$50,432,097 39,946,881 3,583,561	\$42,622,294 37,484,348 4,224,936
"14		MON	EY RATE		
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.	(Sturks		To-day	Last Week A	Year Ago
Dec. 31	all money in in	Toronto	6-64%	615	6-7 %
Week ending 1912. 1913. 1914. Increase	in in	New York London ind rate	14-14% 14%	2 % 2-21% 41%	41-5×

U P.

THE CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, JANUARY 30, 1914.

