

## Banking, Insurance & Finance.

ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1881

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

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THE BANK OF R be some changes effected at the annual meeting of the Bank MONTREAL. of Montreal, which will be held

next Monday. It is stated that Sir Edward Clouston will vacate the general managership, retaining, of course, the vice-presidency, and that Mr. Vincent Meredith will assume the duties of general manager. There is a natural reluctance on the part of those connected with the Bank to give any definite news pending the meeting.

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#### MONTREAL'S BORROW-ING POWER.

CITY Treasurer Robb heartily endorses the opinion that the borrowing power of the

City of Montreal should be reduced from 15 per cent. to 12 per cent. of its taxable property. It is true that it is not compulsory upon the Controllers and Aldermen to borrow up to the 15 per cent. limit, but probably it would be wise not to place the temptation in their way. Up to the present, they have borrowed to the full limit. When we consider that the revenue of the City this year will be between eight and nine millions of dollars, making all due allowance for annexed municipalities, it should be unnecessary to borrow to such a large extent as recently.

Moreover, for all debts incurred over a certain smount, which should be fixed, and known as the consolidated debt, a sinking fund should be provided. The interest charges for this year will amount to \$2,163,000, being more than double what they were ten years ago; revenue in 1901 was \$3,433,235; in 1910 it reached \$6,615,701. We shall probably refer to this subject again, but in the meantime, we are glad to know that Mr. Robb endorses the opinions which have already been expressed by THE CHRONICLE.

#### NATIONAL INSURANCE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

HE remarkable scene in the British House of Commons yesterday. when the opposition left the House "en masse" as

a protest against the Parliamentary methods which are being used to push the State Insurance Bill through, does not give a very favorable impression

of the way in which this tremendous piece of legislation is being considered by Parliament. It is the duty of the Opposition to oppose, of course, and the dramatic character of the Opposition's protest in this case need not be taken too seriously. The more important fact is that the bill was introduced in such a crude state that even when it had got to its last stage in the House, no less than 470 amendments were necessary, or thought, by its sponsors to be necessary. If under these circumstances the bill, when it emerges from Parliament is anything like what it was when it was first introduced, it will be surprising. At one time English legislation was a considered affair, proceeded with after careful study of the conditions affected, and the accumulation of a vast amount of sound knowledge. The new plan, however, apparently is to shove anything through Parliament, get what kudos you can from that operation and leave it to the lawyers to discover afterwards what you have really done. It's a good plan-for the lawyers.

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RUSSIA'S LATEST ULTIMATUM.

THE crude methods of diplomacy adopted by Mr. W. Morgan Shuster, the American financier who a few

months ago was appointed treasurer-general of Persia, have not only got that country into an expensive and humiliating trouble with Russia, but have brought about a demand from the Russian Government for his instant dismissal. If this dewith, Russian troops will mand is not comp. march on Teheran and occupy that capital until the indemnity, plus the cost of the march and occupation is paid. It is understood that Great Britain approves of Russia's attitude in the matter. Mr. Shuster acted for all the world as though he represented the United States Government instead of a few American financiers and after contemptuously ignoring the treaty relations between Persia and Russia and Great Britain wrote to the Times a cool request for Great Britain to prevent Russia from interfering with the development of Persian independence, which apparently was to him synonymous with the autocratic reign of a new Shah, Shuster the First. Whether he was ignorant of Persia's foreign relations or only pretended not to know anything about them, does not affect the situation and will not prevent him from losing his situation.



#### **Prominent** Topics.

The news that the Reverend Canon Canon Ellegood. Ellegood appears to be nearing the end of his valuable life, will be re-

ceived with the greatest concern by his fellow citizens generally. He has served the church and served the city well and no clergyman in Montreal has a greater circle of devoted friends and well-wishers.

The raising of \$1,526,965 for Mc-The McGill Fund. Gill University in five days, is a record of which any university

and any city might well be proud. It shows in what high esteem Montreal's great educational institution is held by the business men of this city. Great credit is due to the gentlemen who so actively engaged in the work of organising and collecting.

#### Tracks on Sherbrooke and Dorchester Streets.

We do not think that any thanks are due to the City Surveyor for suggesting the laving of car tracks, on Sherbrooke and Dorchester streets,

the only residential thoroughfares running east and west left in western Montreal. It means depriving the people who pay most of the taxes of the only streets upon which they can walk or drive in comfort and the change suggested would be principally for the benefit of people who, being residents of Westmount, contribute little or nothing to the civic revenue. We do not believe this recommendation will be entertained either by the Controllers or Aldermen.

#### Cost of Living.

The rise in prices of provisions, which has been treated largely as a local question in the United

States is becoming a problem of international and almost universal importance. Prices of food in London, according to a report of the British Board of Trade, have advanced greatly since 1896. Taking 100 as the basis in 1909, prices in 1896 and 1910 respectively were as follows:

												p	r	ice p. c.	Price p. c.
													1	896.	1910.
Bread		1					۰,							93	114.8
Flour															120.6
Beef														92.2	113.5
Mutton															104.4
Pork															105.2
Bacon															138.9
Butter															106.4
Eggs															112
Cheese															100
Tea															100
Cocoa															100
Sugar															124.3
Oatmeal.															113.9
Potatoes.															80.1

Niagara Navigation Company.

The Niagara Navigation Company is absorbing the Hamilton Steamboat Company and the Turbinia Steamship Company

consisting of three steamers and the wharf pro-The Niagara Navigation perties at Hamilton. shareholders are being officially notified that the

purchase has been arranged and are being advised of a new stock issue to provide for part of the purchase price. Payment is to be made partly in the treasury stock and partly in cash. This money is provided for partly by funds in the treasury now, and the balance will be secured through proceeds of the new stock issue.

This new Niagara Navigation issue will be 1,002 shares of par value of \$100, which will bring \$100,200. The Niagara Navigation Company has an authorized capital of \$1,000,000, of which \$701,700 is paid up. The company has paid 8 p.c. consistently since 1003 and last year earned 17.77 p.c. In 1900 it earned 12.32 p.c., in 1908 14.60, in 1907 14.30, and 1906 17.63 p.c. Last year's earnings of \$124,000 will be considerably increased this year. There was a balance of \$141,000 carried forward last year.

Statistics.

The annual report of the Post Office Fost Office Department for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1911, shows a very considerable expansion both in the service and

transactions of the post offices in Canada. The issue of postage stamps for the year shows a marked increase, the aggregate output being 648,764,669 pieces, of a total value of \$11,011,042.90, as compared with 584.264.774 pieces valued at \$0.042.435.00 the preceding year, an increase of eleven per cent. in pieces and ten and three-quarters per cent. in value.

The estimated increase in the number of letters and post cards sent during the year is 48,148,000. The total estimated number of letters sent was 504,-233,000; of post cards, 49,313,000; of registered letters, 11,584,000; of free letters, 16,382,000; of second class matter (transient newspapers), 10,648,-000; of third class matter (books, circulars, samples, etc.), 85,165,000; of fourth class (packets of merchandise, etc.), 7,612,000; of closed parcels for the United Kingdom and elsewhere, 180,151.

The total revenue of the department was \$12,212,-952.37, of which \$10,697,830.15 was from the sale of postage stamps. The total expenditure on salaries, conveyance of mail by land, railways, and steamboats, was \$11,020,222.69, leaving a surplus of \$1,192,-729.68.

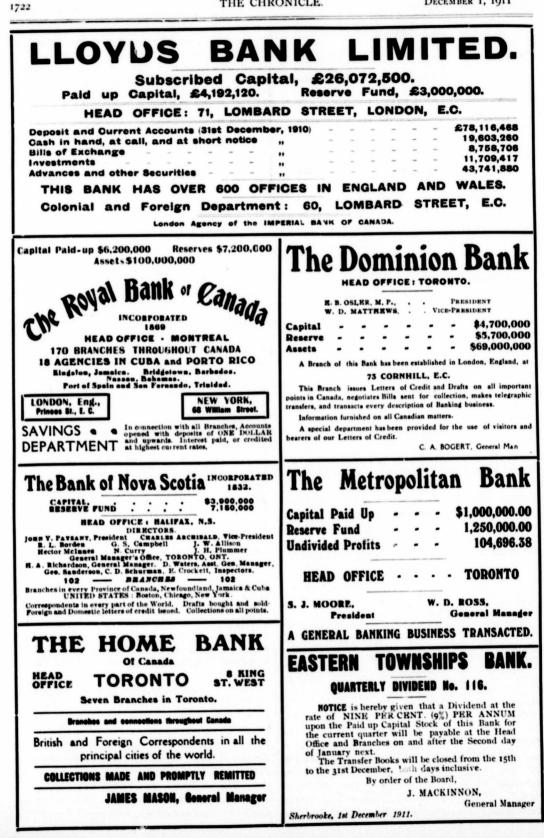
The total amount of money remitted by money orders and postal notes was \$77,280,364.65, as compared with \$66,871,576.86 for the previous year.

During the year stamps were sold by 2,890 vendors in addition to the postmasters, an increase of 296 in the year. There was an increase of 437 in the number of post offices in operation, the total number on March 31, 1911, being 13.324.

The transactions of the dead letter branch included the reception of 28,449 letters which were registered or contained articles of value. A total of 2,550,808 pieces (letters, etc.) were returned by Canadian post offices and 342,588 from British, United States and British colonies and foreign countries.

THE CHRONICLE.

DECEMBER I, IOII



## The Chronicle Banking. Insurance and Finance

ESTABLISHED 1881. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

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#### MONTREAL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1911.

INDEX TO PRINCIPAL CONTENTS	
	PAGE
Tionineut Topico interior	1721
General - Induced - Ertification	1723
The Banks and Secret Reserves	1725
Dunks and the Harris states of	1725
Trust and Loan Company of Canada	1727
The Decline in Post Office Savings	1729
Ascertaining the Moral Hazard	1731
The Late Hon. John F. Dryden	1731
Insurance in the United States (ExclusiveCorrespondence)	1733
Canadian Affairs in London (Exclusive Correspondence)	1735
Canadian Fire Record	1735
Insurance Section	1737
Employers' Liability in United Kingdom	1741
Personal Paragraphs	1743
Market and Financial Section	1743
Stock Exchange Notes, Bank and Traffic Returns	
Stock and Bond Lists 1749,	1751
Statement :- Trust and Loan Co. of Canada	1744

#### THE GENERAL FINANCIAL SITUATION.

As no outside competition developed for the weekly supply of new gold offered on the London market, the whole amount-\$5,000,000-passed automatically into the possession of the Bank of England. The big English bank continues in force its official rate of 4 p.c. The London market's rates of discount are about the same as a week ago: call money, 21/2 to 3; short bills, 33/4; three months' bills, 35% per cent. In Paris, discounts in the market have eased a fraction, the rate now being 31/4; the Bank of France, however, quotes 31/2 as heretofore. In Berlin on the other hand the tendency is still towards hardness-the market rate being 45% while the Reichsbank's official quotation is held at 5 p.c. It is said that the great German banks are still bidding 41/2 p.c. for loans in New York and that some American money is still finding its way to Berlin through these loans. However, two circumstances have been at work to drive interest rates in New

York higher; and that development, of course, has a tendency to check the movement of the funds of New York bankers into foreign investments.

Call loans in New York have moved upwards to 4 per cent. Sixty day loans are 31/2 per cent.; ninety days, 31/2 to 33/4; and six months, 334 p.c. A further decrease in the banking surplus cash fell \$6,300,000; and the excess cash reserves dein the American metropolis was revealed by the Saturday statement. Taking all members of the clearing house the loans decreased \$13,500,000; the cash fell \$6,300,00; and the excess cash reserve decreased \$1,400,000. This decrease brought the excess reserve down to \$,000,000. In the case of the banks alone a better showing was made. Their loan contraction was greater and their cash loss was less. the former being nearly \$20,000,000 and the latter \$5,200,000. Evidently the banks had recourse to the old expedient of shifting loans to the trust companies. By this means they were able to show an increase of \$730,000 in their surplus making it nearly \$9,000,000.

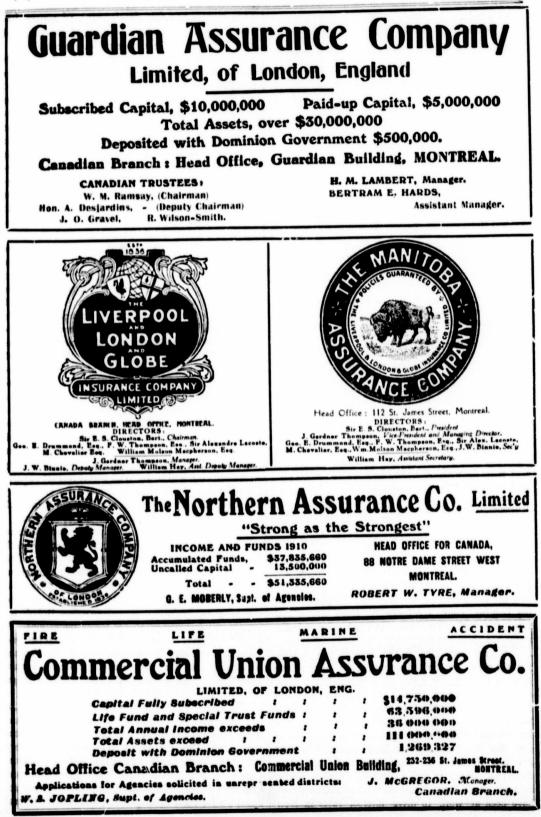
One of the factors tending to make New York money dearer was the continued movement of gold to Montreal on account of the Tramways deal. The \$10,000,000 which Canada has taken made an appreciable difference in the position of the New York banks. Then the revival of speculation for the rise in Wall Street stocks has also had a tendency to increase the demand for money on this side of the Atlantic. However, it is to be remembered that the dividend and coupon disbursements on 1st December would require considerable financing; and any hardening of rates due to that cause would be but temporary. On the other hand the year-end financing is approaching, and if the Wall Street market remains its attitude of confidence, the demand for credit may be strong enough to lift the rate for call loans well above the 3 p.c. level towards the end of the year.

The various markets in Europe and America appear to have taken Sir Edward Grey's recent speech on Anglo-German relations as reassuring. The whole attitude of the British Government throughout the Moroccan affair has been of a nature to impress upon the Germans the fact that Britain will show no wavering or hesitancy in safeguarding British interests and in living up to her treaty obligations. A weak or hesitant tone on Britain's part would but lead to further episodes like the sending of the Panther to Agadir and like the demand made on France several years ago for the retirement of her Foreign Minister.

The monetary situation in Montreal and Toronto has undergone a temporary hardening. Call loans have not risen above the 5 to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. rates, heretofore quoted, but the banks appeared to have very little funds to spare for the market, and some institutions have called loans. It has been suggested in some quarters that window-dressing operations were responsible for these developments; and that the several

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THE CHRONICLE.



1724

banks ending their fiscal year on November 30th, wished to show large holdings of cash in their annual This policy of window-dressing is statements. easily discernible in Canada, inasmuch as the bank statement always requires the banks to show the average amount of specie and legals held during each month as well as the amount held at the end of the month. A policy of accumulating a large stock of cash merely for the purposes of the annual report, the funds being released again at once on the first of the next month, would appear somewhat cheap in the eyes of the financial community. It is not at all consistent with the dignity of great institutions. But if the approach of the end of the fiscal year is taken as the occasion for permanently increasing the bank's reserve of specie and legals, that is a different matter entirely. It cannot fairly be designated window-dressing. We imagine that it will be found that some of the increase in cash holdings shown by the Canadian banks as at November 30th, represents

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#### BANKS AND SECRET RESERVES.

To the Editor of the Chronicle-

permanent additions to the reserves.

Sir,—Messrs. Hutchison & Patterson's views on the above are amusing. I always understood that banks were organized to transact a banking business for the business community, but according to the above named gentlemen they were organized for the purpose of facilitating the buying and selling of the shares of their capital stock; therefore secret reserves should not be permitted, unless they are published. Curiously enough, your editorial seems to a certain extent to endorse their views.

STEWART BROWNE.

New York, Nov. 20, 1911.

Our correspondent's letter hardly gives the correct interpretation of our article on Banks and Secret Reserves. Messrs. Hutchison and Patterson were quoted in the article as saying that secret reserves were indefensible as a general rule, but proper and right in the case of a bank. And the article does not suggest that they should not be permitted. It merely pointed out that investors are often completely in the dark as to the real position of a bank's stock, because of these secret reserves. Some of the great banks in Germany publish their reserves as we indicated in the article.—ED, CHRONICLE.

## OTTAWA ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Attention is called to the announcement on another page, by Messrs. Matthews, Wrightson & Company, of Montreal, Winnipeg and London, England, regarding the Ottawa Assurance Company. This company is writing fire business at tariff rates, and active agents are required in all parts of the Dominion. Application should be made to Messrs. Matthews, Wrightson & Co., at Montreal or Winnipeg.

#### THE BANKS AND THE EXCESS CURRENCY.

As expected, the October bank statement shows a more general recourse by the chartered banks to their rights of extra issue than has been shown in any preceding monthly statement. No less than twenty banks issued their notes beyond the amount of their paid-up capital—the list being as follows:

Bank.	Excess Circulation Authorized.	Excess Circulation Issued in October, 1911. (Maximum)	Excess Circulation as at Oct. 31, 1911. \$1,027,084
Montreal	\$4,483,135	\$1,027,084	
Quebec	562,500	23,179	• • • • • • •
British	751,900	149,455	
Toronto	1,476,742	501,477	501,477
Molsons	1,290,000	143,857	143,857
Eastern T'ps	787,500	314,910	314,890
Merchants	1,635,000	642,969	505,346
Provinciale	213,750	183,868	181,998
Union	1,131,549	62,658	62,658
Commerce	3,101,468	395,525	314,778
Royal	1,980,000	304,265	286,902
Dominion	1.538.843	304.517	286,902
Hamilton	871,211	117,530	16,260
Standard	675,000	454,822	454,822
Ottawa	1 110 000	437,185	266,865
Imperial		290,216	
		243,405	237,700
Traders			42,902
Metropolitan .	107 500		
Sterling			1,895
Weyburn	45,195		
			000 C33 1 0

\$5,715,405 \$4,663,699

Thus, according to this table, the amount of excess notes used in October was \$5.715,405. In October, 1910, the amount of excess circulation used was \$2,692,794. There were sixteen banks in the list for October, 1910.

ssued	Circulation
ber, 1910. (ximum)	as at Oct. 31, 1910.
102,591	\$102,591
95,041	95,041
355,875	355,875
88,450	88,450
377,475	68,790
160,238	160,238
88,557	88,557
86,602	86,602
345,637	243,760
289,912	289.912
77,150	64,130
152,110	152,110
65,657	65,657
104,168	103,113
278.720	272,495
24,611	NII
	77,150 152,110 65,657 104,168 278,720

\$2,692,794 \$3,237,321

It will be noted that several banks appearing in the list for October, 1911, had not previously taken advantage of the right to over-issue. The Quebec Bank, the British, Molsons, Royal, Imperial, and Weyburn are the institutions referred to. The Quebec Bank, however, appears to have stepped over the mark during the month and contracted its circulation so as to bring it within the ordinary limits by the end of the month. The British and the Imperial also had redeemed their over issue by the end of the month. It is not clear whether the movement of redemption on the part of these three banks was voluntary or involuntary. But it is noteworthy that



a number of other banks reduced the amount of their excess issue by the end of the month. The Merchants, Commerce, Dominion, Hamilton, Ottawa, Metropolitan and Sterling, did so, and altogether the excess circulation had been reduced over a million dollars by the end of October.

Then another interesting fact is that three banks which used the excess issues last year in October are not in the list this year. They are the New Brunswick, the Home and the Northern Crown. The New Brunswick began to use the excess notes in December, 1909, and it overcirculated according to law in January, October, November, and December, 1910, and January, 1911. The Home has taken advantage of the extra issue power every season since it became operative; the Northern Crown did so in October, 1909, and in October and November, 1910, The Nationale had recourse to its right of extra issue in October and November, 1908, the first year in which the amendment applied, and has been careful not to use it ever since. The Nova Scotia and the Hochelaga have never appeared in the bank statements as issuers of the excess currency.

So far as the record for October, 1911, is concerned, it shows scarcely any of the banks using a large proportion of their issue power. The Standard used two-thirds of its authorized amount; the Provinciale six-sevenths; none of the others used as much as one-half of their authorized issue. Most of the banks appear to have been careful to keep the excess issues down to a small amount. It is well known that they are unprofitable while subject to the 5 p.c. tax. And if a bank was not careful to keep its excess circulation down to a reasonably small amount it would probably discover that it was paying special taxes in order to supply its rivals with currency for counter purposes. It would be in the interest of the business men of the country if the tax on these issues were reduced to a figure which would leave the banks a small profit. Then, the suggestion made in a Toronto paper a couple of weeks ago, that the right to issue should be based upon the reserve funds of the banks rather than upon capital and reserve, has much to recommend it. It certainly seems that when a bank without any reserve fund is given the right to issue notes up to the amount of its capital the provision is generous enough. If further rights of issue are made contingent upon building up a good reserve fund the bank is more likely to resist the temptation of paying most of its profits as dividends to its stockholders in the earlier stages of its career.

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Canadian bank clearings last week totalled \$183,-796,076 against \$142,319,085 in the corresponding week of last year. The clearing house open in both years, showed an advance of 27.3 per cent.

#### THE TRUST & LOAN COMPANY OF CANADA.

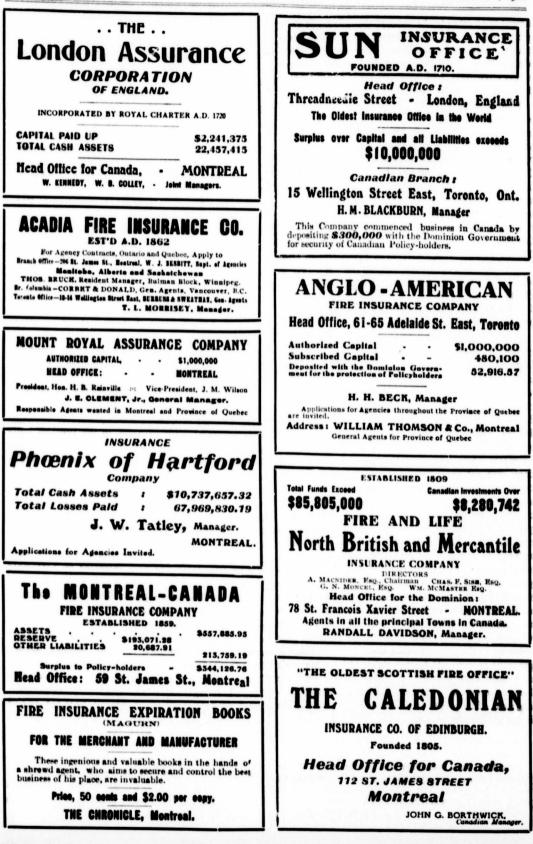
In our last issue, we published the leading figures of the Trust & Loan Company of Canada, for the half-year ending September 30 last, as received by cable. In the current issue the balance sheet appears on another page. The figures there given and the details of business for the half-year show that this important undertaking is continuing to take its full share in the expansion throughout the Dominion. To date, the development of the Trust & Loan Company of Canada is actually greater than appears from the balance sheet here presented. Since September 30, the company has issued an additional \$1,500,000 of stock which brings its subscribed capital up to \$14,-600,000 (£3,000,000). This issue follows upon a number of other issues which have been made during the last few years. The company having now reached the limit of its authorised capital, notice has been given of an application to Parliament at the present session for power to increase the capital to \$25,000,0000 (£5,000,000). The fact that the time has arrived for this step to be taken is gratifying evidence of the increasingly large scale of operations of this institution, and of progress that is the more satisfactory since it arises as a result of the Trust and Loan Company's magnificent reputation throughout the Dominion.

Turning to the figures of business for the half-year ended September 30 last, it is seen that the interest account in Canada has expanded to \$530.435. This compares with \$483.978 in the previous halfyear, showing the satisfactory expansion of \$46.500. The net profits of the half-year approximated \$248,-207, comparing with \$184.627 in the preceding halfyear, and \$173.166, in the corresponding half-year of 1910. For the whole year to September 30 last, profits reached \$432.834 or above \$100,000 more than the \$330,196 of the previous twelve months. Twelve months ago also, it may be mentioned, at September 30, 1910, the company's investments in Canada were \$12,246,684; these had been increased by September 30 last, to \$14,106,271 or by almost \$2,000,000.

From the half-year's profits the usual allocation is made to reserve as required by the Company's Act of Parliament and Royal Charter, viz., the moiety of profits over dividend at the rate of 6 p.c. per annum. This allocation absorbs \$82,853 against \$50,958 required by the similar allocation in 1910. There is then left at the credit of revenue, including \$10,008 brought forward from the previous halfyear, a sum of \$175.361 against \$137.343 twelve months ago. Of this amount \$38,625 also goes to reserve, the special reserve fund being brought up to \$375,000. These allocations make the combined reserves of the company upwards of \$1,800,-000 or nearly 67 per cent. of the paid-up capital. A dividend at the rate of 6 p.c. per annum and a bonus of 1 p.c. for the six months, equal to 8 p.c. for the THE CHRONICLE.

1728

DECEMBER I, 1911



year, free of income tax, is paid, \$18,025 being carried to the credit of the current half-year's accounts.

That the Trust and Loan Company of Canada will continue to make that steady and substantial growth which has of late been consistently shown by the halfyearly balance sheets, there cannot be the slightest doubt. The company is ably and conservatively managed, and while it has in past years played a prominent part in introducing British capital into the Dominion, it is probable that it will occupy a still more important place in this connection in the future. Its officers, among whom Col. L. Edye is the able Commissioner at Montreal, have made the Company famed throughout Canada as a model financial institution in its own field, and with their continued able direction available, the Company's continued success and development in line with the general development of Canada, is assured.

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#### THE DECLINE IN POST OFFICE SAVINGS.

The interesting table at the foot of this page appears in the newly issued report of the Postmaster-General, regarding the operations of the Canadian Post Office Savings Banks during the last two fiscal years. From this table it will be seen that there was during the last fiscal year, an increase in the number of offices at which these deposits may be made, and a considerable increase in both the number and the amount of the deposits made. But also, the amount of the withdrawals exceeded the amount of deposits by \$1,500,000; the number of accounts closed exceeded the number of those opened by nearly 1,500 and the balance to the credit of depositors at March 31, 1911, was more than \$250,000 lower than it was at March 31, 1910. By October 31 last, the balance at the credit of depositors had sunk to \$42,900,286.72.

Tracing the balances at the credit of depositors in the Post Office Savings Bank further back, it is seen that after an unbroken advance in every year since 1892, when they were \$22,300,000, these deposits attained their maximum at June 30, 1908, when they reached \$47,564,284. Since then their course has been steadily downward to the present figure. The balances for the last ten years are as follows, those to 1906 inclusive being as at June 30 each year, and

fol	lowing,	as at	N	larc	h 3	1:
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1902		\$42,320,210	1908		\$47,564,284
1903		44,255,327	1909		45,190,484
1904		45,419,706	1910		43,586,357
1905		45,368,321	1911		43,330,579
1906		47.736.488	1911*		42,900,286
1907		\$47,453,228			

°October 31.

The balances of depositors in the Dominion Government savings banks have been at a standstill for many years. Their course, during the last ten years, has been as follows:—

	•						
			\$16.117.769	1907 .			\$15,088,574
	ŝ		16,515,793	1908 .			15,016,861
÷.	1		16,738,734	1909 .			14,748,434
	Ĵ		16,649,126	1910 .			14,677,872
÷	÷.		16,174,124	1911*.			14,410,064
			*Octob	per 31.			
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $

The main reasons for this failure of the poorer classes to appreciate the machinery which the Government has provided for the encouragement of thrift and for a safe deposit for savings are not far to seek. A strong reason is that the branches of the Canadian banks are more numerous than the branches of the Post Office Savings Bank. The country folk of Eastern or Western Canada, who have a couple of banks in their midst in active and keen competition for their patronage are not likely to go, perhaps, 20 or 30 miles to make a deposit in the nearest Post Office Savings Bank. And more than this, at the branch bank, they get the same rate of interest as in the Post Office Savings Bank, and they can always get the money when they want it. In the case of the Post Office Savings Bank, there is an elaborate system of redtape to be unwound before a withdrawal can be made. So far as competitive convenience goes, the Post Office banks are not "in the same street" with the ordinary commercial banks. Between June, 1908 and October, 1911, the notice deposits of the banks increased by \$187,000,000 from \$300,285,738 to \$386,-451,045. How much of these deposits are of the kind which under other circumstances would find a refuge in the Post Office, it is impossible to say, but that the aggregate is considerable, there can be no doubt.

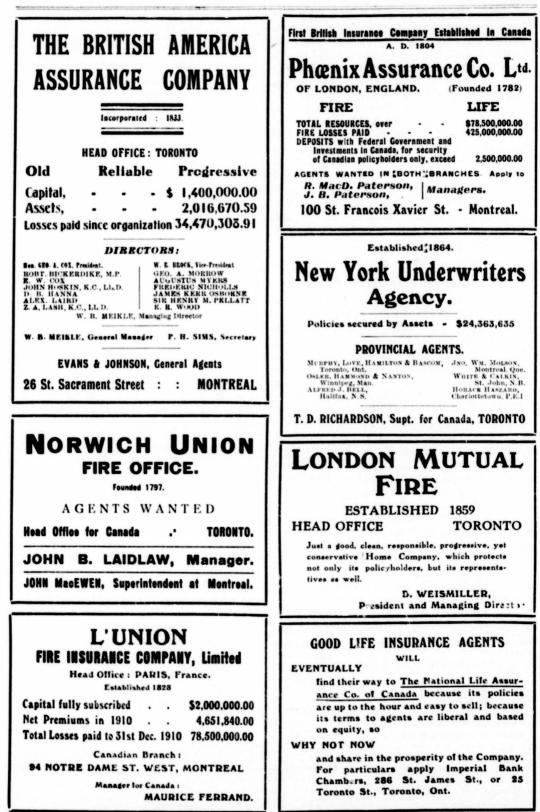
There are indications also that a very large amount of savings deposits have lately been employed in this way in the purchase of real estate lots, and this probably accounts to a considerable extent for the decline in the Post Office balances.

		and a second		
	Year ended March 31, 1910.	Year ended March 31, 1911.	Increase.	Decrease.
Number of offices		1,151 203,196	12,686	
Number of deposits		\$9,957,016.17	\$1,140,504.46	
Amount of deposits		90,664		5,749 \$229,289.30
Amount of withdrawals	\$11,699,649.54	\$11,470,360.24 34,639	4,978	
Number of accounts opened	29,661 36,663	36,054		609
Number of accounts closed		147,478		1,415 \$255,778.23
Balance to credit of depositors	\$43,586,357.42	\$43,330,579.19		\$200,110.20

#### 1730

THE CHRONICLE.

DECEMBER 1, 1911



#### ASCERTAINING THE MORAL HAZARD.

A month ago, in our issue of November 4, we drew attention to a point which, in our view, is in some danger of being over-looked in the present welcome campaign against the fire waste of this continent, namely, the question of moral hazard. We then pointed out that arson, or supposed arson, figures frequently as the cause of reported fires in Canada, that the activities of firebugs are not seldom heard of, and we suggested that it is essential that this question should be dealt with in any concerted effort that is made to reduce the fire waste of the Dominion.

In regard to this matter, it is interesting to note that the question of the moral hazard is being actively taken up by our neighbours to the south. President L. S. Amonson, of the People's National Fire, of Philadelphia, who has become well-known for his crusade against "the criminal match," has lately announced his belief that by far the largest number of fires are due to moral hazard in some form. "We find," says President Amonson, "that profitable property seldom burns. When the individual is going to lose money by fire, he exercises a degree of care, which makes the start of a fire difficult, if not impossible; but if, through over-insurance or unprofitable business conditions, he is placed in the condition where a fire means a profit, the fire usually comes along, not necessarily by the kerosene route, but through the lack of care which a man shows in a concern losing money. How to remedy and eliminate moral hazard, is the greatest question to-day before the fire insurance world; because if moral hazard could be eliminated, we could increase the wealth of our country by at least \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000 per annum.'

President Amonson is also of the opinion that the true remedy for moral hazard is intelligent inspection by the local agent. The local underwriter, in his view, has a great advantage over the company manager, because he is on the ground, and is personally acquainted with the insured, his property, business judgment and prospects for success. The local underwriter knows whether the property has been permitted to run down, and whether the face of the policy would look more attractive to the insured that the sum realized by forced sale. The local underwriter has the benefit, also, of an intimate knowledge of business conditions, for which, says Mr. Amonson, neither Dun nor Bradstreet can supply to the home office an effective substitute. To test his theory, President Amonson is asking his agents each to send to him during the months of November and December, five new annual risks, which represent the agent's own judgment of risks that are absolutely free from moral hazard. These will be tabulated, and President Amonson expects that the results shown twelve months hence will give valuable evidence regarding the ability of local agents to pick out an

average of business free from moral hazard. It is an interesting departure and, as an attempt to secure first-hand evidence on a point where evidence is not too plentiful, to be heartily welcomed.

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#### THE LATE HON. JOHN F. DRYDEN.

Among the giants of American life insurance, none is more widely known than the Hon. John Fairfield Drvden, founder and president of the Prudential Insurance Company, of Newark, N.J., who succumbed to pneumonia, following an operation, last Friday afternoon, in the seventy-third year of his age. In a peculiar degree, Mr. Dryden personified the Prudential. He started the Prudential way back in the seventies, nursed it through a precarious infancy, trained it up steadily through a lusty youth, and lived to care for it and work for it, until as at December 31, 1910, it had assets of upwards of \$230,-000,000, industrial policies oustanding numbering 8,957,170, for the amount of \$1,143,352,017, ordinary policies outstanding, 611,468 in number, for the amount of \$707,906,332, and a staff of 28,000.

To Mr. Dryden belongs the credit of having introduced on this continent, industrial assurance. For a number of years the Prudential confined itself entirely to that branch of business and although as early as 1886, ordinary life policies were also issued, and as is seen by the figures quoted, a large business in this connection has been built up, yet it will be for his work in the industrial field that Mr. Dryden will be best remembered. Any detailed account of his life would be a history of the growth and development of the Prudential of America, as it is now known throughout the world. Public office, including a United States Senatorship, and great positions in the financial world-directorships of the United States Steel Corporation and the National City Bank of New York among them-came to Mr. Dryden later in life, but for many years he was wrapped up entirely in the development of that institution whose proud motto is that "The Prudential has the strength of Gibraltar." When the Prudential was first organised, Mr. Dryden became its secretary, but in 1881, upon the death of one of his associates, was unanimously elected president. When he organized the company a small office force in rented rooms adequately accommodated the transactions of the company, but now accommodation has, in Newark alone, to be provided for over 3,000 clerks, managers, inspectors, medical directors and other officials, as well as a fully equipped print shop, where all the thousands of forms used by the company are printed and bound, as well as all advertising matter printed. And throughout Canada, which field was entered in 1909, as well as in the United States, the name of the Prudential has become a household word.

We quote from the formal announcement made by



the secretary of the Prudential regarding the company's loss:---

The founder and leader in the development of industrial insurance in this country for the benefit of the great masses, and conspicuous among the leading life insurance presidents of the world, and having rendered honorable and valuable service in public affairs, the loss is the nation's as well as ours. It is life work, so well known and beneficial to mankind, is a noble monument in itself and will shine like a beacon through the mist of ages.

We condole with you, as you will with us. In the memory of his deeds of greatness, his nobleness and loftiness of character, his affection for our loyal Prudential workers, and in our pursuit of the broad-minded and farseeing policies, which he had so wisely outlined for the "Onward and Upward" future of The Prudential, we must, and will, find our solace and comfort.

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### Insurance in the United States.

(Exclusive Correspondence of The Chronicle.)

#### Life Presidents and Conservation: What the Companies are doing—Uniformity in Fire Couplings: Fire Underwriters' Scheme being Successfully Pushed—Personal and Company Notes.

One of the most important insurance gatherings of the year will occur in this city on the 13th and 14th December, the occasion being the meeting of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, who will gather in convention at the Hotel Astor on those dates, the chairman chosen being President John R. Hegeman, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The keynote of the Association will apparently be "Conservation of Life Insurance," particular attention to which has been recently paid by a number of the life insurance companies, more especially the Metropolitan Life and the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Both these great companies have established regular systems for the conservation of health among their policyholders, and the Metropolitan Life has gone so far as to provide a special institution for the specific ailment of tuberculosis, to which, so far as possible, it will transfer its afflicted policyholders for special treatment and nursing. The Equitable Life also has established a department and placed in charge of it Hon. E. E. Rittenhouse, formerly insurance commissioner of the State of Colorado, and later president of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society. Next to the Metropolitan Life, the latter institution, before its absorption by the Postal Life Insurance Company, was the pioneer in the principle of health conservation among life in-surance policyholders. It is evident that this movement is likely to spread among the life insurance companies, since so much prominence is to be given to it at the forthcoming meeting of the presidents of the leading companies in the country. Conservation in life insurance may be likened to fire protection and fire prevention insurance, since the object is to reduce the loss to the company and hence to diminish the price of life insurance by lowering the mortality rate. It will, doubtless, be some years, perhaps a generation, before substantial results can be obtained from this movement, but that they are sure to come is very certain. A fine programme for discussion has been laid out for the forthcoming meeting. and it is likely that other companies will endorse the action of those corporations which have already taken the step, and may, themselves, also establish plans for a similar method of treatment for their present policyholders.

## FIRE UNDERWRITERS PUSHING UNIFORMITY IN FIRE APPLIANCES.

Always powerful in whatever it undertakes, the National Board of Fire Underwriters will undoubtedly be successful in its endeavor to secure uniformity in hose couplings and hydrant fittings for public service. The Board has already recommended such uniformity and its specifications have been adopted by a number of prominent organizations. The direct benefits accruing therefrom are very evident. It will enable one portion of a city to help another in case of need, and it will also make it possible for different cities to help one another where conflagrations are threatened and the places can be easily reached by the fire departments of either city. This uniformity has long been urged and seems now to be upon the point of general, if not universal, adoption. It is a consummation "devoutly to be wished."

#### Too MUCH PATERNALISM.

In a recent important address at Kansas City, President Darwin P. Kingsley, of the New York Life Insurance Company, placed upon paternalism the responsibility of most of the business troubles which have afflicted this country during the past few years. President Kingsley charges that these business troubles began practically with the upheaval in life insurance in 1905, and finds that politicians have made themselves "special inquisitors" both for insurance and for business corporations generally ever since. It appears that the tendency toward this end is constantly growing, and the object of President Kingsley's address is to discourage such methods and allow business to take its own free course and find its own level in a natural way.

#### NOTES.

The death is announced of Robert C. Hann, until six years ago an actuary of the Equitable Life and always well known in actuarial work. Mr. Hann was seventy years of age and was born in England.

#### The Frankfort Marine, Accident & Plate Glass Insurance Company, of Frankfort, Germany, has decided to increase its capital from \$3,000,000 to \$3,750,000, and to add life insurance to its other lines and it is thought that the United States branch may also eventually engage in this business.

#### Owing to the advance in price of some of the best securities, several of the great fire insurance companies which are noted for good financial management, are likely to show good statements at the end of the year in spite of the heavy fire loss which has occurred since the beginning of 1911.

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During October, the death claims paid by the New York Life Insurance Company, were \$2,013,664 on 670 policies, but in the same month, \$2,147,846 was paid out to living policyholders in dividends, annuities, endowments and cash surrender values.

\*

Since the resignation of President P. L. Headley, of the American Fire Insurance Company, of Newark, the company has been looking about for suitable material from which to choose his successor.

At a recent meeting of the Eastern Union, Manager Geo. W. Babb, of the Northern Assurance Company, was elected chairman of the executive committee.



QUERIST.

Both the Globe Indemnity Company and the Royal Indemnity Company are rapidly extending the list of States in which they are authorized to do business. The Globe has just received its license to do business in Michigan and is about to begin to write policies.

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Quite a number of the employees of the National Surety Company appear to be leaving that corporation to engage in the service of the American Surety Company. Among them are Matthew P. Coughlin and A. H. Pilcher, who will become connected with the agency soliciting department of the American Surety.

Much grief and regret are felt over the death of President John F. Dryden, of the Prudential Insurance Company, of Newark. Mr. Dryden succumbed to pneumonia on the 24th ult., following an operation for gall stones. He was considered the pioneer

in industrial life insurance.in this country.

New York City, November 29, 1911.

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#### **Canadian Affairs in London**

(Exclusive Correspondence of The Chronicle.) The Thames Iron Works Failure–Dominion Saw Mills & Lumber, Ltd.–Mr. F. Williams Taylor.

The sensation of the week was the announcement that a receiver and manager had been appointed by the court in connection with the affairs of the Thames Ironworks Company. The company employs many thousands of workmen, and practically keeps going many thousands of other persons indirectly dependent on the works. The company is the last of the great shipbuilding yards on the Thames, the cost of living and increasing rates of wages having driven other firms (suhch as the Yarrows & Thornycrofts) to the North and to Southampton. It is stated that the Thames Ironworks Company has been unable to get any orders from the Government for battleships owing to the fact that the higher rate of wages in London means that the company's tenders are about £23,000 more on a £2,000,000 estimate than those of companies whose yards are situated on the Clyde.

#### DOMINION SAWMILLS & LUMBER, LTD.

The London Secretary of the Dominion Saw Mills & Lumber, Limited, who recently visited Revelstoke, has just returned to London. As a result of his report and other advices the directors have received, the directors find that although the company has a good property and possesses adequate cutting and manufacturing capacity, the selling organisation is not efficient and has not been increased in proportion to the increase on the manufacturing side. After consultation with some of the principal interests involved the directors have decided to make certain changes in the management. The official announcement, in which this decision is conveyed to the bondholders, concludes as follows :-- "The lumber trade generally in Western Canada has been considerably interfered with during the past season by the competition of American dumped lumber, but it is understood that strong representations have been made to the Government with regard to this question, and that the Coast and Mountain Manufacturers' Assosiations contemplate taking drastic action to put a stop to this particular trouble, which it is hoped will materially improve the general position of all lumber companies."

#### MR. F. WILLIAMS TAYLOR.

Mr. F. Williams Taylor, the London manager of the Bank of Montreal, has been presented by the Royal Society of Arts, with the silver medal awarded by the society for the best paper of the year. Mr. Taylor's paper was on "Canada and Canadian Banking," and at the time of its reading extracts from it were published in your columns.

London, E. C., November 18, 1911.

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#### The Canadian Fire Record.

OTTAWA, ONT.-Fire at switchboard of Ottawa Electric Company, November 23, did \$1,000 damage.

TORONTO.—Stables of Baskley Express Company, in rear of 12 Beverley Street, damaged, November 15. Loss about \$400.

CHATHAM, N.B.—House owned and occupied by James Young, Water Street, damaged, November 19. Loss about \$500.

BROCKVILLE, ONT.—Dwelling of Andrew Cromwell, four miles west, destroyed, November 21. Loss partly covered by insurance.

IVANHOE, ONT.—House of Samuel Tanner destroyed, November 22. Loss, \$700; small insurance. Origin, defective flue.

MONTREAL.—Douglas Methodist Church, corner of Chomedy and St. Catherine Street West, damaged, November 18. Originated in furnace room.

RODNEY, ONT.—William Morris' general store and most of contents destroyed, November 21, and Leidner & Walker's furniture store badly damaged.

KEELER, SASK.—Residence of J. P. Keeler, destroyed, November 22. Loss heavy, including considerable cash. Origin, lamp explosion. No insurance.

OTTAWA, ONT.—Garage of Park & McVeity, Park Street, destroyed November 17, with 25 automobiles. Building valued at \$15,000. Origin, explosion of gasoline torch.

HALIFAX, N.S.—Barn of A. J. Dove, Prairie Farm, Middle Musquodoboit, destroyed, November 19, with 30 valuable cattle, hay, etc. Loss partially covered by insurance.

QUEBEC, P.Q.—Jacques Cartier market building badly damaged, November 26. Broke out in Theatre Nationale, in upper part of edifice. Many theatre costumes, etc., lost.

FOXWARREN, MAN.—Barn on farm owned by A. Hunter, and rented to J. Barnett, burned, November 17, with 20 horses, other live stock and 3,000 bushels of oats. Origin, unknown.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—Office of Beeman & Co., grain cleaners, 127 Higgins avenue, damaged. Loss about \$400; partly covered by insurance. Originated from overturning of stove.

COBOURG, ONT.—Fire in Mrs. W. J. Haston's photographic gallery, November 16, did damage to building estimated at \$1,500. Adjacent premises also damaged by smoke and water. Supposed origin, electric wires.

OTTAWA, ONT.—Riverside Golf Club house destroyed, November 13. Built last spring at cost of \$25,000; contents valued at \$12,000. Building covered by insurance; none on contents, of which part were saved. Originated from spark.

MONTREAL.—A. E. Blanchard's grocery store, 552 St. Antoine street, damaged. Origin, plumber's torch.

LONDONER.

THE CHRONICLE.

DECEMBER I, 1911

## The Standard Life Assurance Company. of EDINBURGH, SCO'PLAND.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA : MONTREAL.

INVESTED FUN	DS	•			•			•					\$63,750,000
INVESTMENTS	UNDE	2 C	ANA	DIAN	B	RANC	H						16,000,000
<b>DEPOSITED</b> wit	h CAN	AD	IAN	GOV	/ER	NMER	T an	١d	GOVE	RN	MEN	T	
TRUSTER	S, OV	ER											7,000,000
ANNUAL REVEN	UE							•					7,600,000
BONUS DECLAR	ED						•						40,850,000
CLAIMS PAID													142,950,000

D. M. McGOUN, Manager for Canada

# **ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.**

### NOTICE TO AGENTS.

Agents of this Company can refer prospective assurers to our unique record of having paid the same rate of profits to our policyholders for the past 45 years. Insurances in force over \$112,000,000, Assets over \$46,000,000. Most favourable terms to Agents. Address the Secretary, Royal Insurance Company Limited, Life Department, Montres!.

# QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

WM. MACKAY, Manager.

J. H. LABELLE, Asst. Manager.

### THE FEDERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Head Office, HAMILTON, CANADA.

CAPITAL and ASSETS \$4,866,443.08

**INSURANCE in FORCE \$22,309,929.42** 

This old established Company has several attractive agency propositions to offer at the present time and to the right men liberal contracts will be given. Two large General Agencies in Ontario are now open.

Three General Agencies in Saskatchewan Province.

Manager required for large City branch in Ontario.

Apply: DAVID DEXTER,

President and Managing Director

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J. Pilon's butcher shop, 1565 St. James street, damaged. Origin, overheated pipes. Woodwork on top storey of new Birks building in course of erection, corner of Union avenue and Cathcart street, took fire, November 28. Loss confined to top storey.

WINNIPEC, MAN.—Cornelius block, 485 Sherbrooke Street, damaged, November 19. Loss about \$5.000. One death. Supposed origin, overheated furnace. Fire in kitchen of Exchange Restaurant, November 16. Loss, \$100. Origin, overturning of pot of grease. Stable in rear of R. A. Scott's residence, 422 Maryland Street, damaged, November 12. Loss \$700, partly covered by insurance.

VICTORIA, B.C.-Messrs. Hibben & Company whose fire was previously reported, held \$30,000 insurance on building, \$4,650 on machinery and plant located in the basement, and \$33,250 on stock. Details: On Building:—Phœnix of London, \$24,000; Norwich Union, \$6,000. On Stock :- Atlas, \$1,000; Ætna, \$1,000; National, \$1,000; Midland, \$1,000; Connecticut of Hartford, \$1,000; Phænix of London, \$2,000; Hartford, \$1,500; Niagara, \$2,000; Firemen's Fund, \$2,000; Queen, \$2,000; Insurance Company of North America, \$1,000; Royal, \$3,000; Springfield, \$3,000; British America, \$1,000; New York Underwriters, \$1,000; London Assurance, \$1,500; Commercial Union, \$1,000; Northern, \$2,500; Fidelity, \$1,-250; Canadian Fire, \$3.500. On Machinery :- Ætna, \$1,000; Columbia, \$1,000; London Assurance, \$1,000; Northern Assurance, \$1,000; Fidelity, \$500; Canadian Fire, \$150. Insurance of \$4,750 on stock of Messrs. M. and H. A. Fox in following companies; London & Liverpool & Globe, \$1,000; North British and Mercantile, \$1,500; Phœnix of London, \$1,500; Firemen's

Fund (fixtures), \$750.
ST. STEPHEN, N.B.—Fire which started in A. Johnston's stables, November 23, spread rapidly and did much damage. Losses are reported as follows:—F.
E. Rose's grocery store, loss, \$25,000, insurance, \$10,000; James McGaw's dwelling, stable and two horses, loss \$8,000; insurance \$3,000; John Manuel's blacksmith shop, loss \$4,500, no insurance; F. M. Murchie's building, loss \$1,500; insurance, \$1,000; Frank Carter, groceries and meats, loss \$1,000; Frank Carter, groceries and meats, loss \$1,000; A. Johnston, stable and four horses, loss \$1,000; A. Johnston, stable and four horses, loss \$1,000; no insurance; P. F. McKenna's store house with part of contents, loss \$3,000; damage to stock \$5,000, fully insured.

## Insurance : Fire, Life and Miscellaneous.

The number of directors of the Rimouski Fire Insurance Company is being reduced from nine to seven.

Selkirk, Man., wants lower fire rates, and to that end will have the provincial fire inspector look over the business section, with a view to suggesting changes and improvements.

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The council of Berlin, Ont., have decided to submit a by-law at the municipal election to raise \$10,000 by debentures for the purpose of purchasing an 80-

horse power truck, installing six additional fire alarm boxes and bying 1,000 feet of additional hose.

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Sometimes ordinary phases of fire insurance come up in extraordinary ways. Just now a penitent Alabama man confesses to a fire insurance company which paid him a loss in 1904 that his sworn claim included property which he never had. He pleads for forgiveness, with regrets that he is unable to make restitution, but, he says, "I am praying for length of life and opportunity to make full reparation," to which the company probably responds, Amen. This confessor's neighbor thinks his mind is unsettled over this settled loss, and, if so, it is an altogether too rare sort of mania.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

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The officials of the Union Life Assurance Company, of Toronto, tendered their Montreal agents a banquet at Cooper's on Saturday evening. This was the result of a week's work accomplished during the week of November 6th, when all previous records were broken. The staff, comprising two hundred agents, and eighteen superintendents, from the Westmount, Montreal and Hochelaga districts, spent a most enjoyable evening. Speeches were made by the chief supervisor, Mr. W. J. Paterson; superintendent of agencies, Mr. A. G. Bradley, and manager of eastern territory, Mr. W. Michaud. Mr. J. P. Tremblay presided.

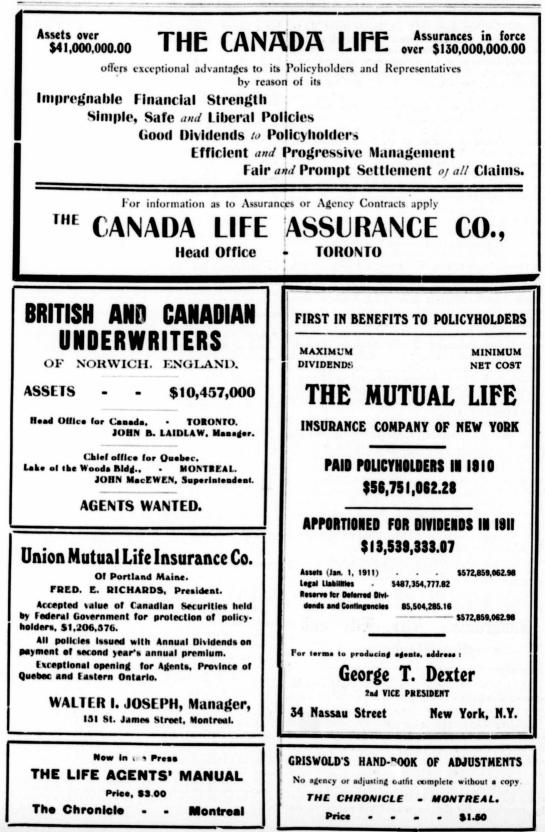
A new insurance law has lately been passed in the State of Maine, providing that persons who insure in companies unauthorized to do business in Maine shall pay to the State Treasurer a tax of 5 p.c. of the gross premiums paid. "The justice of this law," says the Maine Insurance Commissioner, "cannot be questioned. At the present time many large property owners in this state, place their fire insurance, almost entirely in unauthorised companies. The State receives neither taxes nor fees from this business, except from that small part of it now written through special insurance brokers. This new law will force the best and strongest of these unauthorizsed companies to apply for admission to do business in Maine, which will result in larger revenue to the state and in increased security to the policyholders in such companies."

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The statement made that more men under thirty years of age apply for policies than there are those over that age is well supported by the facts. As the result of an analysis of an issue of over 160,000 policies, covering the company's experience for the year 1909, it was found that fifty-five per cent. of the entire ordinary issue referred to was on the lives of persons less than thirty years of age. The figures given below will be found interesting and are the strongest argument we can use to prove to you that it is the young men who are insuring:

1t 1s	the	you	ung	men	who	ic		11.5			ъ				
Ages	to	19	incl	usive					÷				. 1	13,836	policies
4	90	10	94	inelu	aivo					1.0			1.1		poncies
4	95	10	99	inclu	give									31,610	poncies
A	20	10	24	inclu	sive					14				28,308	poncies
Ages	35	to	39	inclu	sive.						÷	14		19,210	poncies
4	40	10	4.4	inclu	sive									11,040	poncies
Ages	45	to	49	inclu	sive.	,				٠	•	٠	,	6,913	policies
4	5.0	10	5.4	inclu	sivo									3,100	poncies
1 000	5.5	to	5.9	inclu	sive.								٠	1,001	poncies
Ages	\$ 60	to	64	inclu	sive.									000	poncies
							ł	ru	de	en	tia	a I	1	Veekly	Record.

DECEMBER 1, 1911



#### ACTUAL AND EXPECTED MORTALITY.

It is well known that practically all the well-established and well-managed companies are experiencing much less than the tabular mortality. The present reserve system is based upon mortality tables which indicate an expected mortality that is at least onethird more than the actual experience....Several thoughts are suggested by this condition of affairs. The first is that the companies are laying aside a great deal more money in their reserve than it is likely they will ever require for the payment of claims, and it is an interesting question how the excess can ever equitably be distributed among the policyholders whose premium payments contribute to the accumulation of these excessive and unnecessary reserves. Current mortality savings are reflected in the savings or dividends returned to holders of participating policies; but the amounts laid aside as reserves in excess of the amount really needed to insure the payment of claims present greater difficulty of distribution. What of the policyholders who have died and will die in the immediately ensuing years? Unless the system is modified, the companies will continue piling up larger and larger reserves. Why would it not be a very desirable thing for all the leading companies to exchange their experiences over a long period of years and work out a new set of tables which would represent more accurately than those now in use the actual death rate that life insurance companies must be ready to meet .-- Best's Insurance News.

#### \* FIRE PROTECTION OF ASYLUMS AND HOSPITALS.

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#### (Insurance Engineering, N. Y.)

An inquiry addressed to Insurance Engineering by a subscriber in Montreal says: "A new sanatorium for consumptives has been opened at Ste. Agathe in the Laurentian mountains, and the manager has asked me for information on the subject of fire protection. Will you kindly let me know in what numbers of Insurance Engineering I can find articles on this subject as regards standpipes and hose, the best kind of outside hosehouses and practical rules about organizing fire drills or practices for the employees. No doubt you have such subjects indexed, and any information will be appreciated.

Reply .--- No special type of standpipe and hose equipment is required for such a building as our subscriber speaks of, but the best location for a standpiping would Good work probably be near the principal stairway. can be done with 1 1/2 -inch hose lines from 2 1/2 -inch standpipes when fires are promptly discovered. A standpipe is not worth much unless an adequate water supply under pressure is connected to it. With 50 pounds' pressure at a 1-inch nozzle, 10,000 gallons of water would supply one hose line about 45 minutes. A tank would have to be elevated about 120 feet to give that Another way to obtain an adequate water pressure. supply would be with a pump of not less than 500 gallons' capacity per minute, drawing from a reservoir. If electricity is available, this pump could be driven by a motor at a minimum cost for maintenance. The reservoir should hold at least 50,000 gallons of water and be reserved for fighting fire. If hydrants are to be provided, they should be distributed around the building and the private water supply should be increased. Portable chemical extinguishers and large ones mounted on carriages are valuable for use both inside and outside of buildings. Automatic sprinklers should also be considered. The superintendent of an institution located in the mountains or in the open country must realize that every fire must be extinguished by the employes before it spreads, or the building cannot be saved. When the occupants are chiefly sick or convalescent persons, who will require assistance to reach places of safety, the equipment for fighting fires both from the inside and the outside of a building cannot be too complete. Daily

inspections should be made of every room and closet to discover neglect that may result in a fire. The specifications of the National Board of Fire Underwriters for outside hosehouses may be consulted if houses are to be built over the hydrants.

#### OLDEST LIFE INSURANCE POLICY IN AMERICA.

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The Mutual Life of New York cites some interesting examples of policyholders who have outlived the "limit of life" and also gives particulars of a policy issued during the first year of the company's existence, and the oldest life insurance policy in force in America. The company says:

The Mutual Life is the oldest active life insurance company in America, having begun the issues of policies on the 1st of February, 1843, more than sixty-eight years ago, and practically one year in advance of the next old-In its first twelve months it issued 470 est company. policies, and it is a remarkable fact that one of these policies, written on the 24th of January, 1844, is still in force. This contract, held by George L. Newman, of Charlottesville, Va., is known to be the oldest life insur-It was ance policy in America, if not in the world. originally issued for \$1,500, but by reason of dividend additions made from year to year, it amounted in September, 1911, to \$5,264.

The insured in this case was 95 years of age on the 15th of last July. He is therefore within less than a year of the "limit of life" as fixed by the American Experience Table of Mortality, which as unes that no one will live beyond the age of 96. The experience of The Mutual Life, however, is more favorable than this. Of the persons insured under the 470 policies issued by the company in its first year, one, Charles H. Booth, died at the age of 101, lacking only a few months; while no less than five policy-holders so far have died at an age beyond the "limit of life," These are as follows:

Policy Number	Name		Die	d	Age at Death.
22	Charles H. Booth	May	29,	1904	101
1506	Robert Street	Feb.	1,	1903	97
2228	Charles Rhind	Apr.	23,	1908	98
8151	Homer Blanchard	Nov.	27,	1902	97
1512	Jesse W. Hatch			1910	98

In addition to the foregoing, John P. Daniels, of Milford, Mass, who has carried a policy since November 25, 1854, passed his 96th birthday April 29, 1911. His is not the oldest policy, although he is the oldest living policy-holder in the company

#### PERSISTENCE AND PROCRASTINATION.

In a stirring address before the National Association of Life Underwriters at Chicago, A. Homer Vipond, president of the Canadian Association of Life Underwriters, related this incident which came within his experience and caused him to resolve to thereafter combat procrastination with all his power:

Some months ago I was trying to have a man take insurance and had talked to him a number of times, trying to get his application. One day he said, "I will make out the application the next time I see you." The next time I went to his place, two months had elapsed and in that time the poor fellow had contracted pneumonia and died.

I went into the place one day and his wife said to me, "I believe you have heard of the death of my husband." "Yes," I said, "I was sorry to hear of that." She said: "I am very sorry that the last time you were here you did not get my husband to give you his application. He told me after you had gone that if you had been a little more persistent he would have done so."

That struck the keynote with me. I said to myself, "I will take no chances of any other woman ever say-ing to me that I had been derelict in doing my duty." -- Union Mutual, Portland, Me.

1740 THE CHRONICLE DECEMBER 1, 1911 **NORTH AMERICAN LIFE** ASSURANCE COMPANY. " SOLID AS THE CONTINENT" JONN L. BLAIKIE, President North Wesident L. GOLDMAN, A.I.A., P.C.A., Managing Director W. B. TAYLOR, B.A., LL.B., Secretary, AmericanLit 1910. Solid 
 Cash Income
 \$ 2,176,578.38

 Assets
 11,388,773.32

 Net Surplus
 1,174,768.68

 Payments to Policyholders
 887,830.62

 Insurance In Force
 43,391,236.00
 Continent For information regarding desirable Agency openings write to the HOME OFFICE : TORONTO SUN LIFE AT 31st DECEMBER, 1910. ASSURANCE ASSETS \$38,164,790.37 SURPLUS over all Liabilities & Capital, **COMPANY** of Hm. 31 and 3 per cent. Standard 3.952.437.54 CANADA SURPLUS, GOVERNMENT STANDARD 5.319.921.18 **INCOME 1910**. 9.575.453.94 ASSURANCE IN FORCE . 143,549,276.00 Write to Head Office, Montreal for Leaflet entitled "Progressive and Prosperous" SUN LIFE POLICIES are EASY to SELL. A rapidly growing Company is a good one to be connected with The London & Lancashire Life & Manufacturers Life he **General Assurance Association**, answers this description exactly. LIMITED It has many good openings for **OFFERS LIBERAL CONTRACTS TO** life agency men. CAPABLE FIELD MEN Communications treated confidentially. GOOD OPPORTUNITIES FOR MEN TO Insurance in Force, over \$61,000,000 BUILD UP A PERMANENT CONNECTION We particularly desire Representatives for the City of Montreal. Head Office: Chief Office for Canada : TORONTO CANADA 164 St. James Street, Montreal METROPOLITAN LIFE The Home Life Association INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. (Stock Company.) OF CANADA Assels \_ \$313.988.334 porated by Special Act of Dominios Parliament. Policics in force on December 31st, 1910\_\_\_\_ 11.288.054 Capital \$1.000.000 In 1910 if issued in Canada Agents Wented in Insurance for \_\_\_\_\_ **\$23,424,168** Unrepresented Districts It has deposited with the PERSIDENT Dominion Government. Non. J. R. STRATTON exclusively for Cana-MARAGING DIRECTOR dians over . \$9.000.000 J. E. MCCUTCHRON There are over 375,000 Canadians insured in the METROPOLITAN. BRAD OFFICE Nome Life Bidg., Toronto Home Office : 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

#### EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BUSINESS IN UNITED KINGDOM: COMPANIES HEAVY LOSSES.

(Post Magazine, London).

We are now in a position to submit to our readers the approximate results of the employers' liability insurance business transacted within the United Kingdom in respect of the third complete year of operations since the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1906 came into force.

The result is extremely discouraging; but we are inclined to think that, bad as it is, it hardly represents the whole truth. It is, of course, possible that in setting aside 40 per cent. of the premiums for unexpired risk on an income of which a large portion is payable on or about July 1st, and in respect of rates calculated to provide for claims at 60 per cent., the majority of the Offices theoretically are capitalising a certain amount paid for commission at the commencement of the year of risk, and this sum on the (amounting to £916,036) of the total premium reserve Offices under consideration might represent roughly £150, 000, although, as will be shown presently, inadequacy in the provision for claims may readily absorb this. But it. would probably be found that the expense ratio of about 36 1-3 per cent. does not entirely cover the cost of administration, and that with some of the Offices the Workmen's Compensation Department is, consciously or unmen's compensation bepartment is, constously or an consciously, subsidised at the expense of other lines of insurance. We hold the theory that workmen's compensa-tion insurance, whose leading features are the high fre-quency of small claims in respect of relatively few policies. compensation payable mainly in instalments, and the need

of continuous scrutiny and supervision, entails a cost of administration proportionately much higher than that in other classes of insurance and practically incapable of being allocated to the expense of claim settlement, although connected with it. An examination of the results obtained by some of the leading British Fire Offices indicates that in their enormous volume of business an outgo of £11 in claims is accompanied by administration expenses of about £7. It is hardly reasonable to suppose that workmen's compensation insurance, with the features already in-dicated, can be carried on with a lower proportion between losses and cost of administration than a business of which the characteristics are rather the occasional payment of substantial sums in respect of a large number of risks. Hence we do not imagine that if a company confined its operations solely to workmen's compensation insurance it would be possible for it so to restrict its administration expenses that they should represent only £6 for each £11 of compensation, as would appear from the accounts themselves.

... Figures indicate that in spite of the trained judgment exercised by workmen's compensation underwriters it is impossible to forecast the ultimate cost of claims among workmen. The reserves for claims which arose in 1910 amount to about  $\pounds 636,200$ . If these be insufficient by only 20 per cent, a further  $\pounds 138,000$  should be added to the claims to 64te, and the claim ratio would be swelled from 67.38 to 69.22.

There seems to be no reason why this form of indemnity should be supplied to the public below cost price, even for the sake of cultivating other departments of in-

EMPLOYERS' LIAB	(Post Maga	ESS IN THE UNITE zine, London).	D KINGDOM		
	TARIFF C	COMPANIES.			
190	8.	1909.	1910.	1908-10	
Claims	p. c. 61.88 13.17 22.93	£ p. c. 1,268,894 64.77 256,423 13.09 446,347 22.78	£ p. c. 1,389,821 70.02 265,893 13.39 424,147 21.36	£ 3,915 441 789,745 1,336,163	p. c. 65.53 13.21 22.36
1,989.824 Profit margin or deficit	97.98 2.02	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	2,079,861 104.77 	6,041.349 	101.10 - 1.10
Earned premiums	100.00	1,958,986 100.00	1,985,329 100.00	5,975,250	100.00
	Non-TARIFF	COMPANIES.			
190	10 I	1909.	1910.	1908-10	).
£	p. c. 63.66	£ p. c. 476,904 73.15	£ p. c. 259.716 90.35		p. c. 74.72 15.02
Claims	$15.36 \\ 24.59$	96,056 14.73 150,571 23.09	43,058 14.98 83,209 28.95	374,265	24.77
620,528 Profit margin or deficit	108.61	723,531 110.97 	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	1,730.042 219.324	$114.51 \\ -14.51$
Earned premiums	100.00	651,959 100.00	287,434 100.00	1,510,718	100.00
Earned premiumor in the	To	TAL.			
	1	1909.	1910.	1908-1	
134           £           Claims	p. c. 63.37 13.65 23.29	£ p. c. 1,745,798 66.86 352,479 13.50 596,918 22.86	£ p. c. 1,649,537 72.58 308.951 13.59 507,356 22.32	1.016,616	p. c. 67.38 13.58 22.85
2,610.352 Profit margin or deficit	100.31 	$\begin{array}{rrrr} \textbf{2.695.195} & \textbf{103.22} \\ - & \textbf{84.250} & - & \textbf{3.22} \end{array}$	2,465,844 108.49 193,081 8.49	A 44 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	$   \begin{array}{r}     103.81 \\     -3.81   \end{array} $
Earned premiums	100.00	2,610.945 100.00	2,272,763 100.00	7,485,968	100.00
	Reserves	Payments in	Reserves in 1910	Payments and Present	er cent. of Total to 1908

							Reserves	Fayu	Jence In	Reserves in	Present	1908
							in 1908	1909	1910	1910	Reserves	Reserves
Claims 1905—13 Offices Claims 1906—15 Offices Claims 1907—25 Offices Claims 1908—31 Offices	• ••	•••	•••	::	::	·	149,603	£ 18,191 28,588 94,797 364,957 506,533	£ 9,264 14.505 47,205 108,907 179,881	£ 23,593 21,918 48,375 90,172 184,058	£ 51,048 65,011 190,377 564,036 870,472	141 123 127 129 129



surance business, and, if we assume that for every £69 in compensation (the probable expenditure for claims on each  $\mathcal{L}100$  at present rates) the true expense of administration is  $\mathcal{L}50$ , and that a margin of 5 per cent, should be allowed for fluctuations and possible profit, the present rates apparently need to be increased by 25 per cent. Even then all that will have been effected will be to bring the rates to the level required to provide for the present stage of development in notification of accident and educa-tion in making claims. It is doubtful, however, if finality has been reached in either particular. Hence an increase of 25 per cent. in current rates will neither provide for the growing cost of claim settlement nor for the reimbursement of over a quarter of a million sterling sunk by the Offices in acquiring experience and in fostering, quite unwillingly, the fine art of malingering. The latter trouble is one for which the Offices are in no way to blame. It seems an unavoidable element in any scheme of compensation for injury or illness.

#### ی بر Personals.

Mr. Herbert B. Ames, M.P., has been elected chairman of the Banking and Commerce Commission of the House of Commons.

\* \*

Mr. F. M. Pratt, of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation, Toronto, has been appointed manager with headquarters at Vancouver, B.C., of the Dominion Land Corporation, Limited.

Mr. Joseph F. Burnside, a well-known Boston underwriter, has been appointed general agent in New England for the Western, British America and St. Paul F. & M. companies.

\* \* \*

Mr. C. E. Goldman, son of Mr. L. Goldman, managing director of the North American Life, who for the past ten years has been a partner in the firm of Æmilius Jarvis & Co., is now opening an office under the name of Goldman & Co.

After sixty years of unbroken service with the Royal Insurance Company, of which more than forty years have been in the managerial capacity, Mr. John H. Law, of Law Bros, Western United States managers of the Royal, will retire on January 1. Mr. George W. Law will thereafter be sole manager of the Royal's Western Department.

#### DEATH OF MR THOMAS FYSHE.

Bankers throughout Canada have heard with regret of the death of Mr. Thomas Fyshe, which took place at his house on McTavish street. Montreal, on Sunday. Mr. Fyshe had been confined to his house, a confirmed invalid, for a prolonged period. In his youth, the late banker, who was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, obtained early experience with Scottish and English banks, but in 1867 came to Canada in the service of the Bank of British North America. In 1875, he joined the Bank of Nova Scotia and in the following year was appointed cashier. The excellent work which Mr. Fyshe did in building up that institution to its position, as one of the most prominent financial institutions of Canada is well known. In that connection, also, as the representative of the banking interests of the Maritime Provinces, Mr. Fyshe was prominently associated with the shaping of the Bank Act of 1800, one of the most important pieces of banking legislation that has

been put through in Canada. Subsequently, in 1897, Mr. Fyshe accepted the position of General Manager of the Merchants Bank, a position which he held until 1906 when he retired. Later, Mr. Fyshe was appointed to the commission to investigate conditions in the administration of the civil service and his outspoken report in that connection will be in recollection.

A remarkable feature of the long banking career of the deceased gentleman was the large number of men who learned their business under his aegis and have since become prominent in banking circles both in Canada and the United States. Amongst these are James B. Forgan, president of the First National Bank of Chicago; D. R. Forgan, president of another Chicago bank; Alex. Robertson, vice-president of the Continental Bank, Chicago; H. C. McLeod, late general manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia; W. E. Stavert, of the Bank of Montreal; H. Fleming, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Toronto; H. A. Richardson, general manager of the same bank, and many others.

Mr. Fyshe, who was 66 years of age, was predeceased by his wife, but is survived by three sons and three daughters. One son, Mr. James Fyshe, has for a number of years been medical adviser to the King of Siam, and at the present time, is on the Pacific on his way to Montreal, where he will take up practice.

## Market and Financial Section

Latest sales of South African warrants in Winnipeg were at \$835.

\* \*

Shawinigan Water & Power gross earnings for October were \$03,000.

Yesterday being Thanksgiving Day, United States exchanges were closed.

\*

The Bank of Ottawa has opened a branch at Avonlea, Sask. It will shortly open also at Timmins, Ont.

The preliminary steps are being taken for the organization of a "Bank of Calgary." The authorized capital, it is said, will be \$5,000,000.

\* \* \* \* St. John, N.B., advices state that the Bank of British North America has purchased the Melick Building in Market square for the purpose of headquarters in that centre.

\*

The Eastern Canada Power Company, Ltd., with a capital of \$1,000,000, has been incorporated at Ottawa, with head office at Montreal. The signatories are law employees.

\* \*

The Canada West India Company has been incorporated at Ottawa. The capital is \$1,000,000 and head office at St. John, N.B. The signatories are, with one exception, residents of New Brunswick, the exception residing in Maine. The powers taken are for the operation of a steamship line, etc., and to earry on the business of merchants, etc., in Canadian and West Indian goods.

## THE TRUST & LOAN COMPANY OF CANADA.

Incorporated in Canada in 1843 under Canadian Act (7 Vic., c, 63) and Royal Charter of 1845, and now regulated by The Trust & Loan Company of Canada (Ganadian) Act, 1910, and Royal Charter of 11th January, 1911.

#### REPORT AND STATEMENT FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30th, 1911.

1. The following Report and Statement of Accounts for the Six Months ending the 30th September last are submitted.

2 The net profits for this period amounted to £49,641 6s. 11d, and after carrying to the Reserve Fund the moiety of profits over dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, as required by the Trust & Loan Company of Canada Act and Royal Charter, viz., £16,570 13s. 5d., the amount at credit of Revenue, including £2,001 11s. 6d. brought forward from March last, was £35,072 4s. 11d.

3. Out of this amount the Directors have placed £7,725 to the Special Reserve Account (bringing the amount of this Fund to £75,000), and provided £1,741 10s. 3d. for the Income Tax, leaving a balance of £25,605 14s. 9d. available for distribution.

4. The Directors have decided to distribute out of this balance of £25,605 14s. 9d. an Interim Dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and a bonus of 1 per cent., for the six months, making together a rate of 8 per cent. per annum, both free of income tax, on the paid-up Capital of the Company, exclusive of the current issue of 10.000 Shares, leaving a balance of £3,605 14s. 9d. to be carried to the credit of the current half-year's Accounts.

5. During the period embraced by these accounts the Reserve Fund has been charged with **£5,702 12s. 0d.** for depreciation in the value of Investments held in England, and **£867 1s. 10d.** has also been charged against it for loss on securities realised in Canada. This Fund now amounts to **£291 896 18s. 11d.**, compared with **\$282,812 10s. 9d.** on the 31st March last, being an increase of **£9,084 8s. 2d.** as shown in the annexed statement of the Reserve Fund Account.

7 GREAT WINCHESTER STREET. 16th November, 1911. VINCENT CAILLARD, President. S. PEEL, Deputy Chairman.

Dr.	BAL	AN	E SHEET.		Cı
To Subscribed Capital	d. £ 0	s. d.	By Cash -         £         a. d.           At Bank         in London         1,290         6         4           Petty Cash         in Canada         18,367         8         7           At Banks         in Canada         18,367         8         7           At Office         239         6         11         239         6	£	
90,000 Shares, £5 called up	0 - 550,000 .2,203,791 . 20,066 d. . 291,896 . 3,937 102,000 . 25,000	8 7 12 2 18 11 1 0 0 0 0 0	Statutory Reserve Fund Investments         45,356         8         1           £21,600 India 3 p.c. Stock         45,356         8         1           £21,600 India 3 p.c. Stock         17,587         3         1           £2,494 is, 64. Guar. 27 p.c. Stock         17,587         3         1           £6,394 1198, 20. Metropolitan 3 p.c.         50,664         6,325         12         11           £25,069         138, 20. Transval Government         6,325         12         11           £25,069         138, 20. Transval Government         6,325         12         11           £25,069         138, 20. Transval Government         5,159         8         7           £204 East India Ky, Co. 'B' Annuity         4,768         10         1,309         Gr. West Ry, 4 p.c. Deb.           Stock          2,166         0         2,233         Gr. West Ry, 4 p.c. Deb.	19,823	9
Special Reserve Account Building and Improvements Fund Account Sundry Creditors and Contingencies Account Revenue Account	. 75,000 37,921 13,051 25,605	2 7 9 7	Stock         2,669         3         5           £5,131         36.         9d.         Straits         Settlements         3         p.           £5,157         18.         0d.         Newfoundland         3         p.         5         9           £5,157         18.         0d.         Newfoundland         3         p.         5         14         14         14         12         12         5         E.         5         12         14         1         14         12         12         5         E.         5         12         14         1         12         12         5         E.         5         12         14         1         12         12         5         E.         5         12         14         1         12         10         0         10		
The Company is also under inhibity to advance \$92,989.80 to undry clients, generally on the ulfilment by them of conditions.			£10,000 Canadian Northern Ry. Co. 4 p.c. 1st Mort. Cons. Deb. Stock 10,000 0 0 £11,000 Canadian Northern Ont., Ry. Co. 34 p.c. 1st Mort. Deb. Stock 10,042 4 0 £15,000 Canada ≥1 p.c. Inscribed Stock 3,552 10 0 £15,000 Province of Ontario 4 p.c. Reg. Stock 15,300 0 0 Office Premises in Canada 61,680 1 4 School Debentures (Canada) 9,646 2 9		
			Investments - In Canada - \$ c. Mortgages - 14,086,139.11 Land Investments, &c., (properties bought in and held under forcelosure) 20,132.43	279,863	16
			Sundry Debtors 14,106,271.54 For Interest accrued and not due 5865,491.57 Interest overdue 18,475.62 Insurance, Taxes, Re- pairs, &c. 6,206.73 Sundries 2,242.91 682,416.83		
			House Property, Winnipeg Ditte Regina	038,771 1,952 2,859	1
	543.870			5,270	-

A meeting of bondholders of the Amalgamated Asbestos Corporation will be summoned to meet in Montreal on January 25. Mr. J. E. Aldred will represent the English bondholders' interests in the coming negotiations looking to a reorganisation.

\*

A deputation of depositors and shareholders in the defunct Farmers' Bank waited upon the members of the Government at Ottawa last Friday. The deputation asked for reimbursement of the depositors and relief of the shareholders from double liability, with a commission to enquire into the whole affair.

C. Meredith & Company, Limited, announce that they are greatly pleased with the prompt and spontaneous way in which the issue of 7 per cent. preferred stock of the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills Company has been taken up. A feature of the issue was the number of small subscriptions received from all parts of the country, and in as far as possible these subscribers will be given the amounts of their subscription in full.

#### \* \* \* \*

The Porto Rico Railways Company, Limited, comparative statement of earnings for the month of October follows:--

	1910.	1911.	Increase.
October: Gross Net	 \$49,291 21,222	\$64,013 31,800	\$14,722 10,578
For ten months: Gross Net	 453,905	\$616,413 312,259	\$162,508 91,567
		*	

The capitalization of the new packing merger, known as the Matthews-Laing Co., is stated to be as follows:

	Issued. Authorized.
Bonds	\$1,200,000 \$2,000,000
Preferred	2,000,000 2,500,000
Common	1,250,000 2,500,000
The entire issue it is	said has been underwritten

in Montreal and Toronto.

\* \* \* \*

Sao Paulo's gross earnings for October are reported as \$315,549 against \$255,628 in October, 1910, an increase of \$59,921. With operating expenses of \$117,799 against \$92,910, an increase of \$24,889, there is an advance in net earnings of \$35,032 from \$162,718 to \$197,750. Aggregate gross earnings from January 1, are \$2,899,779 against \$2,406,201, an increase of \$493,578, and aggregate net earnings, \$1,822,863 against \$1,535,273, an increase of \$287,-590.

. . . .

Earnings of Montreal Street Railway for the month of October were \$442,393 against \$386,687, an increase of \$55,706 or 14.41 p.c. With operating expenses of \$232,202 against \$205,750, an increase of \$26,452 or 12.86 p.c., net earnings were \$210,191 against \$180,937, an average of \$20,254 or 16.17 p.c. After charges there is a surplus for the month of \$174,494 against \$148,939, an increase of \$25,555 or 17.16 p.c. Expenses last month were 52.43 p.c. of earnings against 53.21 in the previous October.

It is stated in Toronto that satisfactory settlements have been mailed to the stockholders, according to a brought by the liquidator of the Ontario Bank against the directors of that institution to make them assume

THE CHRONICLE.

#### \* \*

The report and accounts of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, Ltd., covering the company's operations for the year ending June **30**, 1911, have been mailed to the stockholders, according to a cablegram received from the London office. The report discloses a total investment in the province of \$25,500,401. The profits for the year were \$1,781,-221. From this amount there has been written off the sum of \$420,700 for renewals, obsolete steam plant and other items of a similar nature. This deduction leaves a net profit of \$1,360,461.

#### \* \* \*

Toronto Railway gross earnings for October amounted to \$415,756, a 9 per cent. increase over last year. Net income amounts to \$210,931, which is 10.3 per cent. up. Gross earnings amount for the year to October 31st to \$3,936,539, which is to per cent. above the corresponding period of 1910, while net amounts to \$1,965,437, or a 13.3 per cent. increase. Gross income for the ten months to October 31st this year is some \$10,000 greater than the gross income for the whole of the year 1909, while the net is \$35,000 greater.

#### \* \* \*

The following official announcement is given out by Dominion Canners, Ltd.:—"At a recent meeting the building committee was authorized to spend \$500,000 to build new factories and extensions and improvemeats to the present plants. The company intends placing itself in a position to manufacture all the canned goods, jams, preserves, catsups, etc., necessary to supply the increased demand of the country. Authority was given to raise the necessary funds by issuing and disposing of additional stock and bonds of the company."

\* \* \*

Ore shipments from the Cobalt camp for the week ending November 25, totalled 322.73 tons, or 11 cars, of which five carried high grade ore. Shipments of ore were as follows:

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\* \* \*

A meeting of Rio shareholders is called for December 8, to consider a by-law increasing the authorized capital of the company from \$40,000,-000 to \$50,000,000. A circular has been issued to shareholders explaining that additional works have had to be undertaken in order to cope with the demand for power. The board consider it advisable, in order to provide for the capital expenditure which will be required to meet the expansion and extension of the business for several years to come, to increase the share capital of the company by \$t0,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 should be issued now.



Apply to the GENERAL AGENTS, MONTREAL or WINNIPEG.

#### WANTED.

For a Life Insurance Company, a gentleman with the necessary experience to act as GENERAL MANAGER. The Company has recently received a Federal licence and presents to a competent man a good opportunity to permanently identify himself with the Company and to direct its policy. Communications will be considered confidential. Address,

> LIFE MANAGER, c/o THE CHRONICLE, P. O. Box 1502,

MONTREAL.

### SITUATION VACANT.

An AMBITIOUS RESOURCEFUL MAN with real estate experience will be paid liberal guarantee to organise sales force in Eastern Canada for sale of a high grade Western proposition. Correspondence strictly confidential.—Address

X. Y. Z.,

c/o THE CHRONICLE, Box 1502, MONTREAL

#### WANTED

**RESIDENT MANAGER** at Toronto for Branch Office of strong Canadian Board Company. Good salary and prospects to right man. Applications strictly confidential. Apply, giving experience and reference, to

FIRE INSURANCE,

Box 1502, THE CHRONICLE, MONTREAL

#### WANTED

#### FIRE MANAGER.

Applications are wanted for the position of RESIDENT MANAGER at Winnipeg, for Branch Office of strong Canadian Board Company.

Applications treated as strictly confidential. Apply, giving experience and reference, to

RESIDENT MANAGER,

Box 1502, THE CHRONICLE, MONTREAL

#### WANTED

SPECIAL AGENT for Ontario for Sound Canadian Company [Tariff]—Reply, giving experience, references and salary expected, to

> Special Agent, Box 1502, THE CHRONICLE, MONTREAL

#### WANTED

SPECIAL AGENT and INSPECTOR for the West, for strong Canadian Board Company, with Branch Office at Winnipeg. Reply, giving experience, references and salary expected, to

> FIRE INSPECTOR, Box 1502, THE CHRONICLE, Montreal.

## DOMINION BOND COMPANY, LIMITED

MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA and LONDON, ENGLAND.

Designs in Municipal, Corporation and Industrial Bonds

MONTREAL OFFICE : Merchants Bank Building.

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21

#### Stock Exchange Notes.

#### Thursday, November 30, 1911.

Montreal Power was the outstanding feature in this week's market and sold up to 185, closing at 1847% on transactions involving 5,861 shares. The buying seems good and the general opinion is that the stock will see higher figures, and 200 is confidentally looked for within a reasonable period. This price is based on the expectation of a dividend increase to 10 per cent. C. P. R. was another strong spot and sold up to 243, closing 21/2 points up with 2421/2 bid, on a turnover of a little over 1,000 shares. Rio and Canada Cement common were the other active stocks in a fairly dull market, and both show fractional gains. The issue of \$900,000 Spanish River preferred stock at par, with a bonus of 20 p.c. common, was made this week and it is understood that the offer was well taken. These securities are traded in in the unlisted department so far but will be listed in the near future. Money still continues tight but it is expected that a turn for the better in this connection will now be seen, and that supplies will be more plenti-ful, with a possibility of somewhat lower rates. Crown Reserve is again selling ex dividend and closed 2.78 x.d. bid equalling a decline of 2 cents. The stock was very inactive and only some 2,000 shares were traded in. Bank of England rate remains at 4 p.c.

#### MONEY AND EXCHANGE RATES.

	To-day	Last week.	A Year Ago	
Call money in Montreal	5-51%	5-51%	51-6%	
" " in Toronto	5-51%	5-51%	54-6%	
" " in New York.	4 %	24%	24%	
" " in London	23-3 %	21-21%	4-44%	
Bank of England rate	4 %	4 %	4 2 %	
Consols	78	7875	7918	
Demand Sterling	91	975	916	
Sixty days' sight Sterling	811	82	81	

#### QUOTATIONS AT CONTINENTAL POINTS.

	This We	ek	Last We	eek	A Year	
	Market	Bank	Market		Market	Bank
Paris	31	34	31	31	28	3
Berlin	43	5	43	5	41	5
Amsterdam	4	4	31	+	34	4
Vienna	41	5	41	5	43	5
Brussels	41	41	41	43	41	5

#### SUMMARY OF WEEK'S SALES AND QUOTATIONS. Closing bid. Closing bid. Net change. Security. Sales. Nov. 23, 1911. to day. Canadian Pacific..... 1,037 240 2423 + " Soo " Common..... 50 Detroit United ..... 836 134 1351 701 X.D. 1504 71 148 96 Halifax Tram. .....

Hamax I fam		89		
Illinois Preferred 25	a		-	
Montreal Street 557	226	225		1,
Quebec Ry	581	591	+	1
Toronto Railway 621	136	136	-	•:
Twin City 115	1051	105		1
Richelien & Ontario 849	121 x.D.	1214 x.D.	+-	2
Can. Cement Com 1,686	274	271	+	
Can. Cement Pfd 685	89	88		1
Dom. Iron Preferred 65	101	1011	+	1
Dom. Iron Bonds \$9,000	934	94	+	. 1
Dom, Steel Corpn1,425	581	561		14
East Can. P. & P 60	50	50		••
Lake of the Woods Com	143	140 x.o.	-	
Mackay Common		861	-	
Mackay Preferred 120			10000	
Maximan Power 20	87	861	_	2
Montreal Power 5,861	1801	1841	++	48
Nova Scotia Steel Com 134	94	941	+	ł
Ogilvie Com 25	131	130	-	1
Ottawa Power	147	145	-	14
Rio Light and Power 1,555	1111	1121	+-	1
Shawinigan 477	118	121	+-	21
Steel Co. of Can. Com 225	324	331	+	1
Can Convert ra 25	37	37	-	
Dom Textile Com	673	68	+	1
Dom. Textile Preferred 47	991	101	+-	14
Doin, Textile I Pretteriourite	56	56		
I Chillions Commonter for the		841		
Penmans Preferred 500 Crown Reserve	2.85	2.78 x.D.	-	2

#### **Bank Statements.** BANK OF ENGLAND.

• 1	Yesterday	Nov. 13, 1911	Dec. 1, 1910
Coin & Bullion Reserve	£37,384,143 27,054,000 51,31 p.e. 26 321,000 12,129,000 43,027,000 14,437,0 °0 28,911,000	£33 896,115 26,~17,000 51,04 p.c. 26,000,000 12,819,000 42,005,000 14,438,000 28,980,000	£ 35,631,472 25,686,000 504 p.c 28,394,000 11,415,000 39,686,000 14,643,568 28,491,000

#### NEW YORK ASSOCIATED BANKS.

1	Nov. 25, 1911	Nov. 18, 1911	Nov. 26, 1910
Loans.	\$1,354,012,000	\$1,384,430,000	\$1,214,416,500
Deposits	1,360,313,000	1,379,433,000	1,187,663,200
Circulation	50,668,000	50,626,000	48,564,200
Specie	272,751,000	2 \$1,061,000	246,360,200
Legal Tenders	74,977,000	75,934,000	68,825,500
Total Reserves	\$347,728,100	\$356.995,000	\$315,185,700
Reserves Reg'd.	340,078 250	344,863,250	296,915.800
Surplus	\$ 7,649,750	12,131,750	\$18,269.900
Ratio of R'serv's	25.6	26,0	26.6

Norr.—These are the average figures and to facilitate comparisons they do not include those of the trust companies recently admitted to the Clearing House.

#### CANADIAN BANK CLEARINGS.

	Week ending	Week ending	Week ending	Week ending
	Nov. 30, 1911	Nov. 23, 1911	Dec. 1, 1910	Dec. 2, 1909
Montreal Toronto	\$41,811,654 37,852,218	\$55,289,286 35,076,608 4,971,116	\$38,924,310 34,048,621 2,982,057	\$16,967,788 31,023,968 3,655,897

#### **Traffic Returns.**

C	ANADIAN P	ACIFIC RAIL	WAY.	
March data	1909	1910.	1911.	Increase
Year to date. Oct. 31 ‡6	1000.	00 797 000	497 398 000	6,611,000
Oct. 31 ; 6	5,906.000 4	1910.	1911.	Increase
Week ending	1909.		2,493,000	226,000
	,113,000	2,267,000		378,000
	,130,000	2,108,000	2,486,000	
" 21 1	,993,000	2,106,000	2,226,000	120,000
	GRAND TI	UNK RAILW	AY.	
	1909.	1910.	1911.	Increase
Year to date.	1909.		\$40,139,256	\$3,590,090
Oct. 31 \$3:	,588,891 \$		1911.	Increase
Week e7nding	1909.	1910.	956,818	54.394
Nov. 7	902,197	902,420		60,220
" 14	924;271	899,760	959,980	
6 91	885,456	910,786	951,384	40,598
Cas	ADIAN NO	RTHERN RA	ILWAY.	
	1909.	1910.	1911.	Increase
Year to date.	0 115 800 9	\$11,257,600	\$13,654,500	\$2,396,900
		1910.	1911.	Increase
Week ending	1909.	357,200	526,000	168,800
Nov. 7	340,300		504,000	124,100
. 14	369,800	379.900		39,900
** 21	357,900	363,100	403,000	30,000
Twin	CITY RAP		COMPANY.	
Year to date.	1909.	1910.	1911.	Increase
Oct. 31		\$6,198,855	\$6,428,918	\$230,066
Oct. 31	1909	1910	1911	Increase
Week ending.			147,401	2,367
Nov. 7	134,566	143,518	143,019	Dec. 499
" 14	129,301		147,910	5,172
** 21	137,196	142,768		.,
HALI	AX ELECTI	RIC TRAMWA		
	Raily	vay Receipt		1
Week ending.	1909.	1910.	1911.	Increase
Nov. 7	3.322	3,816	4,285	469
	3 155	3,642	3,880	238
	3,457		4,147	680
* 21	5,451	ECTRIC RAIL		
	AVANA EL	LOLO	1911.	Increase
Week ending		1910.	49,705	6,129
Nov. 5		43,576		4,568
" 12		44,033	48,601	3,531
" 19		42,737	46,268	
		41,954	41.430	Dec. 524
	CLUTH SU	PERIOR TRA	CTION CO.	
	1909.	1910.	1911.	Increase
	19,701	20,795	21,468	673
Nov. 7		20,627	20,855	228
	18,952	20,995	21,937	942
" 21	19,802	20,000		
		UNITED RA	1911.	Increase
Week ending	1909.			
Oct. 7	151,9			
" 14	154,32	6 171,85		
	146,91	3 172,81		
	213,25		3 260,66	4 17,026
" 31	210,20			

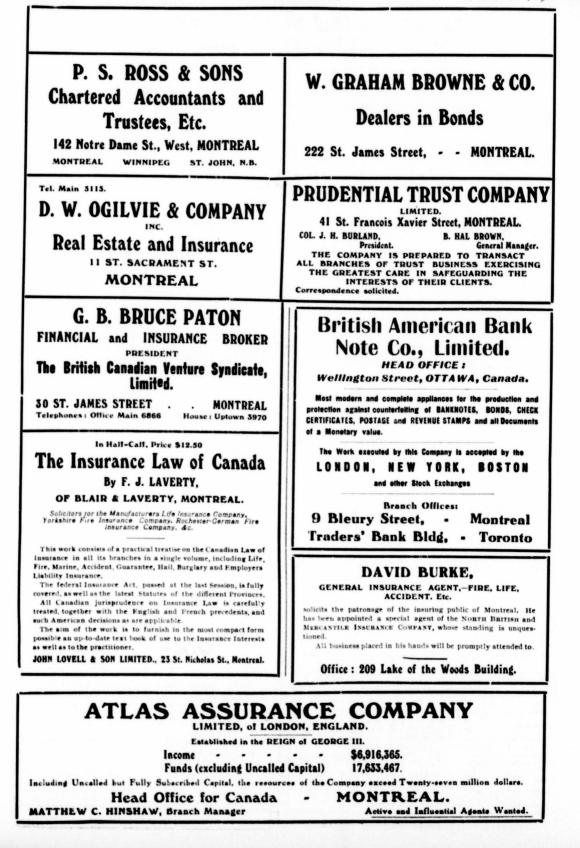
748	THE CH	RONICLE. DECEMBER 1,
	<b>S</b> тоск	BROKERS
Est. STOCI Members Mor	LD BROS. Ablished 1869 K BROKERS treal Stock Exchange . Peter Street. F. F. ARCHBALD.	BURNETT & CO. Established 1868 STOCK BROKER Mombors Montroal Stock Exchange 12 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal DIRECT WIRE TO NEW YORK, TORONTO AND OTTAWA G. H. Smithers J. J. M. Pangman G. W. S. Henderson
Stock and	SLEY & CO. Bond Brokers treal Stock Exchange Street West, MONTREAL Orders Executed in all Markets	RODOLPHE FORGET Member Montreal Stock Exchange Stocks and Bonds Montreal Office: Paris Office: 83 Notre Dame West. 60 rue de Provence.
Members Mon Stocks 9 St. Sac	LL BROTHERS treal Stock Exchange and Bonds trament Street, DNTREAL.	GREENSHIELDS & CO. Members Montreal Stock Exchange 18 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, MONTREAL 39-41 NEW BROAD ST., LONDON, E.C. Analysee of Montreal Stocks mailed on request
Mombore Mo STOCI	JDET & CO. ntreal Stock Exchange K BROKERS cois Xavier Street MONTREAL	E. G. SHEPHERD S. A. RICHARDSO SHEPHERD & CO. Members Montreal Stock Exchange Orders Executed on all Market 82 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., Tclephone : MAIN 3602. MONTREAL
Members Mo STOCE 40 Hospital	Bell Tel. Main 2569, 6947 LSON & CO. Intreal Stock Exchange K BROKERS Street, Montreal Street, Correspondents.	BRUNEAU & DUPUIS Mombore Montreal Stock Exchange 4 Hospital Street, : : : MONTREAL. 123 St. Peter Street, : : : QUEBEC. A. B. DUPUIS. A. BRUNEAU.
Members Mon STOCK & B	RRELL & CO. htreal Stock Exchange OND BROKERS hcois Xavier St. MONTREAL	J. PITBLADO R. C. HOLDEN J. PITBLADO R. C. HOLDEN J. PITBLADO & CO. Membere Montreal Stock Exchange Orders Executed in all Principal Financial Centres Lake of the Woods Building 10 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL

#### THE CHRONICLE.

BANK STOCKS.	Closing prices or Last sale.	Par value of one share.	Return per cent. on investment at present prices.		Capital subscribed	Capital paid up	Rest Fund	Per cent'ge of Rest to paid up Capital	When Dividend payable.
British North America Janadian Bank of Commerce XD XR Jominion	Asked. Bid. 145 2091 208 227	\$ 243 50 100	Per Cent. 4 82 4 77 5 28 4 91	Per cent. 7 10 12 9	<b>4</b> ,866,666 11,683,600 4,740,200 <b>3,000,00</b> 0	\$ 4, %66,666 11,486,920 4,629,476 3,000,000	2,652.333 9,189,536 5,629,476 2,250,000	121.60	April, October. March, June, Sept., Dec. Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October
Isstern Townships	167		5 88	11 9 6 12	2,745.900 2,500.000 1,365.900 6.000.000	2,743,400 2,500,000 1,272,599 5,970,034	3,064,677 2,500,000 425,000 5,970,934	111.73 100,00 33.40	March, June, Sept., Dec. March, June, Sept., Dec. March, June, Sept., Dec. Feb., May, August, Nov.
nome nama of Ganada nternationale derehants Bank of Canada XI detropolitan Bank Moleons. Montreal	1981 2051 205 250 248	100 100 100 100 100 100 100	5 05 5 36 4 00 5 64 4 90	10 10 11 10 7 13	. 10,000,000 <b>6,000,000</b> <b>1,000,000</b> <b>4,000,000</b> <b>14,911,300</b> <b>2,000,000</b> <b>907,930</b>	1,0,6,940 6,900,000 1,000,000 4,000,000 14,887,570 2,000,000	4.900,000 1.250,000 4.630,000 15,000,000 1,310,000 1,618,820	125         00           115         00           115         00           100,80         65.00	March, June, Sept., Dec. Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October March, June, Sept., Dec. Feb., May, August, Nov. Jan., April, July, October
Northern Crown Bank Nova Scotla	280	100 100 100	5 00 5 23 5 16	6 14 11 5 7	2,207,500 4,000,000 3,500,000 1,000,000 2,500,000	2,207,500 3,909,740 3,590,000 1,000,000	150,000 7,183,63 3,960,00 425,00 1,250,00	6.80 1 183.14 0 111.43 0 42.50	January, July, Jan., April, July, October March, June, Sept., Dec. Jan., April, July, October March, June, Sept., Dec.
Q (obec A Royal Standard	239 23	83 100 50 100	5 02	12 12 5	6.200,000 2,000,000 1,03,610 4,646,50	6,200,000 2,000,000 968,534	7,000,00 2,500,00 281,61	0 111.29 0 125.00 6 29.08	Jan., April, July, October Feb., May, Aug. November Feb., May, August, Nov. March, June, Sept., Dec.
Traders X Union Bank of Canada X Vancouver Weyburn Security Miscuta Neutra Strocks.	14	3 100 - 100 - 100	5 59	8	4,357.50 4,781.99 1,041,90	0 4,354,500 6 4,762,410 6 20,505	2,300,0 2,781,2	0 50.52 58.40	
Amal. Andeston Com do Pret	10 143 14	100 100 112 100	5 51	8	1,875.00	0 1,875,90 0 12,500,00 0 2,999,40			Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October
do Pref B. C. Packers Assn "A" do "B" pref. do Com Canadian Pacific.	. 98	100 03 100 04 100 04 100 04 100 100	7 14 7 -6	170	635,0 522,5 1,511,4	0 635.00 10 522,50 00 1,511,40	0 0		Cumulative. do March, June, Sept., Dee.
Canadian Car Com	D 65 103}	10 10 10 10	0 12 30 0 6 76 0	877	3,500,0 5,000,0 5,640,0 13,500,0	00 5,000 00 00 5,392,73 00 13,500,0	0 0 16 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October
Do, Pfl Oan, Con, Rubber Com, do Pref Canadian Converters. Crown Reserve Detroit United Ry Dominiou Coal Preferred	55ģ	881 10 88 10 37 10 78 10	0 4 54 0		10,560,0 2,802,4 1,972,8 1,733,5 1,999,9 12,590,0	40 2,802.44 60 1.972.8 00 1.758.0 57 1,999.9	in i0 i0 i57 i		Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October Monthly.
Detroit United Ry Dominton Coal Preferred Dominton Textile Co. Com do Pfd. Dom, Iron & Steel Pfd.	68 102 1	10 10 67 1 10 100 10	6 25	5	3,000,0 5,000,0 1,859,0 5,000,0	000 3,000,0 000 5,000,0 130 1,859.0 000 5,000,0	NO		Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October
Dominion Steel Corpn. Duinth Superior Traction Halitax Tranway Co Haraua Electric ity Com do Preferred	115	150 10 95 1	00 7 01 00 5 16 00 3 92	8	34,598,4 3,500,4 1,400,4 7,463 5,000,4	000 3,500,0 000 1,400,0 703 7,463,7 000 5,000,0	10 00 03 00		Jan, April, July, October Jan, April, July, October Initial Div. Jan, April, July, October Jan, April, July, October
Illinois Trac. Pfd Kaministiquia Power Laurentide Paper Com	90 110	89 1 138 1	00 6 66 00 4 28 00		2,000, 2,795, 894	000 2,000 ( 600 2,7-5 ( 400 894.)	00 00 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		Feb., May, August, Nov February, August, Jan., April, July, October Apr., Oct. (\$10 B'nuscet '09)
Lake of the Woods Mill, Co Com do do Pfd Mackay Companies Com do Pfd	x0		00	5	1,500, 41,389,	000 1,500, 400 41,380, 000 59,000,		••••	Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October
Mezican Light & Power Co do do Pfd. Minn. St. Paul & S.S.M. Com do Pfd. Montreal Cotton Co.	136	1343	100 5 13 100 5 13 100 5 19		2,400 20,832 7 10,416 8 3,000	000 2,400, 000 16,800, 000 8,400, 000 3,000,	000 ····· 000 ····· 000 ·····		April, October. April, October. March, June, Sept. Dec.
Montreal Light, Ht. & Pwr. Co Montreal Steel Works,Com do do Pfd Montrea, Street Railway Montreal Telegraph	2251		100 4 3 100 100 4 4 40 5 3	. 1 3 1		.000 700. 1,000 800. 10,000 10,000	000 000 000 000 000 		January, July. Jan., April, July, October Feb., May, August, Nov. Jan., April, July, October
Northern Ohio Traction Co N.Scotla Steel & Coal Co. Com do Pfd Ogilvie Flour Mills Com do Pfd	XD 95	94 139	100 3 7 100 6 3 100 100 100 6 0	1	8 2.50	0.000 8.000 0.000 1.030 0.000 2.500			March, September. March, June, Sept., Dec.
60 Prd Penman's Ltd. Com do Pref Quebec Ry. I., & ' Richelleu & Ont. Nav. Co	XD 123	56 841 593 121	100 6 5 100 6 5 100 6 5	97 77 70	4 2,15 6 1,07 9,50 8 3,1	2,150 5,000 1,078 0,000 9,100 2,000 3,133	600 000 000		Feb. May, August, Nov. Feb. May, August, Nov. March, June, Sept., Dec.
Rio de Janiero. Sha vinighan Water & PowerCo. Sao Paulo T.L. & P Toledo Rys & Light Co.		112 121	100 3 / 100 4 / 101	2 22	4 31,62 6 8,50 10 10.00 13,87	5,000 37,63 0,000 8,540 0,000 10,000 5,000 13,877	000		Jan., April, July, Octobe
Tri-City Pfd. Twin City Rapid Transit Co West India Electric	137		100 5 1 100 5 1 100 5 1 100 5 1	66 56	6 2.82 6 20.10 6 80	5,2% 2,82% n 0% 20,10% n,000 80% 0,000 1,00%	5,200 5,000 5,000 5,000 5,000		Feb., May. August, Nov Jan., April, July October May, November,

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DECEMBER I, 1911



#### DECEMBER I, 1911

#### THE CHRONICLE.

#### STOCK AND BOND LIST, Continued

BONDS.		ing	Rate p.c.of Int- erest	A mount outstanding.	When Interest due,	Where Interest payable.	Date of Maturity.	REMARKS
	Asked	Bid .	per an- num	C. LOTING.				
Bell Telephone Co			56	\$3,649.000 3,500,900	lst Oct. 1st Apl. 1st June 1st Dec.	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl.	April 1st, 1925 Dec. 1st, 1939	Red at 110 aft. Nov.'19 or in pt. aft. Nov.'11
Can. Converters Can. Con. Rubber Co		85 97	6 61	474,00 2,579,600	lst June 1st Dec. 1st Apl. 1st Oct.		Dec 1st, 1926 Oct. 1st, 1946	Redeemable at 110 after Oct. 1st, 1911
Can. Colored Cotton Co Can. Cement Co Dominion Coal Co	1.	994 100 974	61	5 000 000	2nd Apl. 2nd Oct 1st Apl. 1st Oct 1st May 1st Nov		April 2nd, 1912 Oct. 21st, 1929 April 1st, 1940	Redeemable at 110 Redeemable at 105 and Int.after May 1st, 1910
Dom. Iron & Steel Co Dom. Tex. Sers. "A"		94 95	5	7,332,000 758,500	1 st Jan. 1st July 1 March 1 Sept	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl. Royal Trust Co., Mtl	. March 1st, 1920	Redeemable at 110 and Interest
" "В" " "С"		102 96		1,000,000			"	Redeemable at par after 5 years Redeemable at 105 and Interest.
Havana Electric Railway Halifax Tram.	103			600 00	l lst Feb. 1st Aug	52 Broadway, N.Y y Bk. of Montreal, Mtl L. Royal Trust, Mtl	. Feb. 1st, 1952 Jan. 1st, 1916 Sept. 1st, 1916	Kedeemable at 105
Keewatin Mill Co Lake of the Woods Mill C Laurentide Paper Co	• •		6	1,000,00	0 1st June 1st De	c. Merchants Bank Canada, Montreal y. Bk. of Montreal, Mt	f June 1st, 192	3
Mexican Electric L. Co. Mex. L't & Power Co Montreal L. & Pow. Co	. 86	1 84 85		5,778,60	00 lst Jan. 1st Ju 00 lst Feb. lst. Au 00 lst Jan. 1st Ju	g.	July 1st, 193 Feb. 1st, 193 Jan. 1st, 193	3
Montreal Street Ry. Co. Ogilvie F'our Mills Co				5 1,750 0		c. Bk. of Montreal, M		32 Redeemable at 105 at Interest
Penmans	9	51.	.   .			w. Bk. of M., Mtl. & I		aner 101. 1, 10
Price Bros. Quebec Ry. L. & P. Co Rio Janeiro.	8		07	4.866.5	66 1st June 1st De	ec. ec. ly. C. B. of C. Lond	Jan. 1st, 19	29
Sao Paulo Toronto & York Radial.				5 1,620,0	00 1 July	ec. Nat. Trust Co., T an. B. of M., Tor. & N oct Bk. of Montreal, M	or. June 1st, 19 Y. Feb. 1st, 19	27
Winnipeg Electric West India Electric			:	5 <b>1 4,000,0</b> 5 600,0	000 2 Jan. 2nd J 000 1st Jan. 1st J	aly		28

## MONTREAL PARK & ISLAND RAILWAY COMPANY

LACHINE—From Post Office, 20 min. service; 5.40 a.m. to midnight. From Lachine. - 20 min. service; 5.10 a.m. to 12.45 midnight.

SAULT-AU-RECOLLET & ST. VINCENT DE PAUL. - 20 min service; St. Denis Street, from 5.00 s.m., and from St. Vincent from 5.30 s.m.; 30 min. service from 9.30 s.m. to 4.00 p.m.; 20 min. service, 4.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.; 30 min. service, 8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Last car from St. Vincent de Paul at 12.00 p.m.; from Sault-su-Recollet at 1.00 s.m.; from St. Denis Street at 12.40 midnight.

MOUNTAIN.—From Mount Royal Avenue, 20 min service; 5.40 a.m. to 11.40 p.m. From Victoria Avenue, Westmount, 20 min. service; 5.00 a.m. to 11.50 p.m.

CARTIERVILLE.--40 min. direct service from Mount Royal and Park Avenue Station. 5-40 a.m. to 11.40 p.m. From Cartierville, 5.40 a.m. to 11.40 p.m.; 40 min. from Victoria Avenue with change at Snowdon from 5.50 a.m. to 11.50 p.m.

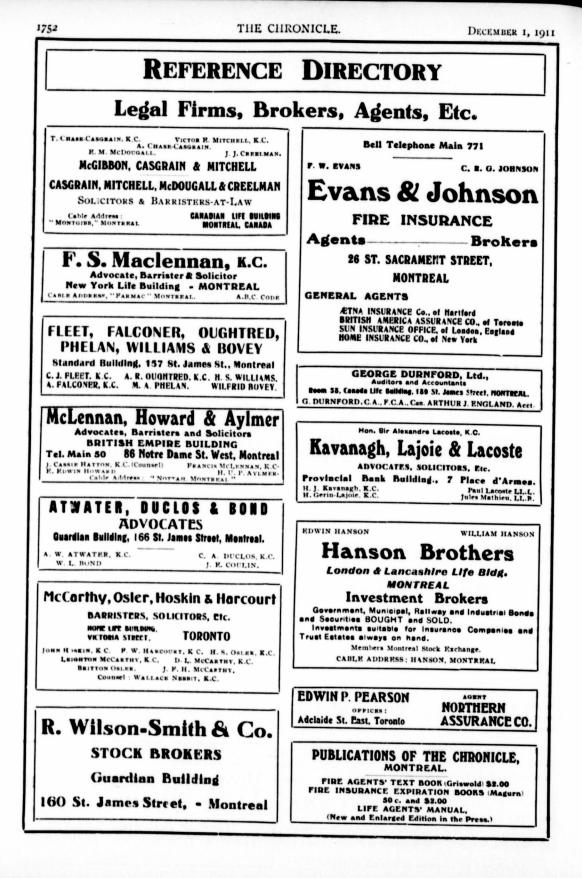
Subject to change without notice.

#### German American Insurance Company New York STATEMENT MAX 1911 \$2.000.000 RESERVE FOR ALL OTHER LIABILITES 9.802.074 NET SURPLUS 8.447,668 20,249.742 AGENTS WANTED

Inert

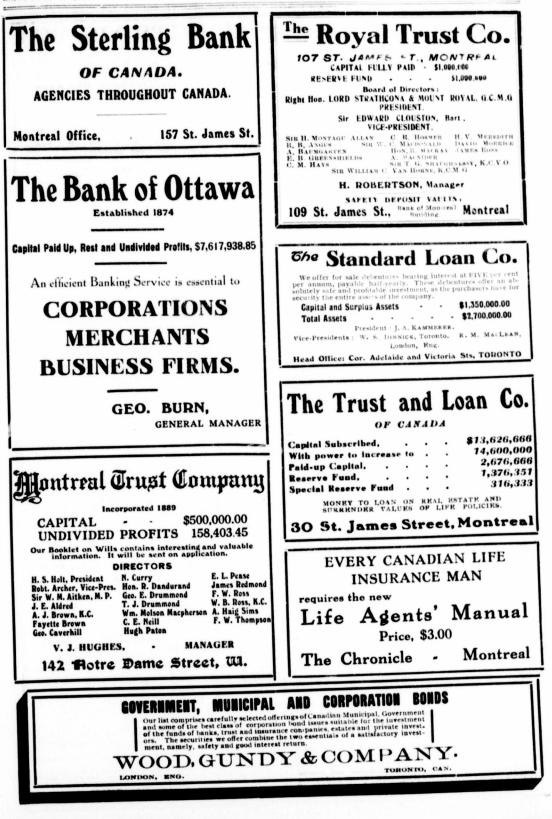
Apply to THOS. C. MOORE, Supt. of Agencies 16 Wellington Street, East, Toronto, Ontario





DECEMBER I, 1911

THE CHRONICLE.



1754

The Chronicle

DECEMBER I, IGII



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