

The Chronicle



Banking, Insurance and Finance

ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1881

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

Vol. XXXVI. No. 38.

MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 10, 1916.

Single Copy 10c.
Annual Subscription \$5.00

UNWISE WESTERN LEGISLATION.

The war period has unfortunately been prolific, particularly in the Western provinces, in hasty legislation calculated to prejudice capital. The Dominion Government itself has shown considerable lack of wisdom in this connection, as witness the Seed Grain legislation. In view also of the close connection between politics and real estate speculation in the West at the time that war broke out, the fact that legislation was readily passed to relieve not over-scrupulous speculators, at the expense of *bona fide* investors, if humiliating, is scarcely surprising. In recent months, as the damaging character of this legislation has become obvious, steps have been taken to rectify it. Provincial moratoria legislation has been amended, and there seems a fair prospect of a new order of affairs in regard to Seed Grain liens. That much remains to be done, however, before the injurious effects of this hasty legislation have been swept away is shown by the petition now being circulated throughout Alberta, by the Mortgage Loan Association of Alberta, asking for the repeal in its present form of legislation known as the Volunteers' and Reservists' Relief Act.

* * *

This Act was originally passed with the ostensible object of relieving those joining up for overseas service from the danger of having their property sold or foreclosed upon in their absence. It sounds like comic opera, but is sober fact that the Act, as judicially interpreted, extends like protection to those who join up in the active Militia for home service only and have no more idea of going overseas than of going to the moon. All that an impecunious real estate speculator in Alberta has to do these days is to join up with the Militia. Ornamenting the King's uniform, he can snap his fingers at his creditors, who are simply helpless in the matter of enforcement of their claims. The Mortgage Association complains that insolvent persons, mortgagors and other citizens are joining home battalions or units with the sole object of taking advantage of protection intended for the *bona fide* soldier. No wonder; to be able to escape one's creditors at the trifling inconvenience of an hour's perfunctory drill a week must be something

like a godsend to the broken-down speculator in real estate.

* * *

All this resembles Gilbert and Sullivan, but is plain matter of fact in Alberta to-day. The Act prohibits sale or foreclosure proceedings, not only where the mortgagor is a *bona fide* soldier, but also when a second, third, fourth and subsequent transferee or judgment creditor has joined a home unit. The mortgagee or vendor cannot collect from any parties personally liable when a volunteer or reservist appears to be in any way interested. The decision of the Chief Justice of Alberta in the recent case of the Canada Life vs. Dickson shows that the right reserved mortgagees under one section of the Act to take possession and collect rents and generally protect the security cannot be taken advantage of by reason of the wording of another section. Very naturally this extraordinary state of affairs is reacting most prejudicially upon the business of the province as a whole. Circulation of money is restricted when anyone can avoid payment of his debts by joining up with a Militia unit; equities for *bona fide* soldiers and their dependants are being frittered away through the accumulation of interest and other charges, and the delay in clearing titles and getting properties occupied and productive. Capital, which is not accustomed to look at business matters with comic opera spectacles, is chary of committing itself further in a province where debtors' obligations are regarded so lightly by the law, and the lender is deprived of all his rights at common law by a complacent legislature. The Mortgage Loan Association is asking that the Act be repealed so as to protect and not injure the interests of *bona fide* soldiers. This is certainly the least that can be done if Alberta in the future desires to obtain a regular supply of capital for development purposes. Much capital has already been placed there. Insurance companies' investments alone amount to nearly \$30,000,000 and other institutional investors have been responsible for very large amounts also loaned in the province. The marvellous thing is that any Government or legislature in Canada in its five senses should have passed a piece of legislation so calculated to bring the province passing it into disrepute among lenders, upon whom it is dependent for its development.

BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817

Capital Paid up, \$16,000,000 Reserve Fund, \$16,000,000 Undivided Profits, \$1,321,193
 Total Assets - - - \$390,421,701

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, BART., *President.*

R. B. Angus, Esq. E. B. Greenshields, Esq. Sir William Macdonald
 Hon. Robt. Mackay Lord Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O. C. R. Hosmer, Esq.
 A. Baumgarten, Esq. C. B. Gordon, Esq. H. R. Drummond, Esq.
 D. Forbes Angus, Esq. William McMaster, Esq.

Head Office: MONTREAL

General Manager—Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D.

Assistant General Manager—A. D. Braithwaite.

BRANCHES OF THE BANK LOCATED IN ALL IMPORTANT CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE DOMINION.

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

Collections at all points throughout the world undertaken at favourable rates.

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

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

PRINCIPAL BRANCHES OUTSIDE OF CANADA:

LONDON, Eng.
 47 Threadneedle St., E.C.
 G. C. CASSELS, Manager.
 Sub-Agency—9 Waterloo Place,
 Pall Mall, S.W.

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

CHICAGO: 108 South La Salle Street.

SPOKANE, Washington.

NEWFOUNDLAND: St. John's, Curling and Grand Falls.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

ESTABLISHED 1867. Head Office: TORONTO

Paid-up Capital - \$15,000,000
 Rest - - - 13,500,000

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

JOHN AIRD, General Manager.

H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager.

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

Alberta - - - 51	Ontario - - - 88
British Columbia - 42	Prince Edward Island 5
Manitoba - - - 23	Quebec - - - 81
New Brunswick - - 4	Saskatchewan - - 59
Nova Scotia - - - 13	Yukon Territory - 2

Branches and Agencies of the Bank outside Canada:

Newfoundland—St. John's.

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

Great Britain—London. Mexico—Mexico City.

Collections effected promptly and at
 Reasonable Rates.

The Molsons Bank

Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1855

Paid Up Capital - \$4,000,000
 Reserve Fund - 4,800,000

HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL

COLLECTIONS

Collections made through this Bank in all parts of the Dominion, and in every part of the civilized world through our Agents and Correspondents, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange.

Commercial Letters of Credit and Travellers' Circular Letters issued, available in all parts of the world.

Edward C. Pratt - - - General Manager.

The Chronicle

Banking, Insurance and Finance

ESTABLISHED 1881.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

F. WILSON-SMITH,
Proprietor.

ARTHUR H. ROWLAND,
Editor.

Office:

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

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1916

THE SEPTEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

The resources of the banks continue to show large increases. In September, demand deposits advanced further nearly eleven million dollars to \$454,148,049, at which figure they are \$94,832,769 higher than at the corresponding date a year ago. Notice deposits, which crossed the \$800 million mark in August, went on further in September to \$816,374,171, a gain of \$9,599,484 during the month and of \$123,034,320 during the year. Altogether, deposits by the Canadian public with the banks increased during September by \$20,430,258, the gain for the year being \$217,867,089.

But for the issue of the War Loan it is probable that deposits of the public with the banks during September would have shown an even larger increase. The growth during the month in Dominion Government balances from \$11,149,230 to \$24,300,152 apparently reflects in part the payments made on subscription to the Loan. Aside from these increases in Canadian deposits, there was also during September a substantial increase in the banks' foreign deposits, bringing these up to \$149,744,985, a growth of nearly nine millions during the month and of \$21,473,214 for the year.

EXPANSION IN CIRCULATION.

A record September increase in circulation of \$12,628,948 is reported, bringing circulation up to the high figure of \$135,285,031—nearly \$30 millions higher than the end of September level in 1915. In connection with this indication of high prices and active trade should be noted the steady growth in recent months in the amount of Government notes also in the public's hands. At the end of February, 1916, the amount of Dominion notes outstanding was \$179,523,000, of which the banks held \$153,431,000, so that the amount in the hands of the public was about \$26,000,000. By the end of September, the amount of Dominion notes out-

standing had decreased slightly to \$174,302,000 and the amount held by the banks to \$134,433,652. The amount of Dominion notes in the hands of the public was thus increased to about \$40 millions. Taking bank notes and Dominion notes together, the amount of note currency in the hands of the public at September 30th was over \$175 millions.

ENLARGEMENT OF LOANS.

The banks' loan accounts show the increases common to the crop-moving season, but it is significant that the banks' current loans and discounts remain very considerably below their 1915 level. These loans are reported at September 30th as \$752,545,756, a growth of \$12,607,243 for the month. At this level, however, they are still over \$18½ millions below the level of September, 1915. Canadian call loans show a slight increase for the month of \$1,794,635. Foreign call loans are also slightly higher at \$173,877,586, an advance of \$2,497,233 during the month. Total call and short loans at \$262,023,437 show a growth during the year of \$55,336,139, and the year's decline in Canadian current loans and discounts has been more than offset by a simultaneous rise in foreign loans and discounts which at the end of September were reported as \$69,949,215, a growth of \$3,392,844 during the month and of \$20,801,338 for the year.

FOREIGN BALANCES HIGHER.

The banks continue to increase steadily their foreign balances, reflecting the active condition of the Canadian export trade. At the end of September, these aggregated over \$98 millions, an advance for the month of \$8,300,000 and for the year of over \$38 millions. The banks' holdings of securities also continued to show very substantial increase in September, their total of \$269,429,326 showing a gain of \$15,772,265 for the month and of no less than \$144,280,906 for the year.

The banks' reserve position is not affected appreciably by the September increase in the banks' loans. Against circulation and deposits of all kinds, immediately available reserves of specie and Dominion note holdings, deposits in the Central Gold Reserve and to secure the note issues, net bank balances abroad and foreign call loans were in a proportion at the end of September of 30.4 per cent. The end of August proportion was 30.6 per cent.

THE BUSINESS PROFITS TAX.

The first payment of the Business Profits Tax imposed by the last Budget was due on November 1st. The total number of contributors under this taxation is approximately 2,500, and it is anticipated that the proceeds of the tax this fiscal year will probably run about \$10,000,000. According to Ottawa advices, there is every indication that the \$25,000,000 of revenue estimated by the Finance Minister for the three years' operation of the tax will be fully realized.

The Bank of British North America

Established in 1836. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840

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

Head Office:

5 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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

COURT OF DIRECTORS

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

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

Advisory Committee in Montreal:

SIR HERBERT B. AMES, M.P.
W. R. MILLER. W. R. MACINNES.

H. B. MACKENZIE, General Manager

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

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

Agents and Correspondents in every part of the world.

Collections Made at Lowest Rates.

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

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

G. B. GERRARD, Manager,
MONTREAL BRANCH

The Merchants' Bank of Canada

Head Office - MONTREAL

Capital Paid-up - - - - - \$7,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits - 7,250,984

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., President
K. W. BLACKWELL, Vice-President
THOS. LONG C. C. BALLANTYNE G. L. CAINS
ALEX. BARNET F. HOWARD WILSON A. B. EVANS
F. ORR LEWIS A. J. DAWES E. F. HEBDEN
ANDREW A. ALLAN F. ROBERTSON
E. F. HEBDEN, Managing Director
D. C. MACAROW, General Manager
T. E. MERRETT, Superintendent of Branches and Chief Inspector

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

206 BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA

Extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

Deposits received and Interest allowed at best current rates

New York Agency: 63 and 65 WALL ST.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Head Office, - Toronto

Capital Paid Up - - - \$7,000,000
Reserve Fund - - - - \$7,000,000

PELEG HOWLAND,
President

E. HAY,
General Manager



Drafts, Money Orders and Letters of Credit issued available throughout the World.

Dealers in Government and Municipal Securities. Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange. Savings Departments at all Branches.

Interest Credited Half-yearly at Current Rates. General Banking Business Transacted.

126 BRANCHES IN CANADA

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE BANK STATEMENT, SEPTEMBER, 1916.

(Compiled by The Chronicle.)

Table with 7 columns: Assets, Sep. 30, 1916, Aug. 31, 1916, Sep. 30, 1915, Month's Movement, 1916, Month's Movement, 1915, Year's Movement. Rows include Specie, Dominion Notes, Deposit in Central Gold Reserve, Notes of other Banks, Cheques on other Banks, Deposits with and balances due other Banks in Canada, Due from Banks, etc., in U.K., Due from Banks, etc., elsewhere, Dom. and Prov. Securities, Rlwy. & other Bonds & Stocks, Total Securities held, Call Loans in Canada, Call Loans outside Canada, Total Call and Short Loans, Current Loans and Discounts in Canada, Current Loans and Discounts outside, Total Current Loans & Discounts, Loans to Dominion Government, Loans to Provincial Governments, Loans to Cities, Towns, etc., Bank Premises, TOTAL ASSETS, Liabilities, Notes in Circulation, Due to Dominion Government, Due to Provincial Governments, Deposits in Canada, payable on demand, Deposits in Canada, payable after notice, Total Deposits of Public in Can., Deposits elsewhere than in Canada, Total deposits, other than Govt., Deposits & Bal., other Can. Bks., Due to Bks. & Correspts. in U.K., Due to Banks & Correspts. elsewhere, Due to Imperial Government, TOTAL LIABILITIES, Capital, etc., Reserve Fund, Loans to Directors & their firms, Greatest Circulation in Month.

CANADA'S TRADE.

Canadian exports of domestic products in September were \$90,285,181, a gain over September, 1915, of \$4,155,446. For the six months of the fiscal year ending with September, these exports were \$536,721,514 compared with \$246,392,148 in the corresponding period of 1915.

Excluding coin and bullion, the September imports amounted to \$68,796,262 compared with \$38,030,320 in September of last year. In the six-month period the imports have reached a total of \$390,995,243, an increase of \$177,402,724.

The export expansion is found chiefly under the heads of agriculture and manufactures. The increase under the former was from \$11,139,935 in September, 1915, to \$25,164,034. Exports of manufactures in September increased from \$9,244,974 to \$37,801,177. In the six-month period these exports were, agriculture \$206,141,326, a gain of \$146,794,343, and manufactures \$190,823,240, a gain of \$119,346,421. Exports of forest and fishery products declined slightly during September.

Mr. Alex. Lawson, manager and secretary of the Gresham Life Assurance Society, has left London on a visit to Canada and is expected in Montreal early next week.

Mr. D. J. Scott has been appointed Manitoba manager of the Sun Life of Canada in succession to Mr. W. D. McCallum who is to go to Shanghai as manager for China.

Congratulations have been extended this week to Mr. T. L. Morrisey, manager for Canada of the Union Assurance Society on the announcement of the marriage in London, England, of his son, Major T. Sydney Morrisey, D. S. C., to Miss Beatrice Coristine, younger daughter of the late Mr. James Coristine, of Montreal. Major Morrisey, who went over with the First Canadian Contingent and now holds a staff appointment, has made a notable record of service at the Front, and on this occasion he has the warmest good wishes of many friends for continued success.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1863

Capital Paid up \$11,820,000 Reserves \$15,256,000
Assets \$235,000,000

HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL.

325 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

28 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic and Costa Rica

BRITISH WEST INDIES

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

LONDON, Eng.
Pinces St., E. C.

NEW YORK,
Cor. William & Cedar Sts.

SAVINGS
DEPARTMENT

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

The DOMINION BANK

Head Office: TORONTO

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

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager

The LONDON ENGLAND BRANCH
of THE DOMINION BANK

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

THE BANK OF TORONTO

DIVIDEND No. 140

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Two and Three-quarters per cent. for the current quarter, being at the rate of Eleven per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up capital stock of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after the 1st day of December next, to Shareholders of record at the close of Business on the 14th day of November next.

By Order of the Board,

THOS. F. HOW,

General Manager.

THE BANK OF TORONTO, TORONTO,
October 25th, 1916.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

INCORPORATED 1832.

CAPITAL \$6,500,000.00
RESERVE FUND 12,000,000.00
TOTAL ASSETS over 100,000,000.00

Head Office - - - HALIFAX, N.S.
JOHN Y. PAYZANT, President.

Gen'l Manager's Office, TORONTO, ONT.
H. A. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

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

BOSTON CHICAGO NEW YORK

The Bank of Ottawa

Established 1874

Head Office - - - OTTAWA, Canada

Paid-up Capital - - - \$4,000,000
Ret and Undivided Profits - 4,996,504
Total Assets, over - - - 55,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

HON. GEORGE BRYSON, President.
JOHN B. FRASER, Vice-President.

SIR HENRY N. BATE, ALEXANDER MACLAREN
RUSSELL BLACKBURN, DENIS MURPHY,
SIR HENRY K. EGAN, HON. SIR GEORGE H. PEARLY
E. C. WHITNEY.

GEORGE BURN, D. M. FINNIE,
General Manager. Assistant General Manager
W. DUTHIE, Chief Inspector.

HOME BANK OF CANADA
ORIGINAL CHARTER
1854

NOTICE OF QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of Five per Cent (5 p.c.) PER ANNUM upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the THREE MONTHS ending the 30th November, 1916 and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Friday, the 1st of December, 1916. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of November, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

J. COOPER MASON,

Toronto, 25th October, 1916. Acting General Manager.

THE MOLSONS BANK REPORT.

Interest annually attaches to the report of the Molsons Bank, not only as that of a conservatively managed institution, but on account of its priority in the series of bank reports which make their appearance towards the end of the year. From the latter point of view, the Molsons' report is this year of a highly re-assuring and satisfactory character. Its outstanding features are a very large increase in the amount of liquid assets held—an increase about equal to the year's growth in deposits—together with an advance in profits which, while of moderate dimensions, serves as an indication of a satisfactory recrudescence of earning power on the part of the banks generally. The results achieved by the Molsons Bank during the year ended September 30th reflect high credit upon Mr. E. C. Pratt, its general manager, and his staff, who have had times of considerable anxiety during the war period.

THE YEAR'S FIGURES.

Following are the leading items of the newly issued balance sheet and that of the previous year:—

	Sep. 30, 1916.	Sep. 30, 1915.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital paid up.....	\$ 4,000,000	\$ 4,000,000
Reserve Fund.....	4,800,000	4,800,000
Circulation.....	4,804,730	3,519,155
Deposits not bearing interest.....	6,456,088	5,040,011
Deposits bearing interest.....	39,288,335	33,781,359
Liabilities to public.....	51,104,158	43,037,456
ASSETS.		
Specie and Dominion notes.....	5,435,112	4,524,150
Central Gold Reserve.....	500,000	
Securities held.....	8,758,737	3,546,972
Current loans.....	33,007,523	31,849,088
Call and short loans.....	4,347,029	5,302,065
Quick assets.....	24,186,609	17,408,333
Total assets.....	60,142,105	52,009,550

The total growth in the Bank's deposits during the year has amounted to about seven millions. Of this the greater part has been in the interest-bearing deposits, which are up from \$33,781,359 to \$39,288,335, or by about \$5,500,000. In the previous year, these deposits increased \$2,450,000. Non-interest bearing deposits, which in 1915 receded some \$460,000, this year are up from \$5,040,011 to \$6,456,088, or by \$1,400,000. An indication of increased trade activity (combined with higher prices) is seen in the expansion of the Bank's circulation, which after falling over \$400,000 in the preceding year, rose last year \$1,300,000 from \$3,519,155 to \$4,804,730. In consequence of these movements, the Bank's liabilities to the public have moved up from \$43,037,456 in 1915 to \$51,104,158.

On the assets' side of the account, cash holdings show a large increase. Specie and Dominion notes are up by fully \$900,000 from \$4,524,150 to \$5,435,112, and there is in addition this year a deposit in the Central Gold Reserve of \$500,000. These holdings of cash are in the proportion of 13.8 per cent. of the liabilities to the public. Through the Dominion War Loans and the munitions credits to the British Government, the Bank's holdings of securities have been much more than doubled during the past year, being increased from \$3,546,952 to \$8,758,737. Contrary to the movements shown by the banks as a whole, the call loans of the Molsons Bank show a decrease during the past year and the current loans and discounts an increase. Call loans, which in the previous year increased \$80,000 to \$5,302,065, are now down to \$4,347,029.

Current loans, which in 1915 decreased from \$32,201,380 to \$31,849,908, are now up to \$33,007,523, a gain during the past year of \$1,150,000.

The total assets of the Bank have increased during the year by over \$8,000,000 to \$60,142,105. About \$6,800,000 of this gain is included in the advance in quick assets, which are up from \$17,408,333 to \$24,186,609, showing the excellent proportion of liabilities to the public of 56.2 per cent. against 40.5 per cent. a year ago.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

The profit and loss account, as already indicated, shows a moderate but distinct improvement in the Bank's earning power. Net profits for the year ended September 30, after making provision for accrued interest on deposits, exchange and for bad and doubtful debts, were \$582,356, compared with \$556,194 in the previous year, and representing an earning of 6.6 per cent. on the paid-up capital and reserve combined, against 6.3 per cent. in 1915. An amount of \$61,300, brought forward on profit and loss account from the previous year, makes the total available on this account \$643,656. This amount is distributed in a conservative manner. The eleven per cent. dividend absorbs \$440,000; \$21,037 is contributed to the Officers' Pension Fund; \$15,000 to Patriotic and Relief Funds, while the War Tax on the Bank's circulation absorbs \$40,000. In each of the three preceding years, the Bank had made provision to provide for depreciation in securities or other contingencies. Fortunately, this step has not been necessary in 1916, and after making the allocations

(Continued on page 1081)

ESTABLISHED 1873.

The

Standard Bank

of CANADA

Head Office, TORONTO

124 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION



THE business man who has customers in various parts of Canada or elsewhere will find the services of this Bank of invaluable assistance in collecting drafts, etc.



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

The Trust and Loan Co.

OF CANADA

Capital Subscribed. . . . \$14,600,000.00
 Paid-up Capital. . . . 2,920,000.00
 Reserve Funds 2,859,855.75

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE

30 St. James Street, Montreal.

PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE

9 ST. JOHN STREET MONTREAL.

B. HAL. B 70W 4, President and Gen. Manager.

Trustee for Bondholders
 Transfer Agent & Registrar
 Administrator Receiver Executor
 Liquidator Guardian Assignee
 Trustee Custodian
 Real Estate and Insurance Departments
 Insurance of every kind placed
 at lowest possible rates.

Safety Deposit Vault
 Terms exceptionally moderate.
 Correspondence invited.

PROTECTION—SAVINGS—INVESTMENT

"3 in 1" All the three features of savings, protection and investment are combined in the participating endowment policies issued by The Mutual Life of Canada.

Savings. Many who would save little or nothing under any other system have succeeded with the help of an endowment policy in securing "the first thousand."

Investment. No other security is more safe than a Mutual Life endowment policy, and as to profit, these policies return from \$120 to \$210 for every hundred invested in them, in addition to the protection afforded.

Protection. In addition to the savings and investment features, the home of the policyholder is absolutely protected throughout the endowment term for the amount of the contract—which is therefore the best security a man can hold.

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

London Assurance CORPORATION OF ENGLAND.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720
 CAPITAL PAID UP \$2,241,375
 TOTAL CASH ASSETS 22,457,415

Head Office for Canada, MONTREAL
 W. KENNEDY, W. B. DOLLEY, Joint Managers

THE LIFE AGENTS' MANUAL
 Published by The Chronicle, Montreal

The Royal Trust Co.

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

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., President.
 Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., Vice-President.
 R. B. ANGUS E. B. GREENSHIELDS
 A. BAUMGARTEN C. R. HOSMER
 A. D. BRAITHWAITE SIR W. C. MACDONALD
 E. J. CHAKRABERTIN HON. R. MACRAE
 H. R. DRUMMOND HERBERT MOLSON
 C. B. GORDON LORD SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.
 HON. SIR LOMER GOUIN. SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D.
 K.C.M.G.

A. E. HOLT, Manager

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

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

WESTERN

Assurance Company

Incorporated in 1851

FIRE, EXPLOSION, OCEAN MARINE AND INLAND MARINE INSURANCE

ASSETS over \$4,000,000.00

LOSSES paid since organization of Company over \$63,000,000

DIRECTORS

W. R. BROCK, President

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

JOHN AIR AUGUSTUS MYERS
 ROBT. BICKERDIKE, M.P. Z. A. LASH, K.C., LL.D.
 ALFRED COOPER GEO. A. MORROW
 H. C. COX Lt. COL. FREDERIC NICHOLLS
 D. B. HANNA Col. Sir HENRY PELLATT C.V.O.
 JOHN HOSKIN, K.C., LL.D. E. R. WOOD

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

The LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1859

Assets \$784,426.31
 Surplus to Policy-holders 404,046.07
 Losses Paid over 8,000,000.00

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC BRANCH

W. J. CLEARY, Provincial Manager.
 17 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL

EXPENDITURES OF YOUNG CANADIAN LIFE COMPANIES.

There is printed below a short summary of the position of five young Canadian Dominion-licensed life companies. All of these, with the single exception of La Sauvegarde, are companies which have begun writing business within the last four or five years and particular attention has been paid in compiling these summaries to the closely related matters of expenditure and consequent impairment of shareholders' funds. All of these companies sold their stock at a high premium. All, without exception, have eaten largely into this premium, and in more than one case a considerable slice of the paid-up capital has also disappeared. Including the Security Life, a summary of whose position was published in a recent issue, these companies at December 31st, 1915, had thrown away over \$650,000 of their shareholders' money in the effort to establish themselves.

How wisely or advantageously this large sum has been expended only the future can determine. But it is certain that it will be long years before the shareholders can be recouped to any reasonable extent, even with the most sagacious management, which is not always forthcoming, and under the most favorable conditions, the outlook for which is distinctly problematical. Under modern conditions, of course, a premium upon capital stock is essential, if a new life company is to have even a fighting chance for existence. If this premium were always expended economically and wisely, there would be something to be said in favor of it. But in the great majority of cases, necessary heavy expenditures in starting a new life company are added to by extravagant and unnecessary ones. What can be said, for instance, in defence of head office salaries equal to 30 or 40 per cent. of the net premiums? If those starting a new company have not faith enough in its future to be contented with a very modest remuneration at the outset, they had better leave the company alone. Again, what is the sense of writing business when agency expenses alone equal or exceed the premium income and there is very possibly a 80 or 100 per cent. lapse ratio? This sort of thing is merely milking the shareholders. Under conditions as they have developed in some cases, the practise of charging a premium on stock in a new life insurance company has become merely a device for getting more money out of the unfortunate shareholders than would be otherwise possible.

Some—if not all—of the young Canadian life companies look like surviving and growing in time into respectable organisations. We hope so, sincerely. But even those in the best position have got a long row to hoe. Under the present-day conditions of Canadian life insurance, it is a desperately hard job for any new company to get on its feet. It is a job that, frankly, is not worth an investor's while to finance. The gilt-edged and remunerative character of the stock of well-established life insurance companies is always a bait to the inexperienced investor, who forgets, or more often does not know, that these companies were started under conditions infinitely more favorable than those of the present day, that the field was then comparatively unoccupied whereas now it is amply filled, that these companies frequently had a very long period of hard struggling before reaching

success and that the big fellows of to-day represent the survival of the fittest. The only possible advice to those who are asked to invest in the stock of new Canadian life insurance companies is "Don't."

THE ALBERTA-SASKATCHEWAN LIFE.

This Company, with head office at Edmonton, Alta., received its Dominion license in October, 1913, at a time when re-action had begun to get well under way in the Western field. In 1915 it began to run behind on its capital and at December 31st, 1915, was \$10,000 behind on a paid-up capital of \$65,787. The shareholders paid to the same date \$69,284 premium on their stock and this has of course gone in addition to \$10,000 of the capital. So that up to the end of last year about \$80,000 has been dropped in the attempt to establish the business. Last year's net premium income was only \$4,495, a drop of nearly 50 per cent. from its 1914 level, and the amount of insurance in force was reduced, practically wholly through lapses and not takens, from \$245,000 at December, 1914, to \$127,000 at the close of 1915. A successful effort was made last year to cut expenses, but still total expenses were \$9,118 against a total income of \$7,276. An expenditure of \$80,000 to acquire business in force of \$127,000 and premium income of \$4,495 is pretty stiff. It remains to be seen whether the Company will be able to benefit from the recent revival in the prosperity of the agricultural West.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA LIFE.

The British Columbia Life of Vancouver started business in 1911, and at the end of 1915 had business in force of \$3,503,677 and in that year a premium income of \$90,283. Considering conditions on the Coast since the bursting of the boom, the Company has probably done fairly well in maintaining its capital up to the end of 1915 with only a very slight impairment of just over \$3,000 out of \$1,000,000 paid-up. The premium paid on the capital stock by shareholders was, however, as much as \$168,190.

(Continued on p. 1083)

THE MOLSONS BANK REPORT.

(Continued from page 1079)

detailed above, the largely increased balance at credit of profit and loss account of \$127,620 is carried forward.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

At Monday's annual meeting of shareholders, an interesting review of the economic situation was given by Mr. W. Molson Macpherson (the Bank's president). He aptly pointed out that with plenty of employment at good wages, and our exports of all kinds fetching the highest prices, it is quite within the power of the Canadian people to save a large amount of money for investment in war securities and as a reserve against the time when our existing favorable trade balance is decreased through the cessation of the export of munitions and the fall in prices of our standard products, upon which products we must subsequent to the war rely both to pay for our imports and to meet the interest we owe abroad. Mr. Pratt, the general manager, added the opinion that Canada will come through the present crisis better than any of the other countries at war.

\$100 BONDS A SAFE INVESTMENT for people of small means

To enable the small investor to invest his money without risk, this Corporation's Bonds are issued in sums as low as one hundred dollars. They furnish absolute security and are a

LEGAL INVESTMENT FOR TRUST FUNDS

Write for copy of Annual Report, specimen debenture, and all particulars.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$5,000,000.00.

Reserve Fund \$4,750,000.00.

Investments \$33,546,242.74.

TORONTO STREET

Established 1855.

TORONTO

Representing

**THE MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK**

You will make money.

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

FOR TERMS TO PRODUCING AGENTS, ADDRESS:

George T. Dexter

2nd VICE PRESIDENT

34 Nassau Street

New York, N.Y.

Atlas Assurance Co., Limited
of LONDON, ENGLAND

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

At the Accession of	Income	Funds
KING GEORGE IV. \$	387,065	\$ 800,605
KING WILLIAM IV.	657,115	3,038,380
QUEEN VICTORIA	789,865	4,575,410
KING EDWARD VII.	3,500,670	11,185,405
KING GEORGE V.	6,846,895	15,186,090
and at 31st DECEMBER, 1915	7,757,140	19,953,150

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

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

Head Office for Canada:

260 St. James St., MONTREAL

MATTHEW C. HINSHAW, Branch Manager



Assets:
\$10,178,345.13

**Surplus to
Policyholders:**
\$5,169,684.89

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

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED, 71, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.

HEAD OFFICE:



	185-£1.
Capital Subscribed	\$156,521,000
Capital paid up	25,043,360
Reserve Fund	18,000,000
Deposits, &c.	652,522,495
Advances, &c.	275,044,415

THIS BANK HAS 900 OFFICES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Colonial and Foreign Department: 17, Cornhill, London, E.C.
London Agency of the IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

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

EXPENDITURES OF YOUNG CANADIAN LIFE COMPANIES.

(Continued from page 1081)

All this has gone and how long it will be before it is replaced in the Company's surplus and the shareholders receive an adequate return upon it can only be a matter of conjecture.

THE CAPITAL LIFE.

The Capital Life of Ottawa was started early in 1912 and thus far appears to have made very fair progress. At the end of 1915, it had its capital of \$129,080 intact and a surplus as well of \$17,954, representing the remains of \$118,370, premium on capital stock paid in by policyholders. Just over \$100,000 of the shareholders' money has gone. Its last year's net premium income was \$77,876 and during 1915 it increased its business in force to \$2,779,898.

THE SASKATCHEWAN LIFE.

The Saskatchewan Life of Regina, Sask., commenced business in May, 1914, three months before the outbreak of war, and at December 31st, 1915, reports a surplus above all liabilities and \$100,000 paid-up capital of \$36,356. The amount of premium on capital stock paid by shareholders to the same date was \$90,334, so that about \$54,000 of this premium had gone up to the end of last year. The Company reports a 1915 net premium income of \$22,205 and business in force at the end of last year of \$1,039,096. Agency commissions, salaries and advances exceeded the amount of the premium income, which looks as if the Company is "paying too much for its whistle." Head office salaries at \$9,000 also are high. Considering the times and Western conditions, the Company appears to have made fair headway in regard to placing business on its books but at an agency expense which is simply preposterous.

LA SAUVEGARDE LIFE.

La Sauvegarde is a Montreal French-Canadian organisation and differs from other companies in the group in point of age. It was incorporated originally as a provincial concern in 1903, and incorporated again by Dominion Act in 1911, its Dominion license being issued in 1912. At December 31st, 1915, it had \$6,573,443 business in force and for 1915 a net premium income of \$212,617. At the end of 1914, the Company had a surplus over all liabilities and capital of \$15,649, but by the end of 1915, this had been reduced to \$5,193. As the shareholders paid up \$57,429 premium on the capital stock of \$178,425, it is evident that considerable progress will have to be made before the shareholders obtain adequate returns for their investment. The Dominion blue-book recently issued says:—"There has been declared and paid during 1916 a six per cent. dividend to shareholders, the amount of which exceeded the Company's surplus on the Department's basis as at December 31st, 1915. The directors of the Company have been advised that the payment of dividends to shareholders should be discontinued, until warranted by the Company's condition." There are some curious-sounding items of expenditure for last year—special loans to shareholders, \$1,045; advances to Bureau General, \$13,881; expenses in connection with Cafe du Palais, \$2,503. Presumably, however, the Insurance Department is acquainted with the character of these expenditures.

DISABILITY INSURANCE.

A careful examination of the various "Disability Clauses," issued by the life insurance companies either as an integral part of their policies or as a rider thereto must, we think, convince the student of Life Insurance who has an open mind on this question that there is a fundamental defect in this comparatively new addition to life insurance protection.

The companies may have been forced to adopt this added inducement to their regular contracts as a matter of competition with companies engaged in kindred lines. They may, and we hope they have, adopted it as an established improvement and an actual development of their ordinary contracts. If the first theory be correct, we have nothing to say except that the mere attempt to compete is oftentimes suggestive of a very uncomfortable road—*facilis descensus Avernii*. If the second idea holds good, we can only express profound regret that the "Disability Clause" of nearly all companies withdraws with one hand what it gives with the other. The main defect in almost all clauses that have come under our notice is the limitation of the benefit to those who are totally disabled from earning a "living," quite regardless of the normal occupation of the insured or the kind of "living" he may be enabled to make if accident or disease render him unable to follow his accustomed avocation. Imagine an artist who is so crippled with rheumatism that he cannot draw, paint or design but can still sell matches and thereby engage in a "gainful occupation"!

Statistics show very clearly that the largest classes contributing to the unfortunates who become totally disabled are consumptives and lunatics. Cases caused by accidental injury cut a comparatively small figure. This fact adds force, we think, to our conclusion that there remains a large need for inquiry into this important matter and that a great deal of verbal skill commixed with common sense and fair play is yet needed if a real and sensible and honest Disability Clause that shall safeguard the companies and still be fair to the honest insurer is to be drafted. The receipts and disbursements on "Disability Account" of the companies that have adopted the clauses now in use are illuminating. If Disability Insurance in connection with life insurance policies is desirable, let the companies give the real thing—and charge a fair price for it.

We suggest that this matter is well worthy of consideration by the Association of Life Insurance Presidents.

J. L. K.

Mr. O. R. Rowley, chief inspector of the Bank of British North America, has been appointed superintendent of Eastern branches in succession to Mr. H. A. Harvey, who retires on pension at the end of this month.



CANADA BRANCH HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

DIRECTORS

M. Chevalier, Esq. Sir Alexandre Lacoste
 William Molton Macpherson, Esq. Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D.
 J. Gardner Thompson, Manager. Lewis Laing, Assistant Manager.
 J. D. Simpson, Deputy Assistant Manager.



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

DIRECTORS

J. Gardner Thompson, President and Managing Director.
 Lewis Laing, Vice-President and Secretary.
 M. Chevalier, Esq. A. G. Dent, Esq. John Emo, Esq.
 Sir Alexandre Lacoste. Wm. Molton Macpherson, Esq.
 J. C. Rimner, Esq. Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D.
 J. D. Simpson, Deputy Assistant Manager.

INCORPORATED 1835 **THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY** LICENSED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT
 of NEW YORK

OFFERS TO AGENTS AND ASSURED

THE BEST POLICY THE BEST SERVICE THE BEST TERMS
PERFECT PROTECTION. Assets Exceed - - \$31,000,000
 Surplus to Policyholders - \$20,462,343
PROMPT PAYMENTS. All Canadian Losses paid from MONTREAL

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND **13 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL**



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

Accumulated Funds 1914, \$41,615,000 **HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,**
 88 NOTRE DAME STREET WEST, MONTREAL.

G. E. MOBERLY, Manager.

BRITISH COLONIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

2 PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts

THE PLIGHT OF THE ASSESSMENT SOCIETIES.

The recent statement published by Professor M. A. Mackenzie regarding the history of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, of which he has acted as the actuarial adviser in its reconstruction, and the condition of other assessment societies in the province of Ontario, constitutes a most scathing criticism of the conduct of these societies, the more effective in that the criticism is not direct. When it started in 1879, the A. O. U. W. included men of all ages from 21 to 50, taxing each member a dollar a month for the purpose of paying \$2,000 to the heirs of such as might die. During the first twenty years an average of about fourteen assessments were called for each year, small surplus funds being carried forward from year to year after the payment of claims. The Order reached its maximum membership in 1903, with 46,125 members and \$758,635 on hand. "The survivors of the original members," says Professor Mackenzie, "were now between 45 and 74 years of age and they controlled the management. They saw that the increasing assessments necessary to pay the steadily increasing claims would soon frighten away young entrants and freeze out older members." Rates were accordingly re-adjusted more than once, until in 1905 they were raised for all new members to approximately the "Hunter rates." However, the rates of the old members were not raised sufficiently to pay the death claims that arose among them, and the funds on hand in 1905 being utterly insufficient to make up the difference, the reserves created by the contributions of the younger men above what was necessary to meet the younger men's mortality, were drawn upon to such an extent that instead of the assets amounting to several millions in a few years as they should have done, they barely got past one million, held there for a few years and then fell rapidly away to between a half and three-quarters of a million in June of this year. "What claim," asks Professor Mackenzie, "has any surviving old member on the poor remains of the reserve which the rates of the younger men would have built up had the money not been demanded to satisfy the claims of the original members? Who induced these young men to enter the order? What would have happened had no young men come in?"

OTHERS IN THE SAME BOX.

Professor Mackenzie adds:—"There are many unreformed friendly orders in Ontario with very many thousands of members holding certificates for very many millions of dollars, which certificates are worth only a fraction of their face value. The holders of these certificates are all more or less nervous. They look sideways when they ask any young man to join them, and they want to know

the truth, though they dread it. The executive officers of these unreformed orders have guilty consciences over every batch of new members, and they know that each year's delay reduces the value of the surviving certificates, yet these executive officers postpone the inevitable reconstruction, largely because they shrink from being attacked in the press." An Ontario law passed last session obligates these societies to have an actuarial valuation triennially. If the members of an insolvent society do not act to raise the rates, the license of the Society can be cancelled. It is obvious from Professor Mackenzie's statement that a proportion of members of many of the Ontario friendly and assessment societies are in the same position as the old members of the A. O. U. W.—holding certificates which may be worth 100 cents on the dollar should they die off quickly, but which are really worth 50 cents on the dollar, 25 cents or even nothing at all. They are in sorry plight, even if they don't know it.

MUNICIPAL HAIL INSURANCE IN TROUBLE.

Western advices state that the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Commission will only be able to pay 50 cents on the dollar for hail losses this year. The season was a disastrous one, hail causing great damage to growing crops over widespread areas. Local authorities are reported as considerably disturbed over prospects, and a suggestion which is finding support is that provincial aid in guaranteeing bonds to the amount of the deficit shall be secured, so that farmers who suffered from hail and were insured by the Commission can be paid their losses in full. There is no reserve fund to this scheme, and when a bad year comes along, the policyholders have to suffer. The rate of four cents an acre charged by the Commission is alleged to be much too low to meet losses over a series of years.

MR. JOHN MACEWEN'S SON WINS MILITARY MEDAL.

News has been received in Montreal that Lance-Corporal Ewen MacEwen, 2nd Canadian Divisional Engineers, Brigade Signaller attached to 4th Infantry Brigade, has been awarded the Military Medal. Lance-Corporal MacEwen is a son of Mr. John MacEwen, the popular Montreal superintendent of the Norwich Union Fire, who has received this week the heartiest congratulations of his confreres upon the honour bestowed on his son. Lance-Corporal MacEwen has been at the front in Belgium and France for fourteen months. No particulars have yet been received of the act for which the award has been made, though an officer's letter to a friend refers to it as "a splendid bit of work."

NEW LICENSES.

The Insurance Company of North America has received a Dominion license to transact explosion insurance and the Ocean Accident & Guarantee, one for burglary and automobile insurance.

COMMERCIAL UNION

ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
of LONDON, England

The largest general insurance Company in the world
(As at 31st December 1915)

Capital Fully Subscribed . . .	\$14,750,000
Capital Paid Up	1,475,000
Life Fund, and Special Trust Funds,	74,591,540
Total Annual Income exceeds	47,250,000
Total Assets exceed	142,000,000
Total Fire Losses Paid	183,366,690
Deposit with Dominion Government	1,225,467

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES SOLICITED
IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

Head Office: Canadian Branch:—

**Commercial Union Building,
MONTREAL**

J. McGREGOR,
Manager

W. S. JOPLING,
Assistant Manager

PALATINE

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
of LONDON, England

(As at 31st December 1915)

Capital Fully Paid	\$1,000,000
Fire Premiums 1915, Net	\$2,500,505
Interest, Net	140,220
Total Income	\$2,640,725
Funds	\$4,738,520
Deposit with Dominion Gov't	\$250,567

In addition to the above there is the further guarantee of the Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited, whose Assets exceed \$142,000,000

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES SOLICITED
IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

Head Office: Canadian Branch:—

**Commercial Union Building,
MONTREAL**

J. McGREGOR,
Manager

W. S. JOPLING,
Assistant Manager

COMMENCED BUSINESS 1901
RECEIVED DOMINION CHARTER 17th JUNE 1908

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

The Occidental Fire

INSURANCE COMPANY
Under the control of the North British & Mercantile Insurance Company

RANDALL DAVIDSON, President
C. A. RICHARDSON, Vice-President and Secretary
DIRECTORS
S. E. RICHARDS W. A. T. SWEATMAN N. T. HILLARY

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

ESTABLISHED 1809

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

FIRE AND LIFE North British and Mercantile INSURANCE COMPANY

DIRECTORS
Wm. McMASTER Esq., G. N. MONCEL, Esq.
E. L. FRANK, Esq.
Head Office for the Dominion:
80 St. Francois Xavier Street - MONTREAL.
Agents in all the principal Towns in Canada.
RANDALL DAVIDSON, Manager.
HENRY N. BOYD, Manager, Life Dept.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE

FOUNDED A.D. 1710

Head Office:
Threadneedle Street, LONDON, ENGLAND

THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.

Canadian Branch:
15 Wellington Street East, Toronto, Ont.
LYMAN ROOT,
Manager

Union Assurance Society Ltd.

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

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

Agencies throughout the Dominion

THE CANADA NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, MAN.
SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS - \$1,820,752.00
A Canadian Company investing its Funds in Canada
APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED

CANADIAN FIRE RECORD

Specially compiled by The Chronicle.

FIRE AT SYDNEY, N.S.

On the 1st instant a fire occurred on the premises of A. Siderski, Sydney, N.S. The following companies are interested:—British America, \$2,000; Queen, \$4,000; Western, \$2,000; Guardian, \$2,000; Union, \$2,000; Atlas, \$2,000; Canadian, \$2,000; Connecticut, \$2,000; total \$18,000. Total loss. On the same day a fire broke out on the premises of J. E. Burchell adjoining the above. Insurance as follows:—Atlas, \$5,000; Springfield, \$3,000; Union, \$3,000; Canadian, \$3,000; Western, \$3,000. As this latter fire occurred some hours after the Siderski fire it is surmised that some smouldering fire from the other building communicated with the roof.

FIRE AT VALLEYFIELD, P.Q.

The Gold Lion Brewery operated by Cossette was destroyed by fire on October 31st. Insurance as follows:—Schedule: Western, Liverpool & London & Globe, Phoenix of London, Royal Exchange, Royal Guardian, Hartford, Northern, \$11,250 each. Total \$90,000. On stock:—Union of Paris, Norwich Union, Queen \$5,000 each. Total \$15,000.

TRURO, N. S.—Fire in Kemp Building destroyed upper story together with the contents of the building as a whole, November 3. Building was occupied by following: F. C. Layton, dry goods; A. G. Blonquist, tailor; Allan McLellan, tailor; the Rogers Novelty Company; Professor Willard's Music Studio, Dr. Daniel and Dr. Randall, dentists. Total loss will exceed \$40,000, total insurance \$20,000. Origin unknown.

MONTREAL.—Several small outbreaks occurred in plant of Canadian Consolidated Rubber Company on October 27 and 29. Supposed origin, incendiary.

Basement of St. Mary's College, Bleury Street damaged, October 30.

Shed in rear of F. Jardin's house, 47 Verdun Avenue, Verdun, damaged, November 3. Loss \$200.

Steamer Helibron, property of Valleyfield Navigation Company, and cargo damaged, November 5. Loss \$7,000.

Slight damage to Erskine Presbyterian Church, Sherbrooke Street, November 8. Origin, electric wiring.

TILLSONBURG, ONT.—G. A. Rounds' straw mow, with season's crops, implements and several pigs, destroyed, November 2. Loss about \$3,000.

Frame house on Rolph street, owned by Miss M. McIntyre, of Simcoe, partly destroyed, November 1. Loss \$400. Origin, children and matches.

FERGUS, ONT.—Barn and contents situated on lot 5, concession 8, West Garafaxa, a few miles from Fergus, owned by George Stronach, of Toronto, destroyed, October 25. Cause unknown. Originated in hay mow. Loss \$3,000, covered by \$2,500 insurance in the Nichol Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

KELOWNA, B.C.—Opera House, Lawson's double store, Muirhead's shoe store, Crawford's book and stationery store, the storage warehouse of the Mason & Risch Piano Co., Odd Fellows' and Freemasons' hall, Raymer's public hall and large number of offices and swelling-rooms destroyed, October 29.

BOLTON, ONT.—Ontario hotel and adjoining stables with E. Norton's dwelling and store destroyed, November 6. Loss estimated at about \$15,000.

FARNHAM, QUE.—Following the fire at the R. C. hospital on October 25th, four outbreaks, considered incendiary in origin, were discovered within a few hours. These were B. Gauthier's barn, damage \$1,000; A. Giroux's livery stable, gutted; barn in rear of Campbell's general store, loss trifling; city bridge crossing the river, loss trifling.

AYLMER, ONT.—Following premises burned, October 26:—Howse's implement warehouse, implement shop, Jones' repair shop, Robert Karn's blacksmith shop, the Central Gas Office, Leeman Parker's paint shop. Plant of East Elgin Reformer damaged. Supposed origin, incendiary.

FRANKFORD, ONT.—Graham Company's evaporator gutted, November 1. Loss estimated at \$8,000, partly covered by insurance. Building was of concrete erected a year ago and supposed to be fireproof. Fire originated in kilnroom from stove-pipe.

COLLINGWOOD, ONT.—Cold storage building and receiving warehouse of Dominion Fish Company destroyed with contents, October 18. F. E. Brown's auto and garage burned, October 16. Supposed origin of both fires, incendiary.

SALEM, ONT.—Dwelling house owned by Mrs. James Munro and occupied by J. T. Campbell destroyed with contents, October 18. Origin unknown. No insurance.

TILLSONBURG, ONT.—Box factory of James Trevaill & Son at South Middleton destroyed with contents, October 17. Loss partly covered by insurance.

SARNIA, ONT.—Barn owned by Reeve J. T. Whitsitt at Cartwright, 12 miles from Sarnia, destroyed, October 14, with 50 tons of hay and other stock.

WEST VANCOUVER, B.C.—Fire destroyed Jessop's store at ferry wharf, with six small stores adjoining and Dr. Stanley's office and residence, October 6.

CAMP BORDEN, ONT.—Headquarters mess buildings and kitchens destroyed, October 17. Loss, \$4,000. Origin, sparks from open grate.

COLCHESTER, ONT.—Gordon Howe's two barns destroyed, October 23, with contents, including eleven head of cattle. Origin unknown.

BELLEVILLE, ONT.—Frankford cheese factory with 2,000 cheese destroyed, October 18. Loss about \$8,000 with \$4,000 insurance.

St. HUBERT, QUE.—Stables, barns and other outbuildings of N. Limoges destroyed with contents, October 15.

RIMOUSKI, QUE.—House of the Brothers of the Cross of Jesus destroyed, October 20. Insurance, \$3,000.

PONTYPOOL, ONT.—Methodist church and four residences destroyed, October 15. Origin unknown.

SUTTON, QUE.—Dwelling house of A. Lacroix destroyed, October 20. One death.

CANADIAN FIRE UNDERWRITERS AT CHICAGO.

A number of prominent Canadian fire managers are at present in Chicago attending a conference to pass on the revision of rules of the Western Canadian Fire Underwriters Association, which revision was authorised at a previous conference. It is understood that following the adoption of the new rules the Springfield and National of Hartford will join the Association.

LIFE COMPANIES' INTEREST EARNINGS.

Space did not permit comment in our last issue upon the interest earnings of the British and American life companies operating in the Canadian field, whose figures were included in THE CHRONICLE'S annual interest earnings tabulation. In the case of the British life companies operating in Canada, with the exception of the Royal, the form of whose balance sheet precludes calculations on the lines followed by THE CHRONICLE, the 1915 rate of interest was 4.52 per cent. compared with 4.42 in 1914, 4.15 in 1913 and 4.10 in 1912. The figures thus reflect the rise in the rate of interest which has been in progress for some years and has been accentuated through the enormous borrowings caused by the war. The British life companies have invested immense sums in the war loans of Great Britain, the Dominions and the Allies, and these loans, bearing a comparatively high rate of interest, have undoubtedly had an important effect quite lately in tending to increase the average return from investments received by the British companies. Another important influence in this connection is the drastic writing down in values which has been necessary. Methods of dealing with this necessity vary somewhat in the case of different companies. While some have maintained and enlarged investment reserve funds of very considerable dimensions, other offices have simply taken the straight course of writing down all securities to market value at the close of the financial year. To some extent, of course, the rise in the rate of interest earned by the British companies has been offset by the rise in the British income tax. But the rise in interest rate has been at all events sufficient to permit many of the British offices to revise their annuity rates in favor of the annuitant and in some cases to reduce their premium rates to policyholders. Almost uniformly, the British companies employ an extremely low valuation interest rate, and in one or two cases since the war broke out this has been slightly raised.

In the case of the American companies operating in Canada, the interest rate for 1915 was 4.84 per cent., compared with 4.76 per cent. in 1914, 4.80 per cent. in 1913 and 4.69 per cent. in 1912. It is noted by American authorities that life companies in the States have shown an appreciable rise in their earning power since about 1902. This movement will doubtless be continued.

INSURANCE CONTRACTS AND THE BRITISH BLACK LISTS.

British official statements indicate that contracts by British underwriters with foreign firms now placed on the black list may be carried out, under license, when entered into prior to the listing of the foreign firm, but no new contracts with those on the black list must be entered into.

PERSONALS.

The many insurance friends and acquaintances of Col. W. O. H. Dodds, of Montreal, are gratified to learn of the further recognition of his services at the Front by his recent promotion to the command of an infantry brigade at Bramshott.

Mr. Edwin Gissing, formerly of Toronto, who was well known in casualty insurance circles in Canada prior to his leaving for New York about a year ago, has recently been promoted assistant secretary of the London & Lancashire Indemnity Company of America.

Alderman Charles A. Hanson, chairman of the Gresham Life Assurance Society and well known in Montreal, has been returned unopposed as Member of Parliament for the Bodmin Division of Cornwall.

Captain W. J. Loudon, recently reported as wounded is a son of Mr. J. S. Loudon, assistant general manager of the Standard Bank. Captain Loudon, who is an engineer by profession served in the South African war, and left Canada for the present campaign with a Mounted Rifles unit.

Mr. O. E. Lane, vice-president of the Niagara Fire, has been elected president in succession to Mr. Harold Herrick, who is retiring, and Mr. Bernard M. Culver, assistant secretary at Hartford of the U. S. branches of the Scottish Union and National and State of Liverpool, has been appointed vice-president of the Niagara in succession to Mr. Lane. Both take office January 1.

At yesterday's annual meeting of the Canadian Bankers' Association held at Ottawa, Mr. George Burn, general manager of the Bank of Ottawa, who has been president of the Association for the past two years, declined re-election for health reasons. Mr. Edson L. Pease, managing director of the Royal Bank, was elected as Mr. Burn's successor.

English exchanges continue to tell of the heavy losses British insurance companies are sustaining in the loss of members of their staff on the field of battle. Recent deaths reported include Lance-Corporal F. S. Barnes, 6th King's Liverpool's (Royal); Lieutenant H. B. Goudie, 8th Cameron Highlanders (Royal); Pte. E. L. Chambers, London Rifle Brigade (Law Union & Rock); Private W. R. Southgate, London Scottish (Law Union & Rock); Private F. W. Wood, West Yorkshires (Law Union & Rock); Lieutenant S. H. Field, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers (Atlas).

English journals announce that Mr. A. C. Thompson, general manager of the Prudential Assurance Company of London, England, has now lost both his sons in the cause of freedom. Lieutenant Harold Thompson, who was studying for the bar, was killed in May, 1915. Second Lieutenant Geoffrey Thompson, who, it is interesting to note, was a B.Sc. of McGill and an engineer by profession has been lately killed. "Nothing but the complete triumph of right," remarks the *Post Magazine*, "can adequately compensate for the loss of such lives."

**THE BRITISH AMERICA
ASSURANCE COMPANY**

Incorporated 1833.

**FIRE, HAIL, OCEAN MARINE
AND INLAND MARINE INSURANCE**

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

Old Reliable Progressive
Assets over - - \$2,500,000.00
Losses paid since organization
over - - \$39,000,000.00

DIRECTORS:
W. R. BROCK, President.
W. B. MEIKLE, Vice-President

JOHN AIRD	Z. A. LAMB, K.C., LL.D.
ROBT. BICKERDIKE, M.P.	GEO. A. MORROW
ALFRED COOPER	AUGUSTUS MYERS
H. C. COX	LT. COL. FREDERIC NICHOLLS
JOHN HOSKIN, K.C., LL.D.	COL. SIR HENRY FELLATT
D. B. HANNA	E. R. WOOD.

W. B. MEIKLE, E. F. GARROW,
General Manager Secretary

**THOMAS F. DOBBIN, Resident Manager
MONTREAL**

First British Insurance Company Established in Canada
A. D. 1804

Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND. (Founded 1782)

FIRE LIFE

TOTAL RESOURCES, over - - \$84,000,000.00
FIRE LOSSES PAID - - 474,000,000.00

DEPOSITS with Federal Government and
Investments in Canada, for security
of Canadian policyholders only, exceed 3,000,000.00

AGENTS WANTED IN BOTH BRANCHES. Apply to
**R. MacD. Paterson, } Managers.
J. B. Paterson, }**

100 St. Francois Xavier St. - Montreal

Established 1864.

**New York Underwriters
Agency.**

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

PROVINCIAL AGENTS.

MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON & BASCOM, Toronto, Ont.	JOHN WM. MOLSON & ROBERT Y. HUNTER Montreal, Que.
OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON, Winnipeg, Man.	WHITE & CALKIN St. John, N.B.
ALFRED J. BELL & Co. Halifax, N.S.	AYRE & SONS, LTD., St. Johns, Nfld.

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

**NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE
SOCIETY, Limited**

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

Agents wanted for the Accident Branch.

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

JOHN MacEWEN, Superintendent for Quebec.

**L'UNION
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited**

Head Office: PARIS, France.
Established 1828

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

Canadian Branch:
LEWIS BUILDING, 17 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL

Manager for Canada: MAURICE FERRAND

OPPORTUNITIES

in Life Insurance are many.
FOR AN AGENCY, ADDRESS
GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.
Established 1848. Funds \$50,000,000
GRESHAM BUILDING - - MONTREAL

FOUNDED A. D. 1819

**THE GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PARIS, FRANCE**

SURPLUS TO POLICY-HOLDERS, \$5,828,800

THOMAS F. DOBBIN, Manager for Canada.
EDMUND FOSTER, Superintendent of Agencies.

LEWIS BUILDING, ST. JOHN ST., MONTREAL
Applications for Agencies invited

**The LIFE AGENTS MANUAL
THE CHRONICLE - MONTREAL**

GUARDIAN ENTERS MARINE BUSINESS.

Particulars are now to hand of the important arrangement by which the Guardian Assurance Company of London, England, enters the marine business, thus more fully equipping itself as a great composite insurance Company, through a fusion of interests by an exchange of shares with the Reliance Marine Insurance Company. The latter Company, which was established in 1881, has been a profitable undertaking. Last year its premium income was about \$850,000. There is no doubt that, through the contemplated fusion, the Guardian will secure most advantageous marine business connections and at one step place itself in line with those other great British composite insurance organisations which in recent years have launched out into marine insurance.

A UNIQUE ARRANGEMENT.

The arrangement by which it is proposed to bring about the fusion of interests is probably unique of its kind. It is not considered desirable further to increase the paid up capital of the Guardian, now one million pounds sterling. An arrangement is therefore proposed by which the capital of the Guardian will be sub-divided into 200,000 preference shares of £4 each and 400,000 ordinary shares of £3 each credited as 10 shillings per share paid up. The Reliance shareholders will receive for each Reliance share (1) ten shillings in cash and (2) two of the new ordinary shares of the Guardian. These shares, it is proposed, shall be contributed rateably by the existing shareholders of the Guardian. The effect of this arrangement is the same as if new shares of the Guardian were issued to the Reliance shareholders. Its practical result, on the footing of all the shareholders of the Reliance accepting the exchange, is this. The Guardian will become in effect the owners of the combined business. The existing shareholders of the Guardian will remain the sole owners of the £800,000 Preferential capital of the Guardian, and also of three-quarters of the £1,200,000 ordinary capital of the Guardian, and the remaining one-quarter of the ordinary capital of the Guardian will belong to the former owners of the shares of the Reliance; or, put more simply, the Reliance shareholders make over their business to the Guardian in return for a one-quarter interest in the combined undertaking, subject to the existing Guardian shareholders retaining for their exclusive benefit a Preferential right in the whole combined undertaking, to the extent of £800,000, bearing a non-cumulative dividend of £40,000 per annum. The Reliance shareholders also receive from the Guardian 10s. per Reliance share in cash.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.

The sanction of the Court is required to this scheme, which is strongly recommended by the Guardian's directors, who anticipate that it will result in an increase of trading profits and give the shareholders a broadened basis of security for both capital and income, while at the same time reducing their existing liability. The premium income and assets of the Guardian, now approaching \$6,000,000 and over \$35,000,000 respectively, will receive substantial additions as a result of this new arrangement.

THE ONTARIO PROBE.

The Ontario insurance investigation was continued on Monday, when Mr. Mark Irish, M. P. P. gave evidence. He was asked by the Commissioner:—"Have you any idea of the percentage of the business done in Canada by unlicensed companies?"

"I have not," said Mr. Irish, "but it is very large. Let the Government put a tax on exported premiums, and all such competition would be lessened."

"Suppose I slipped over to New York and insured my house," said the Commissioner, "how would any one know I had done it?"

"When the insurance was paid you would be obliged to show it," Mr. Irish replied. "The American companies come over here and cut premiums so that they just come to the same as the Canadian companies get out of it. They make reductions all round."

It was expected that Mr. Irish would produce some evidence with reference to alleged discrimination on the part of companies which are members of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, but this he did not do. He, however, had some evidence which he would place before the Commission and the counsel of the Fire Underwriters.

There was room for inference from Mr. Justice Masten's comments that he might suggest to the Government that the Superintendent of Insurance be given power to declare rates to be discriminatory. He recognized that Government control of rates would open up big problems, as would authority to deal with "unjust" rates, but stated that the right to declare rates in a certain class discriminatory in comparison with rates in another class might prove workable.

Mr. J. A. Kennedy, on behalf of insurance agents of Port Arthur and Fort William, urged the adoption in Ontario of legislation similar to that now in force in the western Provinces, by which insurance within the Province can be secured only by Provincial agents. It was stated that agents at Port Arthur and Fort William have business taken away from them by agents from Manitoba, representing the same companies as the Ontario agents. Mr. Kennedy maintained that legislation could be adopted to meet this without interfering with the right of the insurer to get insurance on the most favorable terms.

INSURANCE INSTITUTE OF TORONTO.

The Toronto Insurance Institute was fortunate in being able to secure an address by Hon. W. H. Hearst, premier of Ontario, at its initial meeting this session. Mr. Hearst, in addition to speaking on the subject of the War, referred at length to the resources of the province in connection with the problem of after the war settlement. Mr. Hearst pointed out the necessity of keeping within the Empire both population and investment funds after the war, means being offered within it for the most diversified enterprise.

Mr. A. E. Blogg also delivered his presidential address, reviewing the progress made in Canada during recent years in the various fields of insurance and calling attention to the educational facilities offered by the Institute to the younger members of the insurance fraternity through its text-books and examinations, which means of technical and professional education, Mr. Blogg pointed out, are scarcely as appreciated as they might be.



The Employers' Liability

Assurance Corporation Limited

" " " OF LONDON, ENGLAND " " "

TRANSACTS:

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

Most Liberal Policies Issued

Offices: MONTREAL, TORONTO

CHARLES W. I. WOODLAND,

General Manager for Canada and Newfoundland.

JOHN JENKINS, Fire Manager.

Canadian
Government
Deposit over
\$1,340,000

STANDS FIRST
in the liberality of its Policy Contracts, in financial strength, and in the liberality of its loss settlements.



THE LAST WORD

IN
ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE
IS

**THE DOMINION GRESHAM'S
NEW "GRESHAM MAXIMUM" POLICY**

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

Applications in Ontario should be addressed to

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



Founded 1871

BUSINESS TRANSACTED

PERSONAL ACCIDENT	ELEVATOR LIABILITY
HEALTH	AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY	PLATE GLASS
PUBLIC LIABILITY	GUARANTEE BONDS
TEAMS LIABILITY	FIRE INSURANCE

Canadian Head Office - TORONTO

CHARLES H. NEELY, General Manager.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT INS. CO.

The OLDEST and
STRONGEST CANADIAN
CASUALTY COMPANY

TRANSACTS:
ACCIDENT SICKNESS PLATE GLASS
BURGLARY AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
GUARANTEE BONDS FIRE INSURANCE

E. ROBERTS, Manager,
BANK OF OTTAWA BUILDING, MONTREAL

C. A. WITHERS, General Manager,
TORONTO

Branches: WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER

PARAGRAPHS.

The marine business in the past two years has even been worse than Sherman's description of war itself.—Boston Standard.

There are about 70 life insurance companies catering for the population of British India, of which fifty are native companies.

The Hamilton Soldiers' Benefit Committee has decided that the proceeds of soldiers' insurance shall be paid to dependents monthly instead of in a lump sum.

Commission Hardison of Massachusetts estimates that the insurance reports printed by the various states of the Union every year run to 80,000,000 pages at a cost of \$115,000. Needless to say, much of this is sheer waste.

Wooden beams underneath the oven of a Montreal baker caught fire one day this week. The baker got the garden hose and valiantly fought the fire for 5½ hours. Then he called the Fire Department to put it out.

The Metropolitan Life of N. Y. announced last week that it had reached the legal limit of its writings in the ordinary department for 1916 and cannot accept other than industrial business till 1917. The Company's ordinary writings for 1916 are about \$250 millions.

Do we ever pause to consider that the whole social and economic world is surrounded by the element of chance, and the only thing which stands between this invisible enemy and man—his schemes, his ambitions, his hopes—is the insurance principle?—*T. M. E. Armstrong, general manager, Ocean Accident.*

According to the Labour Department at Ottawa, the average weekly budget of a working-man's family, for staple foods, fuel, lighting and rent, had by the end of September risen to \$15.10, as compared with \$14.63 for August last, \$13.67 for September of last year, and \$13 for September of 1911.

A life company in the South has established a savings bureau for its policyholders. Three per cent. interest is allowed on deposits which may be withdrawn in case of discontinuance of the policy or death, and they are not to be applied in payment of premiums without written authorisation. The idea is to encourage the saving of small sums for the periodical payment of premiums.

The WATERLOO Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863

HEAD OFFICE : WATERLOO, ONT.

TOTAL ASSETS 31st DEC., 1915, \$998,244.18

POLICIES IN FORCE IN WESTERN ONTARIO OVER 30,000

GEORGE DIEBEL, President, ALLAN BOWMAN, Vice-President.

L. W. SHUH,
Manager

A Boston mutual fire company organised in good faith by Hebrew business interests to afford insurance facilities to a class of insurers regarded as undesirable by the regular companies has gone into the receivers' hands following impairment. The failure strengthens conviction that a certain class of aliens look on a fire policy as a contract for profit rather than indemnity.

WANTED.

A leading British Fire Company requires a CLERK, as assistant in the Montreal Department or on the plans. Must have some experience. Address

CLERK,

P.O. Box 1502,

MONTREAL.

WANTED.

Experienced STENOGRAPHER, trustworthy executive, excellent references, French and English, desires position. Address,

E. M. G.

c/o The Chronicle,

MONTREAL.

WANTED.

Trustworthy ACCOUNTANT, fifteen years experience, speaking French and English and can furnish excellent references, desires position.

Address,

L. U.

c/o The Chronicle,

MONTREAL.

WANTED

Young man as INSPECTOR for Fire Insurance Co. in Eastern Townships. Both languages. Must have experience and good references. Apply to,

X.Y.Z.,

c/o The Chronicle,

MONTREAL.

WANTED.

CLERK required for leading Fire Insurance Office. One having a few years' experience preferred. Apply to:

P. O. Box 2340,

MONTREAL



RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY

OF LONDON, ENGLAND

*All kinds of Personal Accident and Sickness Insurance
Employers and Public Liability
Burglary, Plate Glass and Fidelity Guarantee*

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA
AND NEWFOUNDLAND

TORONTO, ONTARIO

F. H. RUSSELL, *General Manager.*

**Oldest Accident
Office**

MONTREAL BRANCH

201 LAKE OF THE WOODS BUILDING, 10 St. John Street

THE CANADA ACCIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: Commercial Union Building, MONTREAL

CAPITAL \$500,000.00

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

Board of Directors:

S. H. EWING, *President* J. S. N. DOUGALL, *Vice-President*
HON. N. CURRY, JAMES MCGREGOR, T. H. HUDSON,
T. H. HUDSON, J. WM. MACKENZIE, *Joint Managers.*

EMERSON SAYS:

"THIS WORLD BELONGS TO THE ENERGETIC."

The man who devotes his best energies to the selling of Life Insurance is not only on the high road to success, but he is selling the greatest benefaction ever devised for the human race. If you are energetic and represent

THE NATIONAL LIFE Assurance Company of Canada

A STRONG, PROGRESSIVE, CANADIAN COMPANY, you have gone a long way towards attaining success and financial independence.

"First in Real Security to Policyholders"

Head Office: 25 TORONTO STREET, Toronto.

MOUNT ROYAL ASSURANCE COMPANY

PAID UP CAPITAL	\$250,000.00
TOTAL FUNDS	729,967.36
NET SURPLUS	202,041.02

The NATIONALE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PARIS, FRANCE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	\$2,000,000
TOTAL FUNDS	7,491,390
NET SURPLUS	1,867,190

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA

MONTREAL.

J. E. CLEMENT, *General Manager.*

H. H. YORK, *Inspector for Ontario*

L. C. VALLE, *Inspector for Quebec*

TENANTS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR FIRE LOSS.

The Court of Review at Montreal has dismissed the appeal Frothingham and Workman inscribed against the judgment of the Superior Court, condemning them to pay \$12,063.42 to the owners of their premises on St. Paul Street, the Gentlemen of St. Sulpice, for the loss sustained through the building having been wrecked by fire on January 13, 1914.

On the date named certain water pipes in the company appellant's premises were frozen, and in order to thaw them out one of the employees used a gasoline lamp. This, it was proved, had started the fire. It was held by the court that the use of such an instrument was needlessly courting damages, and as a result the fire was not a fortuitous event beyond the responsibility of the appellants, but had been caused by an imprudence for which under the law they were liable in damages to the proprietors.

Justice McDougall said it was true that under the appellants' lease the legal presumption that a tenant was responsible for a fire until he proved the contrary had been contracted away; nevertheless, the tenant had to take all proper and reasonable precautions against fire. In this case, was the fire an inevitable accident? Appellants submitted that they were exercising a right in thawing out the pipes when the fire broke out, and that being so they were not at fault.

"But," his Lordship added, "if, in the exercise of that right, they resorted to a dangerous manner instead of a safe one, they were liable for the result. The use of a gasoline lamp is not a safe manner to thaw out a water pipe. Hot cloths or other appliances that are safe may be used. They were not used in this case, possibly because the method is so slow. Well, if a party wishes to expedite matters, the risk is his own. Judgment of the Superior Court is confirmed."

Chief Justice Archibald and Justice Tellier concurred.

THE ROYAL'S NEW ACQUISITION.

As briefly noted in our last issue, the Royal Insurance Company is purchasing the whole of the shares of the Legal Insurance Company, of London, England. The Legal was established in 1907, and commenced operations as a non-tariff office in the following year. The Company, though under very good auspices, has not yet reached the dividend-paying stage. Total net premium income derived last year from the Company's fire and general insurance business was about \$1,000,000, and its acquisition, it is considered, should materially strengthen the existing important connections of the Royal in legal circles. The Royal, which was established in 1845 and underwrites practically every class of insurance business, has an annual premium income exceeding \$36,000,000 and total assets (as at December 31st, 1915) of \$116,210,677.

To Investors

THOSE WHO, FROM TIME TO TIME, HAVE FUNDS REQUIRING INVESTMENT, MAY PURCHASE AT PAR

DOMINION OF CANADA DEBENTURE STOCK

IN SUMS OF \$500 OR ANY MULTIPLE THEREOF.

Principal repayable 1st October, 1919.

Interest payable half-yearly, 1st April and 1st October by cheque (free of exchange at any chartered Bank in Canada) at the rate of five per cent per annum from the date of purchase.

Holders of this stock will have the privilege of surrendering at par and accrued interest, as the equivalent of cash, in payment of any allotment made under any future war loan issue in Canada other than an issue of Treasury Bills or other like short date security.

Proceeds of this stock are for war purposes only.

A commission of one-quarter of one per cent will be allowed to recognized bond and stock brokers on allotments made in respect of applications for this stock which bear their stamp.

For application forms apply to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, OTTAWA.
OCTOBER 7th, 1916.

TRAFFIC RETURNS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Year to date	1914	1915	1916	Increase
Sept. 30	\$82,959,000	\$67,117,000	\$97,773,000	\$30,656,000
Week ending	1914	1915	1916	Increase
Oct. 7	2,275,000	2,915,000	2,966,000	51,000
14	2,226,000	2,988,000	3,034,000	46,000
21	2,040,000	3,068,000	2,932,000	Dec. 136,000
31	2,613,000	4,340,000	4,170,000	170,000

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Year to date	1914	1915	1916	Increase
Sept. 30	\$39,213,401	\$36,863,614	\$43,976,411	\$7,112,797
Week ending	1914	1915	1916	Increase
Oct. 7	1,008,265	1,019,816	1,319,090	299,264
14	1,012,328	1,067,819	1,300,095	232,276
21	969,483	1,043,088	1,200,044	156,956
31	1,414,341	1,535,958	1,841,092	305,134

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

Year to date	1914	1915	1916	Increase
Sept. 30	\$14,407,600	\$17,092,300	\$26,780,400	\$9,688,100
Week ending	1914	1915	1916	Increase
Oct. 7	718,400	847,500	857,400	9,900
14	653,900	767,800	847,700	79,900
21	499,000	791,800	833,700	47,900
31	707,000	1,271,400	1,172,000	Dec. 99,400

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

Year to date	1914	1915	1916	Increase
Sept. 30	\$6,870,005	\$6,931,493	\$7,506,511	\$575,018
Week ending	1914	1915	1916	Increase
Oct. 7	\$179,180	\$180,330	\$189,836	\$9,506
14	176,066	178,989	186,240	7,251
21	178,803	177,889	193,100	15,211
31	267,099	262,357	269,489	7,132

CANADIAN BANK CLEARINGS.

	Week ending Nov. 9, 1916	Week ending Nov. 2, 1916	Week ending Nov. 11, 1915	Week ending Nov. 12, 1914
Montreal	\$99,560,411	\$86,774,279	\$73,066,667	\$48,466,690
Toronto	62,780,686	61,433,599	43,547,576	36,891,429
Winnipeg	58,945,907	57,165,238	58,446,299	36,891,429
Ottawa	6,594,714	6,058,001	4,461,629	4,132,354

**Montreal Tramways Company
SUBURBAN TIME TABLE, 1915-1916**

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

From Lachine—
10 min. service 5.30 a.m. to 5.50 a.m. 10 min. service 4 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.
16 " " 5.50 " 9.00 " 20 " " 8.50 p.m. to 12.10 a.m.
16 " " 9.00 " 4 p.m. Extra last car at 12.50 a.m.

Sault au Recollet and St. Vincent de Paul:
From St. Denis to St. Vincent de Paul—
10 min. service 5.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. 30 min. service 8.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
20 " " 8.00 " 4.20 p.m. Car to Henderson only 12.00 mid.
10 " " 4.20 " 6.40 p.m. Car to St. Vincent at 12.40 a.m.
20 " " 6.40 " 8.00 p.m.

From St. Vincent de Paul to St. Denis—
10 min. service 5.50 a.m. to 8.20 a.m. 30 min. service 8.30 p.m. to 12.00 mid.
20 " " 8.10 " 4.50 p.m. Car from Henderson to St. Denis 12.20 a.m.
10 " " 4.50 p.m. 7.10 p.m. Car from St. Vincent to St. Denis 1.10 a.m.
20 " " 7.10 " 8.30 p.m.

Cartierville:
From Snowdon Junction—20 min. service 5.20 a.m. to 8.40 p.m.
40 " " 8.40 p.m. to 12.00 mid.
From Cartierville—
20 " " 5.40 a.m. to 9.00 p.m.
40 " " 9.00 p.m. to 12.20 a.m.

Mountain:
From Park Avenue and Mount Royal Ave.—
20 min. service from 5.40 a.m. to 12.20 a.m.
From Victoria Avenue—
20 min. service from 5.50 a.m. to 12.30 a.m.
From Victoria Avenue to Snowdon—
10 minutes service 5.50 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.

Bout de l'Île:
From Lasalle and Notre Dame—
60 min. service from 5.00 a.m. to 12.00 midnight.

Tetrautville:
From Lasalle and Notre Dame—
15 min. service 5.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. 15 min. service 3.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.
30 min. service 9.00 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. 30 min. service 7.00 p.m. to 12 mid.

Pointe aux Trembles via Notre Dame:
From Notre Dame and 1st Ave. Malsonneuve.
15 min service from 5.15 a.m. to 8.00 p.m.
20 " " " 8.00 p.m. to 12.20 a.m.
Extra last car for Blvd. Bernard at 1.20 a.m.

MCGIBBON, CASGRAIN, MITCHELL & CASGRAIN
CASGRAIN, MITCHELL, HOLT, McDUGALL, CREELMAN & STAIRS
TH. CHASS-CASGRAIN, K.C. VICTOR E. MITCHELL, K.C.
CHARLES M. HOLT, K.C. A. CHASS-CASGRAIN, K.C.
ERROL M. McDUGALL. JOHN J. CREELMAN.
GILBERT S. STAIRS. PIERRE F. CASGRAIN.
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, ETC.
ROYAL TRUST BUILDING, 107 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
Bell Telephone Main 8069.

McCarthy, Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.
HOME LIFE BUILDING, TORONTO
VICTORIA STREET.
JOHN HOSKIN, K.C. F. W. HARCOURT, K.C. H. S. OSLER, K.C.
LIGHTON MCCARTHY, K.C. D. L. MCCARTHY, K.C.
BRITTON OSLER. J. F. H. MCCARTHY.
Counsel; WALLACE NEEDY, K.C.

ATWATER, DUCLOS & BOND
ADVOCATES
Guardian Building, 166 St. James Street, Montreal.
A. W. ATWATER, K.C. C. A. DUCLOS, K.C.
W. L. BOND, K.C.

EXCELSIOR
INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY
An exclusively Canadian Company.
Surplus on Policyholders' Account \$772,532.15
Increase in 1915 \$68,584.90
VICTOR ARCHAMBAULT, Provincial Manager.
Quebec Bank Building, Montreal, Que.

EDWIN P. PEARSON AGENT
Offices: **NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO.**
Adelaide St. East, Toronto

ARSON "A VERY SERIOUS CRIME."

A weighty judicial pronouncement on the serious character of the crime of arson comes from South Africa. A Kimberley wheelwright was found guilty of firing his own house with intent to defraud the Sun Insurance Office. In imposing sentence, Sir Andries Maasdorp, the Chief Justice, said:—

"The jury have found you guilty of this crime, and it is very difficult to decide what punishment to inflict upon you. I will take into consideration what your counsel has advanced—that you have hitherto had a clean record, that you are an old inhabitant of Kimberley, a man with a family, and all these considerations, but at the same time this is a very serious crime. The matter of fire insurance is one in which the law expects the greatest good faith on both sides; therefore, when you entered into the contract, when you made your application for insurance, you were called upon to make a certain declaration, in which you have to be very careful, and state the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. And for a very good reason. There is nobody to keep check on you, and therefore in hundreds of cases of fires it is impossible for insurance officers to find out whether the cause is accidental or otherwise. Knowing of this you deliberately prepared beforehand—not on the inspiration of the moment, as you cleared everything out of the house which was not insured; everything to which you attached personal value. The sentence of the Court is one year's imprisonment with hard labour, and a fine of £50, or in default of payment, a further six months' imprisonment with hard labour."

Judicial condemnations of the crime of arson, so pungently and aptly expressed, deserve a very wide circulation. It would be well if similar expressions were heard from the Canadian bench on occasion.

BRITISH FIRE COMPANIES UNDER WAR CONDITIONS.

Under this heading, Mr. Henry W. Eaton, the veteran United States manager of the Liverpool & London & Globe, contributes to a special number of the Boston "Standard" an interesting survey of the British companies' position at this time. He points out that an endeavor to locate a financial strain on the monies of the British companies transacting business in the United States due to the effects of war as evidenced by the reports to stockholders for the year 1915, ends in failure to find results that are in any degree disturbing. For the decline in securities, ample provision is made by the British companies and has been put to test on many occasions during the business careers of the institutions under review. British companies under war conditions have not retrogressed. They are standing fast, unafraid and unashamed. Comparing 1915 with 1914, their premiums and profits and assets and reserves are larger. The results of the current year so far reported are encouraging. That the Companies will endure, says Mr. Eaton in conclusion, no one who has examined their histories and is familiar with the spirit of their enterprise can doubt.



She's Daddy's Girl-

The very sunshine of his life. He's planning great things for her---if he lives.

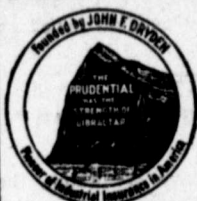
And if he dies---well, he's proud of the fact that she will then receive---regularly---each month---as long as she lives---a cheque from The Imperial Life to provide for her every need.

You can provide in this way for *your* little girl. Our free booklet tells all about it. Write for a copy. Address—

THE IMPERIAL LIFE
Assurance Company of Canada
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

Copyright 1915

PRUDENTIAL AGENTS ARE PRUDENTIAL ENTHUSIASTS



The spirit of The Company, its methods, its policy forms and its absolutely fair way of dealing with its field force make the agents something more than employees of the Company. It makes them an integral part of the organization.

Write us about an Agency.

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA
 FORREST F. DRYDEN, President. Home Office, NEWARK, N.J.
 Incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey

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

ESTABLISHED 1824

Capital,	\$30,000,000
Total Assets,	79,656,734
Deposited with Dominion Gov't,	391,883
Invested Assets in Canada,	7,696,338

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

JAMES H. BREWSTER, Manager

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

FIRE BRITISH CROWN ASSURANCE Corporation, Limited of GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

The RIGHT HON. J. PARKER SMITH, President.
 D. W. MACLENNAN, General Manager.
 Head Office for Canada; TRADERS BANK BLDG., TORONTO
 A. C. STEPHENSON, Manager.
AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

"THE OLDEST SCOTTISH FIRE OFFICE" THE CALEDONIAN

INSURANCE CO. OF EDINBURGH.

Founded 1805.

Head Office for Canada, DOMINION EXPRESS BUILDING Montreal

JOHN G. BORTHWICK, Canadian Manager.

The Imperial Guarantee AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO., OF CANADA

Head Office: 46 King Street W., TORONTO, Ont.

A Strong Canadian Company.

ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE GUARANTEE BONDS

PLATE GLASS AND AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
 E. WILLANS, General Manager. FRANK W. COX, Secretary.

GET OUR PRICES FOR FIRST CLASS WORK

Orders Filled on Dates Promised

JOHN LOVELL & SON, LTD. PRINTERS & BOOKBINDERS

23 St. Nicholas Street - - MONTREAL



JOHN P. MUNN, M.D.

FRANCIS CHAMBERLAIN
 CLARENCE H. KELSEY
 Wm. 7th Guarantee and Trust Co.
 WILLIAM H. PORTEF
 Banker
 EDWARD TOWNSEND
 Vice-President of Trade-Trust Bank

Good men, whether experienced in life insurance or not, may make direct contracts with this company, for a limited territory if desired, and secure for themselves, in addition to first year's commission, renewal interest insuring an income for the future. Address the Company at its Home Office, No. 277 Broadway, N. Y.



Look at Yourself

with the Doctor's eyes. If your tongue is coated—if you are bothered with Stomach Trouble or Chronic Indigestion—then take what so many Doctors recommend—Abbey's Effervescent Salt. For more than a quarter of a century Abbey's Effervescent Salt has been a household remedy throughout Canada. Take it every morning in warm water.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt for sour

Stomach, Headaches, Biliousness and Indigestion.

For Sale By All Druggists