

The Chronicle

Banking, Insurance and Finance

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THE NEW TAXATION.

The amended resolutions brought down by the Minister of Finance in regard to the proposed new 25 per cent. war tax on profits do little more than lay down the broad principles which will govern the levying of the tax. Many details in regard to its incidence remain obscure, and apparently they will only be cleared up in the course of actual administration. With such a far-reaching and comprehensive scheme of new taxation as that proposed, this is only to be expected, and cannot be legitimately made a matter for complaint. The general effect of Sir Thomas White's new amendments is apparently to reduce considerably the proposed tax upon old-established and wealthy corporations and to bring within the scope of the measure a batch of the companies organised in recent years, whose grossly-watered capitalisation has been one of the greatest scandals of Canadian finance during the last decade. In ascertaining the "capital" of these companies for the purpose of the tax, regard is to be had to the companies' real assets, not merely to the nominal amount paid up. In this connection, the amendments make a decided improvement in the proposed legislation. While the operating period of the new proposals has been slightly changed, so that the first accounting periods to come within the provisions are those ending after December 31, 1914, instead of after August 4, 1914, the measure applying to three accounting periods of a year each following that date, the Minister of Finance retains the retroactive feature of his taxation. The agitation against this by a Toronto financial journal does not, we believe, represent truly the view of any considerable section of the taxpayers. Frankly, this agitation merely suggests a desire to dodge legitimate taxation on large war profits.

With regard to the banks and insurance companies, an important amendment to the original proposals is that contained in the new clause that "an incorporated company may include as part of its capital, its actual unimpaired reserve or accumulated profits." It is not clear whether this definition allows the inclusion of the profit and loss balance, as well as the rest, of the banks. But even if the profit and loss balance be not included, the effect of the new amendment is to reduce substantially the proposed burden on the banks. The tabulations of banking profits given in our issue of

February 11th show that only ten of the 22 banks earned in their accounting period ending in 1915, in excess of 7 per cent. on their paid-up capital and rest. It is, of course, possible that the Finance Department may reckon "net profits" on a different basis from that used by the banks in making their declarations from which THE CHRONICLE'S statistics were compiled. But even when the utmost allowance has been made for this, the effect of the new taxation upon the banks seems not likely to be serious. The banks, of course, are already paying a war tax of one per cent. on their circulation.

* * *

This new clause also will obviously be of considerable benefit to the fire insurance companies, although it would possibly be rather rash to particularise too closely at present the likely basis upon which their capital will be arrived at for the purposes of the tax. The British companies follow a different practise from that commonly in use on this side of the Atlantic, in setting aside specific conflagration reserves. If there is to be equality of treatment as between the British and American companies, some common denominator will have to be found as the basis of the elaborate calculation necessary in these cases to find out exactly what their paid-up capital for the purposes of this tax is. A new clause of very great importance to the British companies, and also to one or two of the Canadian companies, is that providing that any war profits taxation paid in Great Britain or in any of the countries of the Allies, or in any of their dependencies, shall be deducted from the amount of the tax that would otherwise be payable in Canada. This very rightly relieves the British companies from threatened double taxation, and will lower their Canadian payments considerably. In fact, it seems likely enough that in a number of cases the British companies will not have to pay the Canadian war profits taxation at all. Instances where the companies' payments under the 50 per cent. profits tax in Great Britain, when payable at all, will exceed the amount for which they would be liable in Canada, seem very probable, and in these cases no payment of the Canadian tax will be required. The companies, however, will apparently have to go on paying the one per cent. war tax on premiums imposed last year, payments of this being credited against payments of any war profits tax which may be due for an accounting period ending in 1915.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Capital Paid Up, \$16,000,000

ESTABLISHED 1817

Rest, \$16,000,000

Total Assets, \$302,980,554

Undivided Profits, \$1,293,952

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.	PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.
PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK	PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN
PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.	PROVINCE OF ALBERTA
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BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON,
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The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Limited,
London County and Westminster Bank, Limited,
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited

LIVERPOOL, The Bank of Liverpool, Limited.

SCOTLAND, The British Lines Bank and Branches

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National Park Bank
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ST. LOUIS The Merchants-American National Bank
BOSTON The Merchants National Bank
CLEVELAND The First National Bank of Cleveland
PITTSBURG The Bank of Pittsburg, N.A.

DETROIT - The First and Old Detroit National Bank
BUFFALO - The Manufacturers' and Traders' National Bank
SAN FRANCISCO - The National Bank of San Francisco
MINNEAPOLIS - The Anglo and London-Paris National Bank
SEATTLE - Northwestern National Bank
ST. PAUL - Seattle National Bank
First National Bank of St. Paul.

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

Collections at all points of the world undertaken at most 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.

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 - - - - 5.	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

Besides its 96 Branches in Canada, the Molsons Bank has agencies or representatives in almost all the large cities in the different countries of the world, offering its clients every facility for promptly transacting business in every quarter of the globe.

The Chronicle

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ESTABLISHED 1881.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

F. WILSON-SMITH,
Proprietor.

ARTHUR H. ROWLAND,
Editor.

Office:

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10 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1916.

BANK PENSIONS AND PREMISES.

In this issue THE CHRONICLE presents the last of its special series of banking articles and tables, the latter being published on page 281. This gives details of the appropriations by the individual banks for pension funds and writing down premises account over a period of thirteen years. Last year's article on this subject intimated that in regard to pension fund contributions a new high record had been attained in 1914, no less than eighteen banks contributing for the purpose. On examining the 1915 reports it is seen that there are five of the banks which contributed in 1914, missing from the list. The others managed to set aside sums for the pension fund, but in a few instances the amount was less than in 1914. The aggregate amount set aside is less than in the three years immediately preceding, but greater than the total shown for any year prior to 1912. It should be remarked that where generous amounts had been set aside for a number of years, the omission of the contribution for one or two years would not affect the fund adversely.

The table shows that in the fourteen years, 1902 to 1915, the banks mentioned set aside an aggregate of \$3,553,267. This year a couple of the absorbed banks which had pension funds were omitted from the list. These banks had provided for their pension funds, \$75,000. There is no doubt that the large contributions made by the banks to Patriotic Funds, Red Cross, and other war funds, have made it more difficult to keep up the regular appropriations for pension funds.

THE PREMISES ACCOUNT.

On turning to the table relating to Premises Account one sees a striking change. In 1914 there was a sharp decrease in the aggregate set aside for this purpose, the total falling from \$2,144,699 to \$1,191,164. Fifteen banks appropriated in 1913 as against fourteen in 1914. In the 1915 list only six appear; and with the exception of the Royal's appropriation of \$250,000 the amounts are not large. The total for the year is \$404,289—less

than one-fifth of the 1913 total. During the prosperous years prior to 1914 the appropriations for writing down premises were very large; and in the thirteen years covered by the table the aggregate amounted to nearly \$17,000,000. Thus, as the banks had freely written down the item until it stands, in the cases of a number of institutions, at less than 50 per cent. of the actual value of the property represented, it might well be considered that in a year of adversity the matter could quite properly be suffered to stand over. In such years as 1915 and 1914 the important thing is to make proper provision for bad and doubtful debts. This has been done, as reference to the depreciation column of Table II, published on February 18th, amply shows. When more prosperous times are seen we may be sure that the work of writing down the premises will be resumed. In this connection it is worthy of remark that the capital expenditures on premises have been considerably cut down in the last two years.

CANADA'S CREDITS TO THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT.

It is stated that during the current month, an amount of \$25 millions will be placed to the credit of the Imperial Government by the Canadian Government from the proceeds of the Dominion War Loan. Previously about \$15 millions has been similarly advanced leaving after the close of March a balance of \$10 millions before the credit of \$50 millions is exhausted. The March credit, it is stated, represents the full amount of the estimated disbursements for the month of the Imperial Munitions Board.

The question of further credits to the British Government has been discussed during the last few days at bankers' conferences held in Montreal and Toronto and with the Minister of Finance. While no official announcement regarding the decision come to has yet been made, it is generally understood that the banks will make further advances to the British Government by the purchase of either British Treasury bills or Exchequer notes. Unofficially, the amount of the banks' credit is placed at a minimum of \$50 millions. With this financing arranged, it is believed that further extensive orders for munitions and supplies will be placed in Canada by the Imperial Government.

ACCIDENT POLICY REFORM.

We desire to draw the attention of accident managers to an article published on page 285, dealing with Accident Policy Reform. The subject is a most important one in the interests of the business throughout Canada.

In some of the great British banking institutions, fully 50 per cent. of the staff are now women.

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

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E. A. Hoare	G. D. Whatman

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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 City (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 India.

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 - 7,245,140

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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.

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

HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER 1854

Head Office: - TORONTO

JAMES MASON - General Manager

Branches and Connections throughout Canada.

MONTREAL OFFICES

Main Office: Transportation Building, St. James St.
 Bonaventure Branch, 623 St. James St.
 Hochelaga Branch, Cor. Cuvillier and Ontario Sts.
 Mount Royal Branch, Cor. Mount Royal & Papineau Av.

BANKS' APPROPRIATIONS FOR WRITING DOWN PREMISES ACCOUNTS

BANKS' APPROPRIATIONS FOR WRITING DOWN PREMISES ACCOUNTS.

(Compiled Exclusively for The Chronicle.)

Bank.	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	Total in 13 years.
Montreal	\$290,000	\$485,000	\$511,000	\$708,800	\$133,503	\$125,000	\$100,000	\$125,000	\$17,500	\$35,870	\$25,000	\$70,000	\$1,994,800
Quebec	18,018	22,841	26,689	58,192	125,000	125,000	100,000	97,333	100,000	48,667	91,260	.....	301,743
Nova Scotia	150,000	150,000	125,000	48,667	73,000	.....	97,333	100,000	48,667	91,260	\$70,000	1,197,130
Toronto	498,306	73,000	48,667	48,667	48,667	77,650	95,813	100,000	100,000	35,369	36,900	.....	682,307
Molsons	300,000	100,000	100,000	48,751	77,650	48,519	151,232	115,380	55,484	9,378	.....	1,019,976
Nationale	12,000	47,269	66,516	39,051	16,137	11,952	12,500	25,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	.....	596,836
Merchants	100,000	.....	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	.....	49,500
Union	9,474	14,832	15,839	27,461	21,747	23,062	13,640	36,412	100,000	7,779	.....	.....	950,000
Provinciale	500,000	100,000	100,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	100,000	100,000	10,000	.....	179,940
Commerce	250,000	250,000	300,000	400,000	300,000	419,801	300,000	350,000	100,000	100,000	10,000	.....	760,000
Royal	100,000	.....	300,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	299,000	250,000	150,000	100,000	127,806	185,007	3,643,283
Dominion	170,000	200,000	170,000	150,000	100,000	250,000	100,000	75,630	75,000	50,000	2,475,000
Hamilton	50,000	25,000	20,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	5,000	.....	595,630
Standard	25,000	25,000	20,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	17,394	5,000	.....	135,000
Hochelaga	18,990	44,695	45,067	24,000	13,732	15,141	15,141	30,564	50,785	17,394	.....	.....	197,394
Ottawa	75,151	37,291	54,395	57,351	46,720	46,720	46,969	46,969	32,875	46,968	36,289	19,826	264,442
Imperial	74,501	124,771	60,026	71,774	85,321	69,921	36,052	116,392	100,000	20,000	25,000	20,000	653,865
Metropolitan	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	10,000	10,000	25,000	20,000	772,429
Northern Crown	65,000	.....	30,000	15,000	.....	5,000	.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	.....	.....	150,000
Home	71,836	.....	25,000	15,000	.....	.....	.....	10,000	15,897	.....	.....	.....	65,897
Stirling	28,799	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171,836
Weyburn	1,000	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76,414
		404,289	1,191,164	2,144,699	2,174,229	2,162,945	1,404,124	1,471,469	1,213,385	1,583,902	827,466	528,803	472,641	16,935,422

Bank of British North America and Weyburn Security Bank, 1915 reports not published at date of writing.

*British figures for 1914 represent the total appropriated for year ending May, plus the additional amount appropriated for half-year ended November, 1914.

In connection with the sale of property on Northeast corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto, there was in 1912 a decrease of \$790,000 in book value of the Dominion Bank's Premises Account. Even though the funds for such writing down were not taken from the Profit and Loss Account, the transaction should be taken into consideration in perusing the above statement.

Included in the above appropriations for premises are a few to write down furniture, safes, etc., and to meet expenses of opening branches.

BANKS' CONTRIBUTIONS TO PENSION FUNDS.

Bank.	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	Total in 14 years.	
Quebec	\$50,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$65,000	
Nova Scotia	377,000	
British*	91,849	48,032	32,011	29,194	32,074	22,276	22,215	16,761	20,000	18,000	12,000	12,000	10,000	377,000	
Toronto	25,000	20,000	20,000	15,000	15,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,668	10,497	13,179	14,410	355,199	
Molsons	21,452	18,070	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	7,500	7,500	5,000	5,000	185,000	
Nationale	10,000	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	149,522	
Merchants	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	55,000	
Union	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	376,000	
Commerce	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	105,000	
Royal	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	620,000	
Dominion	19,014	19,309	34,529	33,717	34,529	34,529	34,529	34,529	34,529	34,529	34,529	34,529	34,529	100,000	
Hamilton	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	80,000	
Standard	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	135,546	
Hochelaga	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	85,000	
Ottawa	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	100,000	
Imperial	7,500	27,500	27,500	27,500	27,500	27,500	27,500	27,500	27,500	27,500	27,500	27,500	27,500	110,000	
Metropolitan	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	
Home	10,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	
Northern Crown	30,000	
		367,966	561,728	462,561	428,228	325,671	284,574	224,776	167,215	193,761	136,033	116,168	109,997	95,179	79,410	3,533,267

* British Bank figures include appropriations for the three funds, "Officers' Life Insurance," "Officers' Widows and Orphans," and "Pension Fund." Prior to 1912 the totals for each calendar year were given in 1912 and 1913 the figures for this bank represent the appropriations for year ending May; in 1914 the amount represents the appropriations for year ending May plus the additional amount set aside in half-year ending November, 1914. The 1915 figures not published at date of writing.

With reference to the Imperial, appropriations of \$7,500 in each of the years 1910 to 1915 inclusive were stated as for "Pension and Guarantee Fund." The Imperial also appropriated \$20,000 for Pension Fund in 1900. Appropriations by the Nova Scotia, British, Merchants, Commerce and Royal for Pension Fund purposes were begun prior to 1901. The Bank of Montreal has a Pension Fund which has been long in existence, but the recent annual reports do not reveal the amounts of any appropriations made for this purpose. Weyburn Security report 1915 not published at date of writing.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Paid up \$11,560,000 Reserves \$13,236,000
Assets \$200,000,000

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.
Princes 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

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, M.P., President

W. D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager

TRUST FUNDS SHOULD BE DEPOSITED

in a Savings Account in The Dominion Bank. Such funds are safely protected, and earn interest at highest current rates.

When payments are made, particulars of each transaction may be noted on the cheque issued which in turn becomes a receipt or voucher when cancelled by the bank.

Head Office, Toronto

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Incorporated 1855.

Head Office: TORONTO, Canada.

CAPITAL \$5,000,000

RESERVED FUNDS \$6,439,382

DIRECTORS.

W. G. GOODERHAM, *President*. J. HENDERSON, *Vice-President*
WILLIAM STONE, JOHN MACDONALD, LT. COL. A. E. GOODERHAM,
BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. S. MEIGHEN, J. I. ENGLEHART, WM. I. GEAR, PAUL J. MYLER,
THOS. F. HOW, *General Manager*. JOHN R. LAMB, *Supt. of Branches*.
T. A. BIRD, *Chief Inspector*.

Bankers

NEW YORK—National Bank of Commerce,
CHICAGO—First National Bank,
LONDON, Eno.—London City and Midland Bank, Limited.

BANKING FACILITIES.

The Bank of Toronto is equipped to offer customers every facility of modern banking. Drafts, Money Orders, Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques are issued.

Current Accounts for business purposes opened on favorable terms.

Interest bearing Savings Accounts may be opened at any Branch.

Money loaned to responsible people.

The Trust and Loan Co.

OF CANADA

Capital Subscribed, . . . \$14,600,000.00
Paid-up Capital, . . . 2,920,000.00
Reserve Funds, . . . 2,752,205.06

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE

30 St. James St., Montreal

The Bank of Ottawa

Established 1874

Head Office - - - OTTAWA, Canada

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

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

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RUSSELL BLACKBURN, DENIS MURPHY,
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GEORGE BURN, D. M. FINNIE,
General Manager. *Assistant General Manager*
W. DUTHIE, *Chief Inspector*.

PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

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STREET
MONTREAL.

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

Safety
Deposit Vault
Very exceptionally
moderate.
Correspondence
Invited

B. HAL. BROWN, President and Gen. Manager

THE BANKERS' MANIFESTO.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has performed a distinct service by the circulation with its monthly commercial letter of the manifesto signed by prominent bankers and other financial leaders recently issued in England. A considerable proportion of the arguments used are as directly applicable in Canada as in Great Britain, and the hope expressed by the Canadian Bank of Commerce that the manifesto will be read and given careful consideration at this time by every Canadian, adds additional weight. The following are some of the most illuminating points contained in the manifesto:—

"Only one thing is now needed to command victory. The Allies have assembled new armies of overwhelming strength in France, in Russia, in Italy, and in Great Britain, and everything needed to equip them and to supply them with munitions has been secured, or is in process of manufacture. The only thing remaining to be done is to provide all the money needed to support these great armies of new men, and to pay for the vast quantities of arms and munitions now being manufactured in all parts of the world.

"The task of finding the greater part of the immense sums of money needed by the Allies is the special duty of the British people, for they in particular possess the necessary financial resources. Their manufacturing power has not been reduced by invasion, their cities have not been destroyed, their ports have not been shut off from the rest of the world, and their income has not been diminished by the absence of tourists and by other circumstances.

WHAT IS WANTED.

"Therefore the work that the British people are called upon to perform is to provide out of all their financial resources a sum of nearly £1,600,000,000 in the current fiscal year, and over £1,800,000,000 in the next fiscal year. In the current calendar year (1915) the British people will spend about £1,300,000,000 upon war and government, and next year (1916) will need to spend about £1,800,000,000 in place of a sum of about £200,000,000 a year before the war. To raise this vast sum is a stupendous task, and one that will try the mettle of the nation as it has not been tried for a hundred years. Not only has the nation to find this great sum of £1,800,000,000 next year, but it has to find it with several millions of its most active sons in the fighting line.

"No one can realise the vastness of the task before the nation without becoming keenly conscious that it demands the strenuous co-operation of every man and woman, youth and maiden in the country; that the nation's energies must be completely concentrated upon the production of really essential things; and that the production of all non-essentials must be wholly stopped. Moreover, not only must the nation avoid the consumption of all non-essentials, but must even restrict the consumption of essentials to the limits of efficiency. Furthermore, individuals possessing securities marketable abroad must sell them in order to pay for goods and munitions purchased abroad for which no other means of payment can be provided. Lastly, the credit of the nation and of individuals must be employed in order to pay for

goods and munitions purchased abroad for which payment cannot be made in goods, services, or securities. Only by all classes, employers and employed alike, adding to, and most carefully husbanding, income, by selling foreign securities and by creating foreign credits, will it be possible to provide the vast sum needed by the nation and the nation's Allies."

LONDON AS THE WORLD'S FINANCIAL CENTRE.

Up to the present time, London has been admitted to be the financial centre of the whole world, but it is predicted by some that after the war we may lose that position. I venture to say that, in my opinion, we shall not only not lose our financial position, but we shall greatly improve it.

London has always been regarded as the centre to which all requiring financial aid could come, and as the whole world has come at one time or another, and London has held herself ready to lend to all comers, on proper conditions, she has been designated by common accord the world's financial centre.

London has been so named for a second reason that almost all the traders of the world have hitherto agreed that their transactions should be settled at this centre, because they could be settled in gold. By all agreeing to a settlement at one centre, it follows that the sellers of exchange on that centre would readily find purchasers, and vice versa, and expenses would be cut down to a minimum—
Sir Edward Holden.

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.

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

The Royal Trust Co.

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

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

H.V. Meredith, *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
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H. R. DRUMMOND	HERBERT MOLSON
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HON. SIR LOMER GOUIN,	SIR FREDERICK
K.C.M.G.	WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D.

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 AND MARINE

ASSETS **ovcr** \$3,700,000.00

LOSSES paid since organization of Company **over** \$61,000,000

DIRECTORS

W. R. BROCK, *President*

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

JOHN AIRD	AUGUSTUS MYERS
ROBT. BICKERDIKE, M.P.	Z. A. LASH, K.C., LL.D.
ALFRED COOPER	GEO. A. MORROW
H. C. COX	LI. 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 MONTREAL CITY and DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of Two Dollars per Share on the Capital Stock of this institution has been declared and will be payable at its Head Office, in this City, on and after Saturday, the 1st of April next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th of March next.

By order of the Board,

A. P. LESPERANCE, *Manager.*

Montreal, February 21st, 1916.

FOUNDED A.D. 1819

THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PARIS, FRANCE

SURPLUS TO POLICY-HOLDERS, - \$5,754,937

EDMUND FOSTER, *Supt. of Agencies.* THOMAS F. DOBBIN, *Manager for Canada.*
LEWIS BUILDING, - - - - ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

Applications for agencies invited

ACCIDENT POLICY REFORM.

One of the most important, if not *the* most important question affecting Casualty Insurance in Canada to-day is whether the Companies issuing Personal Accident policies will continue the present mad race to see which can give the most covering for the least premium, or whether they will at last be guided by their better judgment and loss ratio of recent years, and all agree to issue standard forms of policy, providing for indemnities commensurate with the prevailing premiums charged.

Up to comparatively recent years, all Companies issued practically the same form of Accident Policy, which provided \$5,000 Principal Sum, and \$25 weekly indemnity, with \$12.50 partial indemnity for a period of 52 weeks, at an annual premium of \$25 on the best class of risk, double indemnity applying in case of travel accidents.

Now, however, competition is such that no Company can secure anything like a fair share of available Accident business unless its policy contains Accumulation, Beneficiary, Hospital, Quarantine and many other so-called "frills" for which no extra premium is charged, notwithstanding the fact that they have a most important bearing on the loss ratio. The latest manifestation by certain Companies of the present apparent vogue of considering the sky the limit, in adding to their liability under Accident policies, without charging correspondingly extra premium, is the increase of the Principal Sum to \$7,500, and in some instances to \$10,000 at the premium heretofore charged for \$5,000.

GAMBLING PURE AND SIMPLE.

This means gambling pure and simple, and if the Casualty Companies themselves cannot repose sufficient confidence in one another to apply the obvious remedy to the present deplorable state of affairs, it would seem in order for the Insurance Department to step in and compel them to do so, by increasing the present rate of premium reserve to a percentage figure more in keeping with the liabilities now assumed. In the policyholders' interests alone this should be done, for reasons which would seem clear to the most uninitiated.

Another reform that is urgently required in Personal Accident underwriting in this country is a reduction in the scale of commissions now allowed on this class of insurance. This also apparently can only be brought about by united and uniform action of all the companies interested.

A movement is now on foot in Canada along the lines above suggested, and as all the Companies interested admit the wisdom of concerted action towards this end, it is to be hoped that they will one and all, without exception, display the courage of their convictions and bring this movement to a successful conclusion, by giving it energetic and loyal support.

In illustration of the present condition of affairs, the case may be mentioned of Mr. Law, the Member of Parliament for Yarmouth, N.S., who lost his life in the recent fire in the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. Mr. Law carried a \$5,000 accident policy in a leading British company at the usual annual premium of \$25. The Company are now about to pay his beneficiaries the sum of \$14,500. The policy was accumulative and included double liability. The Company received no premiums for the extra \$9,500.

"DIVIDENDS"

The late President DeBoer of the National Life of Vermont (peace to the ashes and honour to the memory of a real man!) once made a remark to me which has ever remained in my mind. He said, smilingly, apropos of a policyholder who had just paid him a visit, "That man has asked me why we don't buy bonds when they are cheap and sell them when they advance and pay out the profit in dividends."

"What did you tell him?" I asked.

"I did not bother to say that it was conceivable we might buy high and sell low, making a loss, not a profit. In fact, I rather preferred he should remain under the delusion that we, here, are very smart people. I said, 'Mr.—, we are not in business to *make* money for our policyholders; we are trying to *save* money for them.'"

The record of his Company's investments shows how he squared practice with theory.

Does not this show (for the thousandth time, I hear the intelligent reader remark!) what a dismal misfit is the word "dividend," in connection with life insurance? Unfortunately, while all who may chance to read this article know very well just exactly what a dividend under a life policy *is* and what it *is not*, the average policyholder has not the least idea of its true meaning, the sources from which it is derived and from which alone it can properly and safely arise, and its consequent and inevitable limitations under conservative management. How unfortunate that there does not appear to be any word or expression that may fittingly take its place in insurance literature. "Refund" and "rebate" are meaningless to the ordinary purchaser of a policy. The phrase "premium-reduction" is clumsy and needs explanation. How would the word "savings" answer? J.L.K.

MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY APPOINTS MONTREAL MANAGER.

Mr. Robert Junkin, agency manager of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, announces the appointment of Mr. N. T. Truell as manager of the Company at Montreal. Mr. Truell has been connected with the Sun Life for the past eleven years at Winnipeg and Regina, where he has had a most successful career.

Mr. Truell is well known in Montreal and the Province of Quebec, having been connected with the educational system of the province for a number of years as head master at Sherbrooke High School for five years and at Lachute Academy for eleven years. He has very many friends in Montreal among curlers and socially. The Manufacturers Life propose to develop a strong organization in Montreal and as the Company already numbers among its policyholders many of our leading citizens, it should not be a difficult matter to extend its business here. Any reference to the high financial standing of the Company and its popularity would be superfluous, ranking as it does among the leaders in Canadian life insurance.

A bill is at present before the Quebec legislature providing that no insurance agent who is not a resident of the province shall do business therein, unless resident in a province where agents residing in this province are allowed to do business on an equality with resident agents.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of TWO and ONE HALF PER CENT, for the current quarter, being at the rate of

TEN PER CENT PER ANNUM

on the paid-up capital Stock of the Corporation, has been declared, and that the same will be payable on and after

SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL

next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the Fifteenth day of March.

By order of the Board,

Toronto, February 23rd, 1916.

GEO. H. SMITH, Secretary.

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, 1914	7,489,145	19,064,425	

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:

179 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

THE DOMINION OF CANADA GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT INS. CO.

The OLDEST and
STRONGEST CANADIAN
CASUALTY COMPANY

ACCIDENT

TRANSACTS:

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

CANADIAN FIRE RECORD

Specially compiled by The Chronicle.

FIRE AT RENFREW, ONT.

On the 8th instant a fire occurred at O'Brien's plant at Renfrew, Ont., destroying the still house. Insurance as follows:—

Globe & Rutgers.....	\$50,000	British Dominions ..	\$10,000
North British & Mercantile.....	35,000	Hartford.....	20,000
Northern.....	11,000	London & Lancashire.....	20,000
Employers.....	20,000	Western.....	15,000
Providence-Washington.....	10,000	Alliance.....	15,000
Ins. Co. of North America.....	30,000	British America.....	10,000
Guardian.....	75,000	New York Underwriters.....	10,000
Northern.....	9,000	Mount Royal.....	15,000
		Mercantile.....	12,000

Loss, \$73,500.

\$367,000

FIRE AT ST. JOHN, N.B.

On the 5th instant, a fire occurred on the premises of Dearborn & Co., Prince William Street, St. John, N.B. Insurance as follows:—

ON BUILDING.

Liverpool & London.....	\$7,500	Providence-Washington.....	\$1,500
Continental.....	5,000	Queen.....	1,000
General of Perth.....	3,000		
Quebec.....	2,000		

Loss, about 50 per cent.

\$20,000

ON STOCK.

Employers.....	\$6,000	Liv. & Lon. & Globe.....	\$3,000
Quebec.....	6,000	Providence-Washington.....	3,000
General of Perth.....	3,000		
Norwich Union.....	3,000		

Loss, about total.

\$24,000

H. N. COCKBURN.

(IN DEARBORN BUILDING.)

Guardian.....\$700

Loss \$207.

TOLEDO SCALE COMPANY.

(IN DEARBORN BUILDING.)

North British & Mercantile Blanket Policy settled for \$848.33.

REVELSTOKE, B.C.—Block of buildings occupied by McRae Mercantile Company; Ideal Pool Room and barber shop; Sugar Bowl confectionery store and Barton's photographic store destroyed, March 7. Loss to building and tenants, \$50,000.

TRENTON, ONT.—Graydon & Clegg's garage destroyed with seven automobiles, and machine shop of Ireland & McCall badly damaged, March 3. Loss estimated around \$10,000. Origin, unknown.

MONTREAL, QUE.—Photographic studio of Homier & Lavergne, 360 St. Denis Street, badly damaged, March 3. Fire originated in developing room.

MONTREAL, QUE.—Dry goods store of W. Blanchard, 913 Notre Dame Street West, considerably damaged, March 7.

MONTREAL, QUE.—Stables of D. Harrison, baker, partially destroyed March 3. Damage, \$5,000. Origin, unknown.

PARRY SOUND, ONT.—Stable, driving shed and contents of Alex. Logan destroyed, March 7. Loss \$5,000 with \$1,300 insurance. Origin, unknown.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—Grain elevator on Hadisty Street of Grain Growers' Company destroyed, March 6. Loss placed at \$60,000.

THREE RIVERS, QUE.—Three-story building on Notre Dame Street owned by Mrs. H. Lajoie, considerably damaged, March 5.

WELLAND, ONT.—S. L. Lambert's planing mills destroyed, February 27. Loss \$25,000, partly covered by insurance. Origin, unknown.

THREE RIVERS, QUE.—Building corner of Olivier Street, occupied by J. Levasseur as grocery store and residence, gutted March 4.

ORILLIA, ONT.—Grand Trunk Station destroyed with considerable quantity of express matter, March 1. Origin, unknown.

MELITA, MAN.—Canadian Pacific Railway depot destroyed, March 4. Origin, unknown.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—Gordon Ironside's packing plant damaged, March 4.

INADEQUATE FIRE DEPARTMENTS.

While the necessity for strict economy is laid upon our municipalities at the present time, we hope that none will follow the "penny wise and pound foolish" policy of trying to "economise" on water supplies and fire departments. The risk of fire is no less at the present time than in ordinary circumstances and calls forcibly for an adequate water supply and well-equipped fire department. There is no excuse in present conditions for any holdup in making these and other necessary provisions for protection of life and property.

The starting of fires is due, in the majority of cases, to lack of proper precautions. If city and town authorities were alive to the great advantages to be gained by using ordinary precautions against fires, such as proper building by-laws and their efficient administration, clean premises and regular inspections, then there would not be so many occasions for the use of fire departments, and a great reduction would be made in the immense loss both of lives and property. The true way of economy in the matter of fire risk is the way of prevention.

PERSONALS.

Colonel the Hon. Everard Baring, C.V.O., has joined the London board of the Northern Assurance Company.

* * *

The Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmore, V.C., has been elected a member of the board of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation Limited.

* * *

The death is announced of Mr. R. A. McCurdy, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York from 1885 to 1906.

* * *

Mr. Hugh Lewis, the London (England) manager of the Liverpool & London & Globe, although fifty years of age, has taken up aviation as a hobby, and holds the Royal Aero Club pilot's certificate. The age record thus made by Mr. Lewis, who has more than one son in the flying services, is probably unique.

* * *

Mr. H. B. Mackenzie, general manager of the Bank of British North America, who went over to England for the annual meeting of that institution, is reported by the cable as pointing out to shareholders the probabilities of a time of temporary distress in Canada after the war, but adding that with good judgment we might look forward to the future with unshaken confidence.



CANADA BRANCH HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS

M. Chevalier, Esq. T. J. Drummond, Esq. Sir Alexandre Lacoste.
 William Melson Macpherson, Esq. Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D.
 J. Gardner Thompson, Manager. Lewis Laing, 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. T. J. Drummond, Esq.
 John Emo, Esq. Sir Alexandre Lacoste Wm. Melson Macpherson, Esq.
 J. C. Rimmer, Esq. Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, LL.D.

LICENSED BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT

FIDELITY-PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
 of NEW YORK

HENRY EVANS, President

FIRE

AUTHORISED, SUBSCRIBED and
 PAID UP CAPITAL
\$2,500,000



TORNADO

TOTAL ASSETS EXCEED
\$17,800,000

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND
 17 St. John Street, MONTREAL.

W. E. BALDWIN, Mgr.

J. ROWAT, Asst. Mgr.



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, Supt. of Agencies.

ROBERT W. TYRE, Manager.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
 HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

Protect your wife and family by a monthly income policy in THE CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. An absolutely sure investment.

W. J. BROWN, Provincial Manager.

180 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

INSURANCE COMPANIES AS TAX COLLECTORS.

The general public is slow to learn the elementary principles on which insurance companies are compelled to transact business. In fire insurance, rate-making, as respects its basic idea, is extremely simple and capable of being easily understood. Nevertheless, the public persists in maintaining crude notions on the subject, and as legislation is based on the popular conceptions or misconceptions entertained by those who elect the law-makers, legislators do and have long done exceedingly absurd things in devising statutory regulation of the insurance business. Both in this country and in the United States, notably in the latter, legislation has taken the form of devices designed to regulate the methods and curtail the scope of the business in a great variety of ways. Ignoring the plain fact that the companies are taxed on their property holdings just as all other property is taxed, several forms of taxation, municipal and state or provincial, of a special character are levied to an extent that exceeds the impositions on any other line of business. Gross premiums are soundly taxed by provinces and in some cases also by municipalities, fees of all sorts are called for, and constant efforts are made to compel support of fire departments and the like, in the mistaken notion that only the companies engaged in fire underwriting are benefited by whatever limits or lessens the extent of the fire loss.

A FUNDAMENTAL FACT.

People persist in forgetting the fundamental fact that the province of fire insurance is to discover and classify the hazard insured against, and then to fix a price which long and widely extended experience indicates must be charged for the assumption of the hazard. If an efficient fire extinguishing service and solid, fire-resisting construction of buildings exist in a town or city, the hazard assumed is materially less than where these conditions are lacking, and the premium rate charged is correspondingly less, just as the risk of insuring a well-selected, healthy life is less than that of insuring an impaired or sub-standard life. The enforcement of good building laws and the maintenance of an efficient fire department are purely prudential arrangements for the benefit of the owners of property and not for the benefit of the underwriters. They must necessarily charge for the risk as they find it or go out of business.

TAXES MUST BE ADDED.

It follows that if the people, through their law makers, add to the cost of assuming the hazard certain special exactions in the form of taxes, the companies must either add to their rates enough to cover this additional tax or forego any satisfactory profit on the business. Taking one year with another, the premiums collected by the companies, as a whole, have been graded so low that, after paying losses and expenses, scarcely five per cent. is realized as a trade profit. The only logical and business-like way open to the companies is to act as tax-gatherers, and collect as a part of the premium rate the special tax which is levied on them, and which does not enter, primarily, into the rate-making calculations of underwriting pure and simple. Slowly but surely the public is coming to see that the companies are disposed to act on this principle, not of choice but of necessity.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Originally established so long ago as 1833 and therefore taking precedence as the oldest native Canadian insurance organisation in existence, the British America Assurance Company throughout its long career, has consistently upheld a high standard in the conduct of its affairs and in its relations to its policyholders. Closely identified with Canadian developments and business life for several generations, the name of the British America, with its sister organisation, the Western, has long been a household word in the Dominion, and in the foreign fields where the Company has for many years transacted business, it has also become widely known as an exponent of the best insurance traditions and practises. Overcoming last year, the difficulties naturally accruing through the European conflagration, those responsible for the Company were able to carry through a considerably enlarged business, with the gratifying result that the profits for 1915 are the largest reported for any one year in the long history of the Company, and that a very substantial addition has been made to the resources.

AN IMPROVED FIRE AND HAIL EXPERIENCE.

In the British America's accounts, fire and hail business are linked together. The net premiums in these two departments totalled, for 1915, \$1,988,380, an increase of some \$40,000 upon 1914. With this enlargement in premium income, there was enjoyed a loss experience much more favorable than in the previous year, losses absorbing only \$1,050,617 (a moderate ratio to net premiums of 52.8 per cent.), compared with \$1,264,355 in 1914. After payment of expenses and substantially increased taxes, there was a profit in this branch for the year of \$154,262. Practically all the dislocation in long-established connections due to the war has now been rectified, and business is running as smoothly as present-day circumstances permit.

SATISFACTORY MARINE BUSINESS.

Last year was practically the first year of operations following the revival of the Company's marine department and the results shown prove that a very fair share of the increased demand for this class of insurance, owing to war risks, has come the way of the British America. The business is made up almost entirely of short-voyage risks. The premiums totalled \$211,704, and losses and expenses \$166,126, leaving the satisfactory profit of \$45,578.

Total profits for the year (including interest receipts) amount to \$270,412, the following amounts being written off from these:—\$1,821 to cover bad debts and depreciation in insurance maps and \$18,982 to meet depreciation in securities held. Assets, which are written down to market value at December 31st last, total \$2,530,426, an increase of about \$300,000 upon last year. Unearned premium liability on the Canadian Government standard is \$1,360,994, the surplus to policyholders being \$842,373.

Mr. W. B. Meikle, the general manager of the British America, and his staff have evidently had a year of arduous effort. That the energy expended not only last year but for some years past has been well directed is seen in the facts of the present report.

BRITISH AMERICA

ASSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED 1833

FIRE, HAIL AND MARINE INSURANCE

Head Office - TORONTO

Statement as of December 31st, 1915

Fire and Hail Premiums for 1915.....	\$1,988,379.66	
Marine Premiums for 1915.....	211,704.06	\$2,200,083.72
Interest and Rents		70,572.06
		<u>\$2,270,655.78</u>
Fire and Hail Losses.....	\$1,050,617.48	
Agents' Commissions.....	443,166.37	
Taxes.....	60,184.81	
General Expenses	280,149.18	\$1,834,117.84
Marine Losses.....	\$ 140,259.78	
Agents' Commissions & Expenses	25,865.92	166,125.70
		<u>2,000,243.54</u>
		<u>PROFIT FOR THE YEAR.. \$270,412.24</u>

Total Assets at 31st December, 1915
\$2,530,426.05

Losses paid since organization in 1833, over
\$39,000,000.00

OFFICERS

W. B. MEIKLE, General Manager
JOHN SIME, Assistant General Manager E. F. GARROW, Secretary

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

W. R. BROCK, President	W. B. MEIKLE, Vice-President
JOHN AIRD	Z. A. LASH, K.C., LL.D.
ROBERT BICKERDIKE, M.P.	GEORGE A. MORROW
H. C. COX	AUGUSTUS MYERS
ALFRED COOPER	LIEUT.-COL. FREDERIC NICHOLLS
D. B. HANNA	COL. SIR HENRY PELLATT, C.V.O.
JOHN HOSKIN, K.C., LL.D.	E. R. WOOD

BOARD AT LONDON, ENG.

RT HON. SIR JOHN KENNAWAY, BART, C.B., Chairman
SIR ERNEST CABLE ALFRED COOPER COL. SIR CHARLES JOHNSTON, BART.

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY: ENLARGEMENT OF POWERS.

An important and far-reaching enlargement of powers is notified by the Guardian Assurance Company, of London, England, which will place this old and wealthy institution in a position to undertake every branch of insurance now existing or that may hereafter be formulated. The Guardian is rapidly approaching its centenary, having been founded in 1821, and has always been known in British insurance circles as an office which while certainly not lacking in enterprise has always carefully subordinated enterprise to soundness. The taking of the new powers indicates that those in responsible charge of the Company foresee future opportunities for the expansion of the business upon thoroughly sound and profitable lines.

The Guardian has been established in this field since 1869 and under the present management of Mr. H. M. Lambert occupies a prominent position in the fire insurance activities of the Dominion, transacting a large business and being held in high esteem by its representatives and policyholders. The establishment in recent years of its Canadian subsidiary, the Guardian Accident & Guarantee Company, has resulted also in the development of a considerable business in the several lines of casualty insurance. The Company's extensive Canadian connections make the present move of great interest to the Dominion and accordingly we print the following synopsis of the important developments now contemplated.

The following circular has been issued to the shareholders of the Company, signed by Mr. George W. Reynolds, the general manager and secretary:—

"I am instructed by the Board of Directors to inform you that they have had under consideration the question of endeavouring to obtain an extension of the objects of the Company as defined by its Memorandum of Association, to enable the Company more completely to satisfy modern requirements and so to carry on its business to the best advantage; and that they have now decided to recommend the Shareholders to pass a Special Resolution in the terms set forth in the accompanying Notice. Should such Resolution be duly passed and confirmed as a Special Resolution, it will be necessary in order to render it effective that it should be sanctioned by the High Court of Justice, and the necessary application for such sanction would be made in due course. Assuming the Resolution to be passed and confirmed by the Shareholders and approved by the Court, the greater freedom which the Company would thus acquire will, in the opinion of the Board, assist it in competing with other similar Companies and prove advantageous to the Shareholders."

SYNOPSIS OF NEW POWERS.

When effected, the revisions in the Memorandum of Association will enable the Company to carry on insurance business in all its branches "and any future development of such business," and, *inter alia*, powers are taken as follows:—

To carry on the businesses of boiler engine and motor car insurance in all their branches and to insure against loss or damage occasioned by or arising out of the breakdown of machinery of all kinds and to grant insurances of all kinds against

loss or liability in connection with the ownership, occupation or management of property.

To insure horses, cattle, sheep, and live stock of all kinds against disease, sickness, accident or death or the happening or non-happening of any other event.

To grant Admiralty Bail Bonds or other similar bonds, obligations, guarantees or securities and generally to grant bonds, obligations, guarantees or securities of any kind to any person or persons, corporation, officer or official in or in connection with any proceedings or contemplated proceedings in any Court of Justice or before any Arbitrator, Umpire, commissioner or other tribunal, authority or person acting in any judicial or quasi judicial capacity.

To undertake the office of treasurer, auditor, receiver, liquidator, administrator, assignee or Trustee of the estate of any person or of any Company and to receive for safe custody (with or without undertaking liability for any loss thereof or injury thereto) books, deeds, securities or other documents or money or chattels and to undertake all kinds of agency business and generally to hold and perform the duties of any office or position of trust or confidence.

MARINE INSURANCE.

To carry on the business of marine insurance and underwriters of marine risks of every kind and any future developments of such business.

To grant insurances against loss of publicans' and other licenses owing to the misconduct of a Licensee.

To grant insurances against loss arising from the miscarriage or loss of or injury to title deeds or other instruments, documents and securities.

To grant guarantees or indemnities to trustees, executors, administrators, bankers, agents and others (whether filling similar positions or not), distributing, disposing of or dealing with any property or making any payments against claims by other persons whether arising under any Will, Deed, Instrument or other documents or otherwise howsoever and generally to carry on all kinds of guarantee and indemnity business.

To grant insurances against loss or damage arising from any contingency whatsoever or the happening or non-happening of any event and generally to carry on or transact every kind of insurance business which is or may at any time come to be incidental to or associated with any of the classes of insurance business herein mentioned or referred to.

To carry on any other business which may seem to the Company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with any of the foregoing objects or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the Company's property or rights.

To enter into any arrangements with any Governments or Authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, and to obtain from any such Government or Authority all rights, concessions and privileges that may seem conducive to the Company's objects or any of them.

To promote any Company or Companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property rights and liabilities of this Company or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this Company.

COMMERCIAL UNION

ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
of LONDON, England

The largest general insurance Company in the world
(As at 31st December 1914)

Capital Fully Subscribed	\$14,750,000
Capital Paid Up	1,475,000
Life Fund, and Special Trust Funds,	72,629,385
Total Annual Income exceeds	45,000,000
Total Funds exceed	133,500,000
Total Fire Losses Paid	174,226,575
Deposit with Dominion Govern- ment	1,208,433

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 1914)

Capital Fully Paid	\$1,000,000
Fire Premiums 1914, Net	\$2,605,775
Interest, Net	136,735
Total Income	\$2,742,510
Funds	\$5,525,540
Deposit with Dominion Gov't	\$238,400

*In addition to the above there is the further
guarantee of the Commercial Union Assurance
Company Limited, whose Funds exceed
\$133,500,000*

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. PRABB, Esq.

Head Office for the Dominion:
80 St. Francois Xavier Street - **MONTREAL.**
Agents in all the principal Towns in Canada.
RANDALL DAVIDSON, Manager.

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. MORRISSEY, *Resident Manager.*
NORTH WEST BRANCH, WINNIPEG
THOS. BRUCE, *Branch Manager.*

Agencies throughout the Dominion

THE CANADA NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, MAN.

A Canadian Company Investing its Funds in Canada

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED

A MISLEADING ANNUAL STATEMENT.

The Australian Provincial Assurance Association, Limited, in a letter addressed to THE CHRONICLE, dated 10th January, 1916, from the Company's Head Office at Sydney, Australia (in which country THE CHRONICLE, as in nearly all other parts of the world, has circulated for the past thirty-five years), and signed by the general manager, Mr. Selby Pierce Wood, made the request that we publish the Company's advertisement and at the same time write an article on the Association's results to date as set forth in its annual report. From the tone of the letter it was to be inferred that the really important matter was the "write up," and that the rest of the offer was merely made for the purpose of securing this.

As neither the Company nor its affairs, so far removed from Canada on a distant continent, were likely to interest our readers in Canada, THE CHRONICLE declined to make any reference to the institution or apportion any part of its columns to the Company's advertisement. Additional reasons for this action were supplied by the Company's literature, which is of a very bizarre type and does not inspire confidence, however impressively it may read to the uninitiated. Prominent reference is made by the Company to the fact that the Association completed ordinary branch business in its first three financial years to an amount exceeding \$5,000,000, in such a way as to suggest to the unwar that the figures represent business in force. The real amount of business in force is, in fact, nowhere stated in the literature sent us by the Company, though as a criterion to the progress made by any Company, young or old, the addition made to business in force each year is essential.

THE CHRONICLE would have refrained from making this statement of facts had it not been for the appearance of what it considers an unduly eulogistic and misleading article on the Association in a monthly contemporary published in Toronto, the publication in question having evidently received a similar request to that sent THE CHRONICLE.

STATEMENT OF CANADIAN ACCIDENTS DURING JANUARY, 1916.

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total
Agriculture.....	3	8	11
Lumbering.....	5	3	8
Mining.....	5	16	21
Railway Construction.....	1	1	1
Building Trades.....	1	8	9
Metal Trades.....	7	111	118
Woodworking Trades.....	..	8	8
Clothing.....	..	1	1
Textile.....	..	4	4
Food and Tobacco Preparation.....	..	4	4
<i>Transportation:—</i>			
Steam Railway Service.....	43	99	142
Electric Railway Service.....	1	4	5
Navigation.....	1	..	1
Miscellaneous.....	2	25	27
Public Employees.....	..	3	3
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	5	14	19
Unskilled Labour.....	2	6	8
Total.....	75	315	390

So many prospects have enlisted that the outlook for the agent is not so alluring: a good time for a campaign for the insurance of women.—*Mutual Life of Canada.*

A PERTINENT INDICATION FOR AGENTS.

The effect of present conditions upon the insurance business is an interesting thing to watch. It brings out strongly the foresight and resourcefulness, or lack of these qualities, on the part of companies. Some made money last year; some did not, and find, in consequence, that economies are necessary. The more astute of the latter class effect a needed reduction in expense by judicious elimination of field and home office dead-wood and inefficiency, and at the same time press hard for more and better agents and increasing premiums through well-directed advertising. Those of less perspicacity make their first step in economy, and it is a false one, in cutting off their advertising in the trade journals which give real service. The latter is particularly true of the class of companies which spend the least for advertising in any line and regard that modicum not as the investment which any advertising is, but rather as a begrudged gratuity. Such advertising will not be much missed in any case by those insurance newspapers recognized as excellent mediums by the more progressive element. But the absence of such companies from the usual channels of publicity is an indication which agents will do well to watch. Companies whose advertising is burdensome, even in small items, to an extent that requires its withdrawal, are not ones which an agent of acumen would prefer to represent. Other companies which have studied the right use of trade advertising are consistently increasing their scope and the attractiveness of their copy, seizing the present excellent chance to profit at the expense of the less sturdy and less progressive organizations. The elimination process in insurance is rapid these days and there is no better sign o those who read the live papers in the business to show which way the wind is blowing than the presence or absence from advertising pages of company names. The first sign of company decadence is the tendency to drop out of the running in the matter of advantageous publicity reaching insurance producers.—*Weekly Underwriter.*

TORONTO LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

The following officers and committee were elected at the annual meeting of the Life Underwriters' Association of Toronto held recently:—

Hon. President, W. A. Peace, Imperial Life; President, M. H. Bingham, Great-West Life; Vice-Presidents, J. F. McIntyre, Sun Life; J. M. Heale, Mutual Life of Canada; J. L. Purdy, Canada Life; F. G. Hassard, Dominion Life; Hon. Secretary, J. K. Shook, on active service; Secretary, R. G. Mimms, Imperial Life; Treasurer, J. Lorne Scott, Dominion Life; Executive Committee, C. E. Barnett, Mutual Life of Canada; E. J. Harvey, North American Life; W. A. Peace, Imperial Life; Mr. Stewart, Prudential Life; G. M. Cummings, Aetna Life; S. S. Snider, Equitable Life; J. M. Grover Thyare, Travelers' Life; W. E. Nugent, Sun Life, and G. H. Junkin, Manufacturers' Life.

Sixteen branches of Canadian banks were opened during January, eleven of these being in the province of Quebec. Fourteen were closed, of which seven were in Quebec province. The total number of Canadian bank branches is now 3,261, of which 3,163 are in Canada.

STATE INSURANCE AND WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

(By Mr. W. E. Gray, B.A., LL.B., General Manager and Secretary, Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation).

(Continued from last week.)

A VICIOUS CIRCLE.

Dr. Friedensburg has the same tale to tell, but even more in detail, and I do not think it necessary to quote any of the numerous cases which he cites. His charges are—(1) That the State insurance specially designed to replace pauperism and charity is merely pauperism under another form; (2) that it has fostered to an incredible extent the German evil of bureaucratic formalism; (3) that it has become a hotbed of fraud and a spreader of demoralising practices and ways of thought; (4) the expenses of the system continue to grow as the force required increased.

(5) The craze for litigation which is shown in the figures which I have quoted to you,

(6) That the basic idea of the insurance, that it is a question of legal right, has been completely ignored and has become largely a matter of charity.

(7) That the original provision that claims should be fought cost free was so abused that it had to be abolished by amendment in 1900, which permitted Courts to impose costs on a litigant who obstinately persists in hopeless appeals, but that the Courts invariably use their discretion by allowing costs to the workmen under the guise of charity; and, finally, he winds up by the conclusion "That the system is a vicious circle. Charity, pauperism and fraud are the segments of the circle and to those who do not see in their countrymen a mere mass it is a deeply painful experience that the insurance has directly led to a general alienation and demoralisation."

These are the views of a high official who has been administering this system for twenty years, a system which has the longest record of any in force. Our own compensation laws have been in force for now nearly twenty years and although I am far from claiming that they are free of all imperfections, I confidently claim that no such wholesale condemnation of them, administered as they are by insurance companies practically without supervision, could be maintained.

RESULTS OF STATE INSURANCE.

I will just trouble you with one more expression of opinion on this matter and this relates to the New York laws. It is the opinion of Mr. James Hoey, ex Deputy Superintendent of the State of New York. He says—"I do not believe that it is a proper function of Government to engage in business. I do not believe that State Insurance can ever be a success. Wherever it has been tried it has failed miserably, but while the experiment has been going on it has caused chaos and demoralisation. The extent to which legislators will heed the voice of the demagogues was very well demonstrated here in this State, when the Workmen's Compensation Law was under discussion. A group of mountebanks and reformers, assisted by professional labour agitators, whose sole purpose was to create jobs for themselves, denounced the insurance companies and urged that they be eliminated, and a State Fund established to write

Workmen's Compensation Insurance as an exclusive proposition.

"A compromise was effected and the companies allowed to compete, which would have been fair if they competed on an equal footing, but the State Fund was subsidised and the general taxpayers to the State compelled to contribute to its maintenance in order to give cheap insurance to employers who insured therein; and while all companies are subject to the supervision and control of the skilled Insurance Department, the State Fund created as a competitor is, contrary to all decency and fairness, not placed under this control prescribed for Insurance Companies. The advocates of the State Fund knew they could not compete on an equal footing with the insurance companies. We are now witnessing the spectacle of one department of the State regulating and supervising the insurance companies, while another department is openly violating every rule and regulation prescribed for the companies. Other States are following the example of New York and going into the insurance business. In some fire and life are being added to the stock-in-trade, I predict that all such experiments will result in failure, but in the meantime chaos prevails in the business."

A SUFFICIENT CONDEMNATION.

These comments, coming from official sources—I have only quoted them because of their official sanction—are a sufficient condemnation of State Insurance as worked to-day. No such scathing indictment has ever been brought against insurance companies. On the contrary, the service that they supply to their assured is recognised and the satisfaction of employers has been publicly expressed on many occasions.

Whilst, of course, there have been black sheep amongst us, and the profession generally has suffered in reputation by their action, on the whole I do not think that we need fear any State interference if there is to be a calm weighing of the comparative advantages. This, however, is I am afraid, the one thing that the question will not receive, and on this matter we become the sport of the politician. Insurance and insurance companies have been the backbone of industrial success, and if they have made large profits in the course of years, they have largely invested these in Government loans and, what is more important, have been a source of strength to a Government seeking to borrow, by their willingness to underwrite their issues. I venture to think that it will be an evil day for the industry of any country when the activities of its insurance companies are interfered with.

I have endeavoured in this short paper to deal with this subject from a general point of view. Time and space prevent an examination of all the different laws and systems that are in existence; any one of which might be by itself a subject matter sufficient for a paper. Very few of them have been long enough in force to enable a definite expression as to their soundness to be made. The oldest of all, the German, is financially in the position I have indicated to you and although that system has been in force for thirty years I believe it is contended that it has not yet been long enough in operation to establish definitely the cost of the insurance. If that is true then examination of the others on that point is futile. I have endea-

THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY

Incorporated 1833.

FIRE, MARINE and HAIL

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

Old Reliable Progressive
 Assets over - - \$2,000,000.00
 Losses paid since organization
 over - - \$38,000,000.00

DIRECTORS:

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

JOHN AIRD	Z. A. LASH, 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 PELLATT
D. B. HANNA	E. R. WOOD.

W. B. MEIKLE, General Manager
 E. F. GARROW, 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 - - \$78,500,000.00
 FIRE LOSSES PAID - - 425,000,000.00
 DEPOSITS with Federal Government and
 Investments in Canada, for security
 of Canadian policyholders only, exceed 2,500,000.00

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, Windsor, Mich.	WHITE & CALKIN St. John, N.B.
ALFRED J. BELL & CO. Halifax, N.S.	AYRS & SONS, Lrds., St. John's, 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

The LIFE AGENTS MANUAL, \$3.00
 THE CHRONICLE - MONTREAL

BRITISH COLONIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

2 PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts

voured to place in the hands of men who have this proposition to meet, a short indication of the points and places where they may find arguments, which in their able hands may be elaborated and added to, and should, if *argument is to count*, prove an irresistible case for the insurance companies to be permitted to carry on their work; if that is granted, I believe we are all quite indifferent whether we have the State as a competitor or not.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Members of the Royal Insurance Company's staff in London have been much gratified to learn that three of their colleagues, mentioned below, have been included in the lists of distinctions recently announced by the Naval and Military authorities:—

Lieutenant R. J. Carruthers, R.N.V.R., assistant local manager of the West-End branch, who has been for several months past in charge of a mine sweeper, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for bravery displayed at sea in saving life under fire, and received his decoration personally at the hands of His Majesty the King on Saturday, January 15.

Major Geoffrey Hanbury, A.S.C., local manager of the Law Courts Branch, who is actively employed in connection with the supplies to a portion of our forces in France, was mentioned in Sir John French's despatches published on 1st January.

Lieutenant Wilfred M. Tucker, of the Lombard Street Office, who is attached to the R.G.A., has been mentioned in despatches and awarded the Military Cross, but the circumstances in which this distinction was gained are not yet published. A very keen and active soldier, Lieut. Tucker has been out at the Front for several months past, being recently engaged in trench mortar work. This reward takes precedence of all other medals excepting the Victoria Cross.—*Post Magazine.*

* * *

We much regret having to announce the death in Flanders of Major N. B. Tyrwhitt, West of England (Bristol) district manager of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation.

Major Tyrwhitt who had been in Flanders for the past fourteen months with the Queen's Westminster Rifles, was recently engaged on staff work and was mentioned in despatches on Saturday last. Whilst his Colonel was on leave Major Tyrwhitt was in charge of the battalion, and it was during an inspection of the trenches with the Brigadier General that he was struck by a shell which killed him.—*Insurance News.*

A UNIQUE WORKMAN'S COMPENSATION CLAIM.

Permission is being asked of the Montreal Courts by a horse-tender engaged on a ship which sailed from Montreal last summer and was attacked by an enemy submarine off the coast of Ireland, the applicant being wounded by shrapnel, to bring an action under the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act. Mr. Justice Guerin has the matter under consideration.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

A new book by Professor W. B. Munro, professor of Municipal Government at Harvard, is published by the Macmillan Company of Canada at \$2.25 under the title of "Principles and Methods of Municipal Administration." There is a particularly interesting section dealing with the subject of municipal finance. Experience in this connection appears to have been much the same in the United States as in Canada, and we should like to know that Professor Munro's illuminating discussion of this subject and his arguments for prudence and the following of sound principles in municipal finance had been read by every member of a municipal authority in Canada.

WANTED.

Insurance CLERK, capable of taking entire charge of re-insurance, renewals, etc., desires to improve his position. Modern and accurate methods. Write to

A. E. C.
c/o The Chronicle, MONTREAL

OPPORTUNITIES

in Life Insurance are many.

FOR AN AGENCY, ADDRESS

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

Established 1848. Funds \$50,000,000

GRESHAM BUILDING - - - MONTREAL

.. THE ..

London Assurance CORPORATION OF ENGLAND.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720

CAPITAL PAID UP \$2,241,375
TOTAL CASH ASSETS 22,457,415

Head Office for Canada, - MONTREAL

W. KENNEDY, W. B. COLLEY, Joint Managers.

"THE 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 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



Transacts:

PERSONAL ACCIDENT	FIDELITY GUARANTEE
SICKNESS	BURGLARY and
LIABILITY (all kinds)	LOSS OF MERCHANDISE and
AUTOMOBILE	PACKAGES THROUGH THE MAIL
	INSURANCE

Applications for direct Agencies invited.

ELECTRICAL BANK and STORE PROTECTION

SPRINKLER SUPERVISORY SERVICE

NIGHT WATCHMEN'S SIGNAL and FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS

Head Office GRESHAM BUILDING
302 ST. JAMES STREET MONTREAL

F. J. J. STARK, General Manager.



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.

WHY NOT HAVE THE BEST ?

The Globe Indemnity Company of Canada

Head Office, MONTREAL.

formerly---The Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Company.

DIRECTORS ---J. Gardner Thompson, President. Lewis Laing, Vice-President. A. G. Dent, W. Molson MacPherson,
T. J. Drummond, Sir Alexandre Lacoste, Martial Chevalier, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor.

JOHN EMO, General Manager & Secretary.

ROBERT WELCH, Assistant Manager

Transacts ACCIDENT INSURANCE, SICKNESS INSURANCE, LIABILITY INSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, BURGLARY INSURANCE, GUARANTEE INSURANCE.

Policies issued by this Company are the most liberal and up-to-date issued in Canada, free from unnecessary restrictions and conditions.

All policies guaranteed by the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co., Ltd.; assets over Sixty-Five Million Dollars (\$65,000,000.00.)

LIFE COMPANIES' PUBLIC SPIRIT.

In his address at the recent annual meeting of the Canada Life, President H. C. Cox pointed out the public-spirited character of the life companies' investments during 1915:—"The companies," he said, "have not hesitated to aid in the nation's financing, by their liberal participation in the several war loans which have been from time to time offered for subscription. The Canadian companies assisted to the extent of \$8,070,000 in the domestic loan offered by the Minister of Finance, while during the year their help has not been withheld from the ordinary borrower, as witnessed by their investment of \$75,000,000 in municipal debentures, farm and city mortgages, industrial and utility bonds, etc., all calculated to promote the general progress of the community. The total funds of the life companies in Canada are approximately \$400,000,000, the accumulated savings of many years, collected in minute sums, which, scattered over the country, would have meant nothing to its growth. Before money can be converted into capital, it must be gathered in one place and made available in large sums, and this is a great economic service that life assurance is rendering to Canada. That sound judgment has been exercised in the ultimate investment of these funds is indicated by the negligible default in payment of bond interest or dividend, while the interest upon mortgage loans has been satisfactorily met. The unusual demand for his product has given the farmer an enhanced earning power, and in many instances arrears have been cleared off. Yield rates on standard securities have been gradually advanced during the year, due in large measure to the high return obtainable upon the obligations issued by the various Governments, whose war expenditures have rendered their borrowings abnormally large,

with the consequent necessity of making their offerings more than ordinarily attractive.

POLICY LOANS.

"Among the assets of the companies are \$50,000,000 of loans upon policies which, while they are a perfectly secure and proper investment for the companies, constitute a menace to the assured and his beneficiaries against which I believe we should take every opportunity of warning our clients. It is no doubt many times a great convenience to be able to borrow on a policy when other avenues of credit are closed, but the facility with which this can be accomplished with not only the countenance, but the requirement of the law, induces the first step toward the ultimate lapse or surrender of the protection. One should as surely hesitate to mortgage his insurance as his home, and we should be remiss in our duty did we not persistently point out the danger lurking in the policy loan."

Announcement is made that during the first four months of operation of the British Government's air raid insurance plan more than 1,100,000 policies were written. Of these 22 per cent. cover damages which may be sustained from bombardment or attacks by aircraft. The remainder covers aircraft risks only.

* * *

In pursuance of its educational campaign against the plague of forest fire, the Canadian Forestry Association has issued a "Boy-Scouts' Forest Book," a copy of which has been presented by the Association to the 16,000 Boy Scouts of Canada. This thirty-two page booklet is attractively arranged, and should make a useful contribution to the Association's worthy campaign.

**Penniless Old Men**

You know many of them—men who in their prime made plenty of money, but who spent as freely as they earned. Old age finds them in a sorry plight.

You can escape their bitter experience if you will. A few dollars saved each year and invested in an Imperial Endowment will provide for your comfort in old age. Or it will take care of your family should death call you early.

Write for a free copy of our very interesting booklet entitled "Penniless Old Men." Address:

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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	7,481,390
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*

Traffic Returns.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.				
Year to date	1914	1915	1916	Increase
Jan. 31.	\$7,719,000	\$5,908,000	\$8,380,000	\$2,472,000
Week ending	1914	1915	1916	Increase
Feb. 7..	1,752,000	1,440,000	1,876,000	436,000
14..	1,733,000	1,634,000	1,912,000	278,000
21..	1,796,000	1,614,000	2,093,000	479,000
29..	2,084,000	1,815,000	2,665,000	850,000

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.				
Year to date	1914	1915	1916	Increase
Jan. 31..	\$3,766,933	\$3,410,813	\$4,257,416	\$846,603
Week ending	1914	1915	1916	Increase
Feb. 7..	873,338	786,158	937,937	151,779
14..	868,432	817,255	957,195	139,940
21..	853,582	823,436	963,484	140,048
29..	948,664	898,187	1,174,099	275,912

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.				
Year to date	1914	1915	1916	Increase
Jan. 31..	\$1,411,600	\$1,439,400	\$2,086,800	\$647,400
Week ending	1914	1915	1916	Increase
Feb. 7..	303,100	357,100	429,400	72,300
14..	312,700	380,500	453,100	72,600
21..	336,600	418,200	559,200	140,800
29..	272,200	.....	.....	.....

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

Year to date	1913	1914	1915	Increase
Jan. 31	\$739,669	\$762,535	\$821,077	\$58,542
Week ending	1914	1915	1916	Increase
Feb. 7..	\$170,906	179,776	200,943	21,167
14..	165,022	172,889	188,332	15,443
21..	.....	176,061	191,550	15,489

DULUTH SUPERIOR TRACTION CO.

Year to date	1914	1915	1916	Increase
Feb. 7..	\$22,545	\$22,474	\$25,253	\$2,779
14..	22,907	21,994	25,232	3,238
21..	23,247	22,628	25,579	2,951
29..	23,146	22,892	28,359	5,467

CANADIAN BANK CLEARINGS.

	Week ending Mar. 9, 1916	Week ending Mar. 2, 1916	Week ending Mar. 11 1915	Week ending Mar. 12 1915
Montreal..	\$58,130,282	\$55,616,180	\$48,026,738	.....
Toronto..	42,092,332	43,492,729	32,950,108	.....
Winnipeg..	30,013,242	39,362,557	24,216,611	.....
Ottawa....	4,190,949	3,600,637	4,705,939	.....

**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—

20 min. service 5.30 a.m. to 5.50 a.m. | 10 min. service 4 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.
10 " " 5.50 " 9.00 " | 20 " " 8.00 p.m. to 12.0 a.m.
10 " " 9.00 " 4 p.m. | Extra last car at 12.50 a.m.

Sault aux Recollet and St. Vincent de Paul:

From St. Denis to St. Vincent—
15 min. service 5.15 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. | 30 min. service 8.00 p.m. to 12.00 p.m.
20 " " 8.00 " 4.00 p.m. | Car to Henderson only 12.00 mid.
15 " " 4.00 " 7.00 p.m. | Car to St. Vincent 12.40 a.m.
20 " " 7.00 " 8.00 p.m.

From St. Vincent to St. Denis—

15 min. service 5.45 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. | 30 min. service 8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
20 " " 8.30 " 4.30 p.m. | Car from Henderson to St. Denis
15 " " 4.30 p.m. | 7.30 p.m. | 12.20 a.m.
20 " " 7.30 " 8.30 p.m. | Car from St. Vincent to St. Denis 1.10 a.m.

Cartierville:

From Snowdon's Junction—20 min. service 5.20 a.m. to 8.40 p.m.
40 " " 8.40 " 11.30 p.m.
From Cartierville—20 " " 5.40 a.m. to 9.00 p.m.
40 " " 9.00 p.m. to 12.30 a.m.

Mountain :

From Park Avenue and Mount Royal—
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:

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 p.m.

Pointe aux Trembles via Notre Dame:

From Notre Dame and 1st Ave. Maisonneuve.
15 min service from 5.15 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.
20 " " " 7.30 p.m. to 12.30 a.m.

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CASGRAIN, MITCHELL, HOLT, McDOUGALL,
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- SECOND. A decreased ratio of total expenses to total income.
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- SIXTH. All round progress and prosperity in spite of war conditions.
- SEVENTH. Secure a participating Mutual policy and share in our wonderful surplus earnings.

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