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AAIO VENENE.						

The Chrone

COST OF WAR. THE war between Italy and for both countries. An estimate

from Rome puts the Italian expenditure for the first two months at \$100,000,000 and judging by appearances the "fun" has only just commenced. The Turkish Government has also a heavy bill to pay the piper. It has just authorized an extraordinary expenditure of \$65,000,000 to pay the cost of defending Tripoli up to November.

THE SUFFRAGETTE THE English Suffragettes vised a better scheme to show DEMONSTRATION. their incapacity for Govern-

ment than the attack on Parliament. If anything was wanting to complete the demonstration, it was for the attack to fail ingloriously. And even inglorious failure was forthcoming. They have won lots of ridicule and precious little sympathy.

DEBTS.

TORONTO TUBES.

MONTREAL'S BAD CITY Treasurer Robb, remore than half a million dol-

lars of bad debts on its books. The amount is made up of \$531,029 of business and water taxes and \$131,590 of taxes for street improvements and sewers. The liabilities were incurred between 1897 and 1904 and are still uncollected and uncollectable. He advises that they be written off and certainly, they are hardly likely to improve with

> HE city engineer of Toronto, estimates the cost of the city's proposed tubes at \$5,171,-

395. This includes the tender of Messrs. Haney, Quinlan and Roberts for the bare construction of the tubes, \$2,474,781; the rearrangement of the various utilities, gas and water mains, sewers, etc., \$1,251,-581; underpinning, part of which will be under the City Hall, \$75,000; equipment, block signal service. wiring, lighting, tracking, station entrances, etc., \$573.000; land damages, \$150,000; carrying expenses during the work of construction of the whole railway system, including interest and sinking funds, \$250,-000, and engineering, \$75,000.

GOOD ROADS IN THEN been spent in road im-SOUTHERN STATES provement by the Southern States alone during the pre-

sent year. This is made up as follows: Alabama, \$3,404,000; Arkansas, \$2,450,000; Florida, \$1,505,000; Georgia, \$2,500,000; Kentucky, \$2,500,000; Louisiana, \$1,132,354; Maryland, \$2,-\$250,000; Mississippi, \$3,130,000; North Carolina, \$4,505,000; Oklahoma, \$1,505,000; South Carolina, \$1,100,000; Tennessee, \$3,900,000; Texas, \$7,600,-000; Virginia, \$4,004,000, and West Virginia, \$1,-625.000.

GREAT BRITAIN'S

AST year's wheat imports into the United King-WHEAT IMPORTS. dom show a considerable falling off in the supply from the

United States as compared with ten years ago, an increase from Canada and large increases from Russia and India. The principal sources in the two periods (in bushels) were as follows:

L

		1910-11	1901-02
Russia		 48,026,000	25,611,000
India		 40,059,000	22,228,000
Canada		 33,729,000	26,425,000
Argentina	·	 32,095,000	32,408,000
United States		 31,942,000	72,400,000
All countries		 214,981,000	190,418,000

GREAT BRITAIN'S OUTPUT OF WORK.

A BLUE Book issued from the Board of Trade dealing with the census

of production for 1907 shows that the gross output, selling value, or value of work done in the United Kingdom during that year was £1,757,000,000, the cost of materials used £1,019,000,000, the work given out or amount paid to other firms, £26,000,000. The net output was thus £712,000,000, while the total number of persons employed (excluding out workers) was 6.936.000. There were in addition 100,000 out workers, so that the total number of persons employed on the work covered by the census was about 7,000,000. The net output, after paying for the cost of materials, was £712,000,000, of which England alone was responsible for £603,000,000.



Prominent Topics.

St. Catherine Street is to be the Conduit System. first street in Montreal to have its wires placed underground.

Conduits are to be constructed from Atwater Avenue to Papineau Avenue. The Electrical Commission points out to the Board of Control that its duties with regard to any section of the city cease as soon as its recommendation with reference to that district is made and the members propose to report upon the whole city section by section, so that construction may go on simultaneously with their work. They have made a good start by commencing with St. Catherine Street, where the poles are a most dangerous nuisance and conspicuous eye-sore.

The Mint's Work.

The forty-first annual report of the Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Royal Mint, states

that over 122 millions of Imperial coins were struck in 1910, a number exceeded only in 1907, when the large coinage of bronze raised the figure to over 1281/2. millions. The coinage in the precious metals during 1910 considerably exceeded that of any previous year. The demand for gold resulted in a coinage of over 27 million pieces or nearly five million pieces in, excess of the coinage in 1907. Nearly 52 million, silver pieces were coined, or 11 millions more than in the previous highest year. The bronze coinage, consisting of nearly 43 million pieces, although large, has been exceeded on several occasions. The volume of Imperial coinage rendered it impossible to meet all Colonial requirements during the year, and rather less than usual-about 301/2 million pieces-were struck. Nearly 153 million pieces were struck in all, amounting in currency value to over 28 million pounds. The Mint's profit last year was \$7,500,000.

Value of Canadian Root Crops.

The report to the Census and Statistics Office for the month ending October 31, shows that the total area in potatoes, roots,

fodder crops, hay and clover this year was 9,007,492 acres, with a total products value of \$219,055,000. This is \$1,600,000 more than last year, and there is a decrease of \$3,120,000 in hay The largest increase is shown in and clover. potatoes, which are nearly \$6,000,000 more than last year, although the product is less by 8,000,000 bushels,-the average selling price being 60 cents per bushel as compared with 45 cents a year ago. The value of this year's product of hay and clover and fodder corn is \$159,065,000, which is less than last year's value by \$2,608,000. Potatoes, turnips and other roots and sugar beets have a value of \$59,-990,000, being more than last year's value by \$4,213,000. The quality of all the crops this year is 90 per cent. and over, excepting sugar beet, which is 88 per cent. Last year all crops excepting pota-

toes, turnips and other roots were over 90. The values of all root and fodder crops this year by provinces were \$5,754,000 in Prince Edward Island, \$12,228,000 in Nova Scotia, \$12,596,000 in New Brunswick, \$73,315,000 in Quebec, \$99,468,000 in Ontario, \$5,583,000 in Manitoba, \$3,790,000 in Saskatchewan and \$6,321,000 in Alberta.

The area sown to fall wheat this season is 1,097,900 acres, being 797,200 acres in Ontario and 300,700 in Alberta. This is 2.93 per cent. less than a year ago.

The percentage of fall ploughing completed ranges from 73.57 in Ontario to 90.40 in Prince Edward Island for the eastern provinces, and from 18.73 in Alberta to 34.12 in Manitoba for the western provinces, which is less than the averages of last year at the same date. For summer fallowing the average in all the provinces is well over 90 per cent. for each of the three year 1909-11.

An Insurance Book for the Plain Man.

"Studies in Practical Life Insurance," by Mr. James M. Hudnut, assistant secretary of the New York Life Insurance

Company, is described in its subtitle as an examination of the principles of life insurance as applied in the policies, reports, agency and office methods of the New York Life. Mr. Hudnut's aim has not been to add one more to the multitudinous works dealing with the theory of insurance; his object, rather, has been to present the subject in such a way as to interest the average man of intelligence, to persuade him that life insurance is both a fascinating and a thoroughly practical study; and, in fact, by the use of the simplest non-technical language to tear off altogether the veil of mystery which often surrounds it, and show the average man for his good exacely how it works. To this end, Mr. Hudnut explains what ordinary policies are, details the way in which premiums are computed, prints specimen policies of the New York Life and explains all He refers later on to the laws about them. under which the company is operated, its methods of business and details the complete mechanism of its organization. And all this is written in a thoroughly interesting and readable way. The remainder of the volume is occupied by some extracts from the always stimulating and thoughtful addresses of President Darwin P. Kingsley, extracts from the New York insurance law, the imposing balance sheet of the New York Life and other interesting details.

Bound up in a suitable format the volume suggests itself as an excellent supplementary in certain cases to the work of the agent. The more the principles of life insurance are understood, the more widely are they appreciated, and Mr. Hudnut's work is likely to be of much service in this direction. It is excellently done.

THE CHRONICLE.



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THE GENERAL FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The Bank of England again secured the bulk of the South African gold laid down in London. The shipments this week amounted to \$3,500,000. In the London market call money is quoted at $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$; short bills are $3\frac{3}{4}$ p.c.; and three months' bills, 35-16to $3\frac{3}{8}$. Bank rate is continued at 4 p.c. In Paris discounts in the market are $3\frac{1}{2}$, and the official rate of the Bank of France is maintained at $3\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. The Bank of Germany still quotes 5 p.c.; and the Berlin market remains at a level relatively higher than Paris and London—discounts being quoted at $4\frac{3}{8}$.

Financial conditions in Europe, though made uncertain by the numerous political troubles, are settling down. One of the interesting questions before the overseas financial community is that relating to the Turco-Italian war. Italy is understood to be expending her resources on this contest at the rate of from \$500,000,000 to \$600,000,000 per year, or say \$50,000,000 per month. Judging from present appearances, she will be compelled to continue

at this rate for some time; and the matter of a loan or loans abroad must be engaging the attention of the Italian cabinet. The question is, where will she seek the accommodation she requires? Will she apply to her allies, Germany and Austria, or will she ask for British and French assistance? One might hazard the suggestion that circumstances appear to favor an application to Paris and London. Italy has no love for Austria; and it is scarcely conceivable that she would ask Vienna for aid in this particular case even if Vienna were in a position to accord support. And, as for Berlin, that market is still borrowing in New York and endeavoring to buttress itself up for the strain of the end-of-the-year payments. On the other hand France has refrained from criticising Italy severely for her manner of conducting the war-perhaps because France knows by hard experience how difficult are the Arabs to deal with. France would, no doubt, be glad to detach Italy from the Triple Alliance and it seems that the present offers a good opportunity for doing so. So far as Britain is concerned it would no doubt be taken as a desirable occurrence if the Italian fleet were won from Germany's side. But the British press has been outspoken in condemning the massacres; and Britain has also to consider her Moslem subjects, who might be alienated from her if she gave open financial sup-

The New York money market has not changed its outward complexion materially during the week. Call loans are $2\frac{3}{8}$ p.c.; sixty day loans, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; ninety days, $3\frac{1}{2}$, and six months $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ p.c. The Saturday statement of the clearing house institutions was notably influenced by the movement of gold from New York to Canada. All members reported a decrease of \$5,853,000 in loans, a loss of \$5,700,000 in cash, and a decrease of \$3,200,000 in the excess cash reserve. The excess cash reserve, therefore, fell to \$10,402,000. The figures reported by the banks alone were even less favorable. They showed loan reduction of \$2,917,000, a cash loss of \$7,300,000, and a drop of \$5,129,000 in the surplus, reducing it to \$8,312,500.

port to Italy.

The movement of gold to Montreal has continued during the current week, and it is probable that it will also affect to-morrow's bank statement in New York. It is understood here that some \$t0,000,000 in gold will come to Montreal on the present movement, which owes its origin to the taking over of the Montreal Street Railway by the Montreal Tramways Company. This movement to Canada has been accompanied by a movement of gold to Argentina. New York is sending gold there in settlement for Argentine wheat sold in Europe, and the movement thus represents the acquisition of further European credits by the New York bankers. Financiers in the American metropolis are disposed to rejoice over the

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large outflow of gold, as they take the view that it may result in their getting a little better rate of interest on loans.

Money rates in Canada have not as yet been notably affected by the heavy import of gold coin. Possibly the rates for call loans will not immediately fall much below the 5 to 51/2 p.c. now quoted. Like all other large importations of gold this one will probably result in a further important rise in the Dominion note circulation. In all probability when the figures for November 30th are published the Dominion's circulation will be found to be nearly \$110,000,000, if it has not passed that figure. And it is also likely that some part of the newly imported gold will be retained by the banks as an addition to the specie reserves held in their own vaults. Of course, such part of the newly transferred funds as is carried by the banks in the form of increase of cash reserve held in Canada will have no appreciable effect on money market conditions in Montreal and Toronto. But it is almost inevitable that some part of these funds will be offered on the market, and it is but natural to expect that rates will ease off to some extent.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL'S STATEMENT.

The representative standing of the Bank of Montreal among Canadian financial institutions always lends to its annual statement peculiar interest and importance. In the case of the newly issued statement for the year ending October 31 last, the interest is increased by a change in what may be described as the Bank's domestic policy. For some years past, the Bank's premises have stood in the balance sheet at the nominal amount of \$600,000. In thus taking credit for a fraction only of the premises' real value, the directors were following the best models. But, doubtless, owing to the large expenditures which have been made upon premises during recent years-within the last 12 months more than \$700,000 has been spent in this direction-and also, no doubt, to the largely increased value in many cases of the sites which they occupy, the directors have come to the conclusion that the time has arrived, when, without the slightest overstepping of the limits of conservatism, the premises can be written up. Accordingly, they appear in the new balance sheet at \$4,000,-000 instead of \$600,000 as heretofore. Their actual value is \$9,088,000, land representing \$4,735,000 and buildings \$4,353,000, so that even now the premises are taken credit for at under four-ninths of their actual value. This is certainly highly conservative, while at the same time the change should meet the wishes of those shareholders who last year expressed themselves as in favor of the writing-up of premises account.

The profits of the bank in the twelve months ending October 31 last, were \$2,276,519, against \$1,797,-993 last year, or an increase of practically \$500,000. In regard to these figures, however, it may be pointed out that this year the amount expended on premises, which in the twelve months was \$708,800, is charged against the declared profits, whereas in former years the entire expenditure connected with the building, extension and maintenance of the Bank's premises was charged directly against revenue and did not appear at all in the profit and loss account. Brought in also into the profit and loss account is \$365,677 premiums paid on the new issue of stock, and \$3,400,000 on account of the adjustment in bank premises. These items, together with the balance forward of \$961,789, make the total available, \$7,003,985. Of this amount, the 10 per cent. dividend absorbs only \$1,400,000; \$3,000,000 is placed to the reserve, making this fund \$15,000,000, and \$708,800, expenditures on bank premises during the year, is also charged. After these allocations, the balance of profit and loss carried forward is practically double that of twelve months ago at \$1,855,185. Following is a comparison of the leading items of

the bank's balance sheet for the last three years:----

1911.	1910.	1909.
\$	\$	\$
Capital Stock 14,887,570	14,400,000	14,400,000
Capital Stock 15 000 000	12,000,000	12,000,000
Rest 15,000,000	14,502,591	13,245,289
Circulation 15,914,654		
Deposits (not bearing interest)	43,425,978	51,401,226
Deposits (bearing in- terest)	154,117,878	128,445,206
Total Liabilities to Public	212,168,686	193,216,370
Specie and Legals. 19,344,656	21,798,760	19,042,850
Call Loans Abroad 42,602,772	61,918,750	77,212,382
Bank Balances Abroad 17,975,274	17,214,648	16,145,331
Tetal of Quick Assets104,445,885	126,764,806	128,582,244
Current loans and dis- counts	112,087,982	91,173,656
Total Assets 229,920,420	239,892,330	220,582,747

The slight increase in the capital stock paid-up this year marks the beginning of the paying-up by stockholders of the \$1,600,000 of new stock now being issued, which, when fully paid up in the course of the new bank year, will raise the capital from \$14,400,000 to \$16,000,000. Circulation, it will be seen, includes more than one million, "excess" circulation. The figures of deposits, on the one hand, and call loans and loans and discounts on the other suggest graphically the extent of industrial, commercial and financial activity in Canada at the present time. The total of deposits is practically \$16,-000,000 lower than twelve months ago. Non-interest bearing deposits are slightly higher than last year, but \$5,000,000 below the total of October, 1909. Interest bearing deposits are nearly \$19,000,0000 down from last year, an indication, possibly, that large amounts of capital, which were temporarily on de-

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posit twelve months ago, have since been turned into active employment in other directions. It is also probable enough that a proportion of this would be new capital imported into the Dominion from abroad.

There is an equally large shrinkage in the Bank's foreign call loans. These at October 31 last, were only \$42,602,772, or \$19,000,000 less than a year ago and nearly \$35,000,000 less than two years ago. On the other hand, commercial conditions at home have demanded further large expansion in current loans and discounts, and these have advanced to \$121,-053,066 or \$9,000,000 above last year and \$30,000,000 higher than two years ago.

* *

THE OCTOBER BANK RETURN.

Maximum Circulation, \$107,408,000-Twenty Banks Issue Excess Currency-Canadian Current Loans and Discounts Advance \$19,000,000-Large Increase in Deposits.

The anticipations in these columns that the banks would this year utilise the emergency circulation to a considerably greater extent than heretofore are shown, by the newly-published bank return for last month, to have been well-founded. Under normal circumstances, the October statement shows the banks' business at the flood-tide of its seasonal movements and the impetus given by the harvesting of the country's crops was such last month, as to carry the maximum circulation to the new high record of \$107,408,361, a point more than ten millions higher than that reached in October of 1910, and \$16,000,000 higher than in the "record" year 1909. The details of circulation in comparison with the banks' paid-up capital at the end of the month are as follows:—

CIRCULATION	OF TH	IE A	CTIVE B.	ANKA	S IN	OCTOBER	5
SHOWING	EXCESS	S OR	MARGIN	OF	ORI	DINARY	
	CIL	CUL.	TION				

	CIRCULAT	ION.	
(+ :	Excess, -	— Margin)	
	Paid-up	Maximum	Excess or
Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.	Margin.
Montreal\$	14.887.570	\$15,914,654 +	\$1,027,084
New Brunswick	907,900	886,796	21,104
Quebec	2,500,000	2,523,179 +	
Nova Scotia	3,909,740	3,671,392 -	238,348
British North			
America.	4,866,666	5,016,121 +	149,455
Toronto	4.547.475	5,048,952 +	501,477
Molsons	4,000,000	4,143,857 +	143,857
East. Townships	3,000,000	3,314,910 +	314,910
Nationale	2,000,000	1.986,921 -	
Merchants	6.000,000	6,642,969 +	642,969
Provinciale	1,000,000	1,183,868 4	183,868
Union of Can	4.762.440	4,825,098 4	62,658
Commerce	11,486,920	11,882,445	395,525
Royal.	6,200,000	6,504,265	304,265
Dominion	4,629,476	4,933,993	304,517
Hamilton	2,743,400	2,860,930	117,530
Standard	2,000,000	2,454,822	454,822
Hochelaga.	2,500,000	2,435,257 -	
Ottawa.	3,500,000	3,937,185	437,185
Imperial	5,970,034	6,260,250	290,216
Traders.	4.354,500	4,597,905	243,405
Metropolitan	1,000,000	1,067,347	67,347
Home.	1,272,599	1,263,400 -	
North. Crown .	2,207,500	2,035,575 -	
Sterling	968,584	1,017,405	48,821
Vancouver	620,505	491,000 -	
Weyburn	301,300	303,615	2,315
Internationale .	1.026,940	168,360 -	- 858,580
incernationale i			

From this table, it will be seen that twenty of the twenty-eight banks which were actively transacting business last month were compelled to issue "excess" currency during October. In numbers, this compares with sixteen in the October of 1910, nine in October, 1909, and five in October, 1908. There has not only been this further increase in the number of banks using the excess currency this year, but a great increase in the amount of this currency which the individual banks have issued. In October, 1910,

COMPARATIVE	STATEMENT	OF	RELATION	OF	BANKS'	RESERVES	то	IMMEDIATE LIABILITIES	
			(Compiled						

The second s	October, 1911	September, 1911	October, 1910	October, 1909
LIABILITIES. Dominion Government deposits Provincial Government deposits Deposits of the Public "demand" Deposits of the Public "notice" Deposits elsewhere than in Canada	\$ 9,512,657 25,626,270 331,953,562 586,451,045 73,482,197	\$ 6,169,890 28,991,108 313,584,893 577,591,045 78,887,510	\$ 8,177,179 28,187,742 280,838,612 549,016,725 74,355,783	\$ 4,740,974 20,548,462 250,968,487 480,837,606 75,544,887
Total deposits Note Circulation	1,027,025,731 105,855,021	1,005,224,446 97,197,176	940,576,041 95,992,866	832,640, 4 16 89,633,549
and the second states and the second	1,132,880,752	1,102,421,622	1,036,568,907	922,273,965
•Less notes and cheques other Canadian banks held	68,382,456	49,568,123	42,935,382	40,077,281
Net Liability	1,064,498,296	1,052,853,499	993,633,525	882,196,684
Avail.able Assets. Specie and legals Net foreign bank balances Foreign call loans	123,303,470 46,642,003 83,722,640	120,878,932 54,021,108 93,517,076	108,486,282 44,272,171 103,279,774	94,597,879 41,539,051 129,964,353
Percentage of Liability	258,648,113 24.30	268,417,116 25.50	256,038,227 25.77	266,101,283 30.16

•This item is deducted because it represents obligations of the banks held by themselves

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only one bank put out this currency to an amount in excess of \$300,000; this year, nine of the banks have gone considerably beyond that figure. Another striking instance of the greater demand for the excess currency this year is that the Bank of Montreal issued more than \$1,000,000 of it last month. In October, 1910, this bank's issue was only one-tenth

of that amount. The table overleaf shows the expansion of the banks' October circulation over a period of eleven years, and its relation to the paid-up capital of the banks. The figures are those of all the banks reporting, including, *e.g.*, at the present time, the Sovereign Bank. The extraordinary advance which has been made by circulation in recent years will be noticed; the present wave of expansion throughout the Dominion has thus far carried up the end of October circulation of the banks by practically 23 millions in three years, from \$83.036.732 at October 31, 1908, to \$105.855.021 at October 31, 1911:

Statement of the Chartered Banks of Canada.

Statistical Abstract for Month Ending October 31, 1911, giving Comparison of Principal Items, with Increase or Decrease for the Month and for the Year.

(Compiled by THE CHRONICLE.)

	Oct. 31, 1911	Sept. 30, 1911	Oct. 31, 1910.	Inc. or Dec. for month 1911	Increase or Decrease for month, 1910.	Inc. or Dec. for Year.
Number of Banks Reporting	29	28	30			
Specie,	\$ 37,287,510			-\$ 470,168		
Lominion Notes	86,015,960	83,121,254		+ 2,894,706		
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks	68,382,456	49,568,123	42,935,382			+ 25,447.074 + 359.264
Deposit to Secure Note Issues	5,815,000	5,805,307	5,455,736			2,799,668
Loans to other Banks in Canada secured	1,132,975	1,144,140	3,932,643		+ 59,434 + 1,049,780	
Deposite with and due other Bks. In Can	9,676.286	8,182,021	10,490,429			
Due from Banks, etc., in U. Kingdom	23,486,850	26,276,458	19,999,587		- 4,287,887	- 115,339
Due from Banks, etc., elsewhere	31,033,608	35,058,563	31,148,947		the Residence of the August Statement in the Statement Stat	the second
Dominion & Prov. Securities	10,186,681	10,960,352	13,039,973			
Can. Municipal, For. Pub. Securities.	22,461,448	22,793,774	27,034,029	- 332,326	+ 138,404	
Railway and other Bouds and Stocks	63,105,538	61,945,815	56,006,279	+ 1,159,723	+ 72,156	+ 7,099,259
Total Securities held	95,753,667	95,699,941	96,080,281	+ 53,726	+ 1,098,768	
			01 FOL CAL	1 070 476	+ 2.133,065	+ 4,526,826
Call Loans in Canada	69,088,467	67,717,991	64,561,641			
Call Loans outside Canada	88,722,640	93,517.076	103,279,774			And and the second seco
Total Call and Short Loans	157,811.107	161,235,067	167 841,415	- 3,423,960	+ 1,877,955	- 10,030,308
Current Loans and Disc'ts in Canada	768,492,008	749,007,607	679,820,039	+ 19,484,401	+ 10,843,517	+ 88,671,969
Current Loans and Disc'ts outside	36,962,543	35,587,127		+ 1,375,416		4,306,583
Total Current Loans and Discounts	805,454,551	781,594,734		+ 20,859,817	manufacture instance in the second seco	84,365,386
Aggregate of Loans to Public	963,265,658	945,829,801	888,930,580	+ 17,435,857	+ 13,800,358	8 + 74,335,078
			1 500 051	1 900 890	- 575,633	4 660,083
Loans to Provincial Governments	2,169,734	1,781,198	1,509,651			
Overdue Debts	4,551,367	3,952,211	7,750,682			
Bank Premises	33,005,648	29,265,679	24,362,246			
Other Real Estate and Mortgages	2,454,946	2,344,387	2,123,857 17,549,222			
Other Assets	17,249,159	17,130,982				and the second se
TOTAL ASSETS	1,381,280,989	1,342,917,913	1,260,755,709	+ 38,353,076	+ 4,696,11	+ 120,020,00
Liabilities.						
Notes in Circulation	105,855,021	97,197,176	95,992.866	+ 8,657,843		
Due to Dominion Government	9,512,657	6,169,890	8,177,179	+ 3,312,761		
Due to Provincial Governments	25,626.270	28,991,108	28,187,743		1,413,33	
		313.544,893	280,-38,611	+ 18,368,665	+ 7,309,15	1 -+ 51,114,950
Deposits in Can. payable on demand	586,451,045		549,016,72			37,434,320
Dep'ts in Can. payable after notice		Income of the owner water of the owner when		-	and the second design of the s	9 + 88,549,270
Total Deposits of the Public in Canada	918,404,607	891,175,938	829,855,33			
Deposits elsewhere than in Canada Total Deposits, other than Government	73,482,197 991,886,804	78,887,510 970,063,448	74,355,78	$\frac{-3,403,31}{-1,823,35}$		
	331,880,804	510,000,110			+ 20,32	0 - 4 010,45
Loans from other Banks in Canada			4.010,45			
Deposits by other Banks in Canada	8,193,898		6,934,48			
Due to Banks and Agencies in U. K	2,707,769					
Due to Banks and Agencies elsewhere	5,170,686		4,449,86			
Other Liabilities	15,632,887		8,792 68	the second		
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,164,586,063	1,132,237,607	1,063,1-2,95	5 + 32,348,45	6 + 2,810,00	101,403,10
Capital, etc.				*		
- Party	1				9+ 151.90	6,521,49
Capital paid up	106,163,549	104,392,280		3 + 1,771,26		
Reserve Fund	93,418,824		80,157,79			
Liabilities of Directors and their firms	9,837,289					
Greatest Circulation in Month	107,408,361	99,768.830	96,950,51	0 + 7,639,53	1 + 7,034.3	101-101-101

THE CHRONICLE.



PAID-UP CAPITAL AND CIRCULATION OF CANADIAN BANKS AT OCTOBER 31 OF ELEVEN YEARS SHOW-ING MARGIN OF AGGREGATE ORDINARY CIRCULATION. (Unadjusted Figures).

October.	Paid-up Capital.	Circulation.	Margin.
1911	.\$106,163,549 \$	105,855,021	\$ 308,528
1910	. 99,642,053	95,992,866	3,649,187
1909	. 97,842,330	89,633,549	8,208,781
1908	. 96,131,632	83,036,732	13,094,900
1907	95,827,992	84,289,983	11,538,009
1906	. 94,343,742	83,718,630	10,625,112
1905	. 83,864,828	76,890,863	6,973,965
1904	. 79,747,011	72,226,306	7,520,705
1903	. 78,286,682	70,480,611	7,806,071
1902	. 71,137,510	65,928,973	5,208,537
1901	. 67,548,410	57,954,779	9,593,631

ADVANCES IN LOANS AND DEPOSITS.

In other departments than circulation, also, October saw some notable advances made by the banks. As regards loans, the banks' foreign call loans were further reduced from \$93,517,076 at which total they stood at September 30 to \$88,722,640, on October 31. Canadian call loans were, however, further advanced, the increase during the month being about \$1,300,000 to \$69,088,467. Current loans and discounts in Canada made the great advance of well over \$10,-000,000 during the month and at \$768,492,008 are \$88,000,000 higher than at twelve months ago. This large advance in discounts is reflected in the deposits. Demand deposits are up by over \$18,000,000 from \$313,584,893 to \$331,953,562, and there is also a satisfactory movement upward in notice deposits which increased by practically \$0,000,000 to \$586,-451,045. The effect of these movements of deposits, loans and circulation is naturally to weaken the banks' reserve position. Aided by a somewhat pronounced falling off of \$7,000,000 in the net foreign bank balances they bring the ratio of immediate reserves to liabilities down to 24.30 p.c. against 25.50 last month: 25.77 in October, 1910, and 30.16 in October, 1909.

The return, as will be seen, includes the figures of twenty-nine banks, those of the Banque Internationale being reported for the first time.

Canadian Affairs in London

(Exclusive Correspondence of the Chronicle).

Vitality of the Investing Public-Speculative and Investment Attractions - Canadian Provincial Stocks not Trustee Investments-Employers' Liability Results.

There has been evidence during the week of the remarkable vitality of the investing public. Three months ago it looked as though the word investment would never again sound attractive in the ears of the investor. Yet the signs which I ventured to foresee -I am proud of the fact that I was optimistic when other London correspondents of Canadian papers were pessimistic-have manifested themselves and during the past week there has again been a representative number of new issues, including a four per | ized securities. A clause of this nature, enlarging the

cent. issue of the Grand Trunk Railway. There will also be issued next week £150,000 five per cent. debentures of the North Coast Land Company, Limited, of Vancouver.

I understand that such issues as have been made have been well received, although there has been no great rush of subscriptions. As a matter of experience, issuing houses do not expect anything approaching the same proportion of applications for an investment issue as for a speculative issue. Every man has, more or less, some of the elements of a gambler in his composition, and a speculative proposition appeals to a much larger proportion of the people. There is always, moreover, the attractive uncertainty, the allurement of the unknown, about a speculative issue, and nine persons will subscribe to it against only one to an investment issue. But practised issuing houses in London also know that the same nine persons will invariably take the first opportunity of selling out at a profit whereas the one investor will invariably lock away the bonds or scrip as a permanent investment. It is the investor whom Canadian houses should cater for.

COLONIAL STOCKS AS TRUSTEE INVESTMENTS.

I referred in my last letter to the case before the Appeal Court respecting the judicial decision that stocks of the Canadian Provinces cannot be regarded as coming within the category of Colonial Government stocks which are held to be stocks suitable for trustees to'invest in. The Appeal Court has upheld the decision of the judge, and, therefore, the matter stands that trustees may not invest their funds in the stocks of the Provincial Governments.

The Master of the Rolls made some interesting observations in giving his decision. He said (Times report) :-

But it is proper that I should state shortly the grounds of my decision. The word "Colony" is defined in various acts of Parliament, to which our attention has been called, but only for the purposes of those acts. The definitions are not uniform, and I doubt whether much assistance can be derived from them. The Interpretation Act, 1889, contains a definition of the word "Colony" in any subsequent Act of Parliament unless the contrary ap-That definition is against the appellant, and pears. would not include the provinces of Canada. But, of course, the definition has no direct application to a will. The dictionaries to which our attention has been called do not help us.

As to the word "Dependency," no light has been thrown upon its meaning. Upon the whole I think it is a wider word than "Colony," and might properly be applied to But I do not think a part of the Dominion of Canada. a dependency can be a colony. If Canada is not a dependency, it may be a colony, but a part of a colony is not itself a colony. To take the particular instances, I do not think Manitoba or Saskatchewan can properly be called either a colony or a dependency. It is true that Nova Scotia, Ontario, Quebec, and British Columbia were once colonies, but for many years they have lost the status of a colony and have become merged in the Dominion. They are neither better nor worse than those provinces which never had the status of a colony. I do not forget that each province is a separate entity, and has a separate Legislature. To avoid misapprehension, I wish to add that my decision would not apply to stock issued by any of the colonies before they were merged in the Dominion. No such question arises here.

It was argued that Mr. Justice Eve's decision would have a serious effect upon the financial position of the The answer is simple. If they elect to take provinces. advantage of the Colonial Stock Act, 1900, no difficulty They are colonies within the definition of will arise. They are colonies within the become author-that act. Their securities will at once become author-

THE CHRONICLE.



power of investment beyond what the general law sanctions, ought, I think, to be construed strictly. It is for those who seek to include a particular investment to prove beyond all reasonable doubt that the words of the clause cover it. In the present case I am not satisfied that the provinces of the Dominion of Canada are either colonies or dependencies. In my opinion the appeal must be dismissed.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

Returns made by fifty-six insurance companies and now published, show that during 1910, employers' liability business resulted in a heavy loss to the companies. Losses are given at £1,649,557, an amount equal to 72.58 p.c. of the premiums, and commissions and expenses are given at £810,307, which is equivalent to 35.91 p.c. of the premiums. It seems practically certain that before long rates for many classes of these risks will be raised, and it does not seem likely that the companies will be content with a small advance

LONDONER.

London, E.C., November 11, 1911.

In the Law Courts.

DOUBLE INDEMNITY ON ACCIDENT POLICY.

In the Trial Court at Toronto before Chief Justice Meredith, the case of Wallace vs. The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation has been heard. This, as reported, was an action on an accident policy, issued by defendants, to the plaintiff, who is the assured, by the terms of which, in the case of temporary total disability, the assured is entitled to \$25 per week for the period of disability, not exceeding 200 consecutive weeks, or, if the injuries are sustained while a passenger upon a public conveyance, or in a burning building, to double that sum per week. Plaintiff claimed the double indemnity.

Judgment: The plaintiff was a passenger on the Belt Line of the Toronto Railway Company, on August 17, 1910. What occurred when he reached his destination is not very clear. He says: "I wanted to get off the car, and as I stepped off there was an automobile coming. I saw the automobile and I stepped back on the car again, and reached to catch hold of the handle, and the car must have been in motion, because it threw me right around the other way," etc. At the close of the argument I found that the plaintiff's injuries had resulted in temporary total disability within the meaning of the policy, entitling him to the indemnity of \$25 a week, and reserved for further consideration the question of his right to the double indemnity. I do not think that it can be said that the plaintiff had safely alighted from the car when he was injured. The plaintiff's feet no doubt had reached the pavement, but he had not completely or safely alighted from the car, and in my opinion he was still a passenger, within the meaning of the policy, when he met with his injuries. The plaintiff is entitled, in my opinion, to recover from the defendants for the aggregate of the weekly sums of \$50, which were payable at the commencement of the action, with costs. As only two periods of thirteen weeks elapsed between the dates of the accident and the issue of the writ there can be recovery in this action for only 26 payments, and the sum for which judgment is to be entered, will be \$1,300 and costs.

Insurance : Fire. Life and Miscellaneous.

CANADIAN LIFE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION: PROMINENT OFFICIALS ENTERTAINED.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association was held at Toronto on Friday, November 17, when the election of officers for the year 1911-1912 resulted as follows:-

- President-Mr. L. Goldman, Managing Director North American Life Assurance Company.
- 1st Vice-President—Mr. Geo. Wegenast, Managing Director Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, Waterloo. 2nd Vice-President—Mr. T. B. Macaulay, Managing
- Director Sun Life Assurance Company, Montreal.
- Honorary Secretary-Treasurer-Mr. D. E. Kilgour.
- Auditors-Mr. E. W. Cox, General Manager Canada Life Assurance Co.; Mr. J. Milne, Managing Direc-
- Assurance CO.; MF. J. Mine, Managing Direc-tor Northern Life Assurance Co. Executive Committee—Messrs. J. G. Richter, Alex. Bissett, F. F. Parkins, G. A. Somerville, Colonel W. C. Macdonald.

In the evening a dinner was held at the Toronto Club in honor of Mr. J. K. Macdonald, managing director of the Confederation Life Association, who had been president of the Association for a period of four years, and Mr. T. Bradshaw, F.I.A., F.A.S., the retiring Secretary-Treasurer of the Association.

The chair was occupied by Mr. J. G. Richter, the retiring President, Mr. L. Goldman being in the vicechair. Mr. F. Sanderson read an address to Mr. Macdonald, expressing the Association's keen appreciation of the services he had rendered to the Association.

As an indication of the high esteem in which Mr. Bradshaw is held by his former fellow-members, and of the keen appreciation felt by them of the eminent services rendered by him as Secretary of the Association for a period of ten years, he was presented with an address, an edition of the new Encyclopædia Britannica and a handsome solid silver rose bowl.

There was a large attendance at the dinner of representatives from every company in Canada, and nearly all of those in United States and Great Britain transacting business here had a representative present on this occasion.

Application is to be made at Ottawa for the incorporation of the "Premier Life Insurance Company."

It is announced from London that the directors of the Thames & Mersey Marine Insurance Company have entered into a provisional agreement with the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company for the sale of the Thames & Mersey shares at a price of £45 for each five Thames & Mersey shares, payable half in Liverpool & London & Globe shares and half in Liverpool & London & Globe 4 per cent. debentures. The agreement is conditional upon not less than 80,000 shares being brought in before December 13. On completion of the deal the Thames & Mersey head office will remove to Liverpool, the company continuing its separate existence.



NOVEMBER 24, 1911

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

The following well-known gentlemen have been elected to form the advisory board for Canada of the Gresham Life Assurance Society, Ltd., viz., Messrs. Fred. W. Evans, Herbert B. Ames, M.P., and William Hanson, of Messrs. Hanson Brothers. Mr. Archibald R. Howell is manager for Canada.

* * *

Workmen's compensation—difficult and complex as the subject is—is evidently desired in Canada. The promoters of this legislation would be well advised to take every care, to avoid the pitfalls which tried systems have disclosed. Quebec has already passed a measure closely based on the English Act, and Ontario has appointed a Commission to investigate the question and draw up a Bill. Whatever is done, it is to be hoped that the interests of employer and employee will be fairly adjusted, and that the measure will be worded with scrupulous care and exactitude; otherwise it will become a boon and blessing to the legal fraternity.—Review, London.

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In the case of Simon Meuth, of Henderson, against the Equitable Life of New York, the Kentucky Court of Appeals held the company liable for values written in lead pencil on the back of the policy. The policy was a tontine, and the insured held that the values written with a pencil on the back of it were on when he received it and that he had paid his premiums expecting to receive the amounts as stated. The agent who delivered the policy had died before the claim was made and the company was deprived of what assistance he might have been in disproving the claimant's assertions. The Kentucky decision follows closely a decision given not long ago by the Wisconsin Supreme Court in a similar case.

The Insurance Commissioner of Minnesota has issued an order that fire insurance companies belonging to the Western Union must discontinue the practice of paying a different rate of commission to agents representing both union and non-union companies from that paid to agents representing union companies only. Complaint was made that where joint agencies were in question, the Union has compelled agents to sever their connection with nonunion companies.

President John R. Hegeman, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, of New York, will preside at the fifth annual convention of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents to be held at the Hotel Astor, New York, on December 13 and 14. The indications are for a large and representative attendance not only of the leading officers of United States companies, but of those of Canada also. The scheduled speakers include Mr. L. Goldman, managing director of the North American Life of Toronto, who will speak on behalf of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association and Dr. J. A. Macdonald, of the Toronto Globe.

A CONVERT FROM ASSESSMENTISM.

The largest and most successful institution that ever attempted to transact life insurance on the assessment plan has finally come to the conclusion

that its future will be more secure as an old-line, level-premium organization. By the passing of the Bankers Life Association of Des Moines to the ranks of legal reserve companies the assessment system loses its foremost exponent and that class of associations is reduced to a mere handful, as compared with the hundreds existing some fifteen to twenty years ago. All through the career of the Bankers Life it has been noted for its careful management in every department. It has exercised the utmost care in its medical selection, with the result of showing an extremely favorable mortality rate, while its expenses have been kept at the lowest possible point consistent with the proper care of the business. The plan it operated was original with it and provided for the establishment of a reserve fund and also a guarantee fund, it being among the first assessment companies to provide even a nominal reserve. In making the change to the old-line plan it is the company's intention to carry its existing business along in the same manner as before, but it will have the advantage of the mortality savings accruing from future business. In other words, the company, so far as mortality is concerned, will be conducted as a whole, and if the favorable experience of the past is continued it will be able to carry along its present contracts at low cost, although they will, of course, be liable to increased assessments, if necessary, as provided by the by-laws. As the company has about a quarter of a million policies in force on the assessment plan and has written during the past five years an average of nearly thirty thousand per annum, there will be much interest manifested in the working out of its plans and its success in keeping down its average mortality rate .--- The Spectator, N.Y.

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ACADIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The shareholders of the Acadia Fire Insurance Company have received a pleasant surprise in the notification from that company that a stock dividend of 25 per cent. has been declared from profits. This will increase the par value from \$30 to \$40 per share, and make it fully paid. That the company is well able to do this will readily be shown by consulting the last annual report. At that time with a paidup capital of \$300,000, the surplus to shareholders was \$256,024.89. We understand this year's operations to date have been profitable, and upon the presentation of the next annual report the assets of the company will likely show a substantial increase; therefore, after the distribution of this stock bonus, a substantial surplus will still remain.

This company was organized forty-nine years ago, and has been uniformly successful and profitable. During that time nearly \$900,000 in dividends have been paid. The paid-up capital of \$200,000 has been increased from profits to \$400,000, and a large surplus remains. That great care has been shown in its management is proved by the fact that during that time losses have hardly exceeded \$400,000. Apart from the ordinary profits of the business, the assets of the company have been substantially increased by the enhancement in value of securities held, owing to the great care which has been exercised in their selection.—J. C. Mackintosh & Co.



SAFEGUARDING HOLIDAY RISKS.

(Bulletin of National Fire Protective Association.)

Holiday fires in stores, churches and bazaars, while filled with people, are usually holocausts.

Light, inflammable decorations make fires easy to start and easy to spread. A match, a gas flame or an electrical defect may do it.

Watch gas jets! Decorations may be carried against them by air currents.

Watch smokers! Do not permit them to light cigars inside buildings.

Do not make the slightest change in electric wiring without consulting the electrical inspector.

Do not decorate your Christmas tree with paper, cotton, or any other inflammable material. Use metallic tinsel and other non-inflammable decorations only and set the tree securely so that the children in reaching for things cannot tip it over.

Do not use cotton to represent snow. If you must have snow use asbestos fibre.

Do not permit children to light or relight the candles while parents are not present. They frequently set fire to their clothing instead. The tree itself will burn when needles have become dry.

Do not leave matches within reach of children at holiday time. Candles are meant to be lighted, and if the children can get matches they will experiment with them. They imitate their elders.

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MONTREAL AND MeGILL.

That Montrealers appreciate McGill is shown by the fact that in four days \$1,135.578 has been subscribed towards putting its finances upon a sati-factory footing. The original goal of \$1,000,000, in five days has thus been already passed, and there is a very fair prospect that the new goal of \$1,500,000will be successfully reached to-day. Montreal has done itself proud.

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Personals.

Mr. Richard F. Fisher has been appointed agency organiser of the Prudential of America at Fort William, Ont.

The death is announced of Mr. Michael Burke, vice-president of the Montreal City & District Savings Bank.

* * *

Mr. Garnet. P. Grant, president of the Dominion Bond Company, has been elected a director of Carriage Factories, Ltd., in succession to the late Mr. C. F. Smith.

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The death is announced at Winnipeg of Mr. T. L. L. Lewis, western manager of the Northern Life. Mr. Lewis was well-known in Toronto and Ontario, where he formerly resided.

. . . .

Mr. W. J. Paterson, chief supervisor of the Union Life of Canada, who has been unfortunately absent from business for two months on account of illness, has now recovered.

It is understood that Mr. A. G. Campbell, assistant manager of the Montreal branch of the Eastern Townships Bank, will succeed Mr. E. B. M. Austin as manager, upon Mr. Austin's retirement, which has now taken place.

Mr. H. R. Belt, manager of the Merchants' Bank at Carberry, Man., has been appointed manager of the new branch at Regina. Mr. Belt was presented with a cabinet of silver on leaving Carberry.

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We regret to record the death, following upon an automobile accident, of Dr. J. F. W. Ross, first vicepresident of the Manufacturers Life Assurance Company. Dr. Ross was well known as a leader of his profession in Toronto.

Mr. J. Scott Gilbert has been appointed as district agent of the Canada Life for Sherbrooke, and part of the Eastern Townships, in succession to Mr. Douglas T. Taylor. Mr. Gilbert was formerly associated with the firm of J. S. Mitchell & Co.

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Old insurance men in the Dominion will be sorry to hear that Mr. Silas P. Wood, formerly president of the American Fire Insurance Company of New York, later manager of the New York office of the Western and British America Assurance Companies of Toronto, and an insurance broker during recent years, died at Orange, N.J., on November 4, from pneumonia. Mr. Wood was 71 years of age.

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The directors of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society have appointed Mr. John Large, general manager, in succession to Mr. C. A. Bathurst Bignold. Mr. Large was formerly sub-manager, Mr. W. P. Abel, formerly assistant secretary, has been made fire manager, and Mr. J. F. Cubitt, now manager at the company's Bristol (England) branch, becomes assistant fire manager.

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Following the appointment of Mr. C. Norie-Miller, manager of the Canadian Casualty & Boiler Insurance Company, to the joint management in the United States of the General Accident of Perth, Scotland, Mr. John J. Durance becomes manager of this company. Mr. J. O. B. Latour becomes engineer in succession to Mr. A. M. Wickens, who has been made executive special—a new department for the furtherance of the company's business in the field. All the stock of the Canadian Casualty & Boiler is owned by the General Accident.

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Mr. Charles D. Haven, Pacific Coast manager of the Liverpool London & Globe, and Col. C. Mason Kinne, assistant manager, retire at the end of the year on generous retiring allowances. Mr. Haven has been manager for over thirty years, while Mr. Kinne has been assistant manager for twenty-one years and has had over forty years of continuous service with the company. Both Mr. Haven's and Col. Kinne's retirement, which is with the utmost good will to the company, is entirely on account of the company's policy establishing an age limit. Although relieved from active participation in the department's affairs, their ripe and valuable experience will, neveretheless, always be at the service of their successors. These are Mr. John W. Gunn, who has been deputy assistant manager, who will succeed Mr. Haven as manager, and Mr. Robert J. Fabj, of Seattle, who has been a special agent in the Northwest, who will become assistant manager.

THE CHRONICLE.



The Canadian Fire Record.

MARKDALE, ONT .- Mirmis Bros. saw and shingle mill destroyed. Origin, unknown. No insurance. PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN-N. Wismer's house

damaged, November 11. Origin, overheated stove.

LA TUQUE, P.Q .- Mill of Quebec & St. Maurice Industrial Company damaged. Origin, electrical short circuit.

DRYDEN, ONT.-Dryden Lumber & Power Co.'s plant damaged. Loss \$7,865. Insurance: Phoenix of Brooklyn, \$4,500 and Stuveysant, \$4,500.

VICTORIA, B.C.-Four-storey building of T. N. Hibben & Co., gutted, November 11. Origin, overheated furnace. Loss heavy, including much Christmas stock. Partial insurance.

IRMA, ALTA .- Fire on November 2, destroyed Milburn Bros. general store, Henderson's hotel, Small's general store, Ambler's pool room and other buildings. Loss partly covered by insurance. Village without fire equipment.

ST. JOHN, N.B.-Residence of J. W. V. Lawlor, 230 Prince street, west side, destroyed with adjoining barn, November 5. Fire started in barn, property of Deaf and Dumb institution. House valued at \$10,000; barn at \$2,000.

GOLDEN, B.C .- Fire originating in men's furnishing store of Alex. Mathieson, destroyed this and adjacent buildings occupied by J. A. Buckham, the Golden barbershop, the Columbia barbershop and Mrs. Tom, November 3. Loss heavy.

BELLEVILLE, ONT .- Kelly Estate's brick building destroyed, November 13. Tenants who suffered practically a total loss, were Chester, dry goods, Smith, billiard room and Renos, restaurant. Loss placed at about \$20,000; insurance, \$15,000.

BETHANY, ONT .- Sisson block destroyed, November 3. Contained Jackson's grocery and butcher's shops, Sisson's barber shop, the Town Hall, Charles Reynolds' undertaking and hardware shops, and T. G. Brereton's drug store. Origin, unknown.

LACHINE, P.Q .- Fire which started in boathouse of L. Douillet, destroyed 20 small gasoline launches, two boat houses, A. Miron's wheelright's shop, the bakery of F. H. McCormick and manufacturing plant of Pinder Chemical Company. Loss heavy.

NORTH BAY, ONT .- Refrigerator building of E. M. Bogart and frame buildings belonging to Thomas Lafrance and John Connelly, used for warehouse purposes, destroyed, November 3. Bogart's insurance, \$1,200; Connelly and Lafrance, uninsured.

GRETNA, MAN .- Neufeldt's livery barn and implement barn destroyed, November 12, with 14 horses, feed and large quantity of machinery. Losses placed as follows:-International Harvester Co., \$4,000; C. Piper, \$5,000, Andrews, \$2,800, Neufeldt, \$2,500. Supposed origin, overheated stove.

WINNIPEG .- Fire in top storey of Campbell Bros. & Wilson, wholesale grocery, corner of Princess and Bannatyne Streets, was quickly extinguished with small damage. Fire originating in kitchen of Y. M. C. A. under cooking range, did small damage, November 8.

HALIFAX, N.S.-Boarding stables owned by Festus Marriott, Hollis Street, destroyed, November 12, with 17 horses, sleighs and wagons and an automobile. Marriott had no insurance, his policy having run out a month before. Building, property of Lithgell estate, insured.

Market and Financial Section

TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF CANADA.

According to a private cable received by the Trust & Loan Company of Canada, the reports and accounts for the last half-year, which have now been issued in London, show that the net profits for the six months amount to £49,641, being an increase of £12,716 over the previous half-year, while the reserve fund has been increased by £19,085 and now stands at £366,897.

The directors have recommended the usual dividend at the rate of 6 p.c. per annum, with a bonus of 1 p.c. for the half-year.

SPANISH RIVER PULP AND PAPER COMPANY: OFFERING OF PREFERRED STOCK.

Elsewhere in this issue appears an announcement of the offering by Messrs. C. Meredith & Company, Limited, of Montreal, of 7 p.c. cumulative participating preferred stock in the Spanish River Pulp & Paper Mills, Ltd.

The company has over 6,000 square miles of timber limits on the Spanish, Vermillion and Onaping rivers, so situated that the pulp wood can be brought down to the company's mill at the minimum expense. In addition the company possesses an abundant supply of water power. At the present time, the company is using 10,500 horse-power, but over double that amount of power can be generated. Two railway companies offer exceptional transportation facilities. In addition the company is within easy access of a large paper market in the middle western states. Mr. J. H. Wallace, of J. H. Wallace & Co., consulting engineers, states that it is one of the three best pulp and paper propositions he knows of.

The Spanish River Pulp & Paper Company is a going concern. In 1909 the earnings amounted to over \$169,000, in 1910 to nearly \$208,000, and in 1911 it is estimated that the earnings will be \$250,000. With the completion of the paper mill early in 1912 it is expected that the earnings next year will amount to \$400,000. The company has total assets of over \$13,612,000 of which the standing timber is estimated at \$10,000,000, the new paper mill at \$000,000, and the pulp mill, with its own electric power plant, its employees' dwelling houses and its general store, at nearly \$2,500,000. In addition there are liquid assets of over \$222,000.

The stock, when is being issued at par, is 7 per cent. cumulative and participating. As nearly half a year's interest has accrued, the net price to investors holding their stock over December 31 is \$97. In addition there is a bonus of 20 per cent. of common stock when is now selling around 45. The board of directors consists very largely of expert financiers and of prominent lumbermen and paper manufacturers.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

	Dividend	Payable
Bank of New Brunswick	31/4 Quar.	Jan. 2
McKinley-Darragh-Savage.		Jan. 1
MCKilley-Darrage Darrage	3 p.c. Quar.	Jan. 2
Royal Dank of Cumula	2 p.c. Quar.	Jan. 2
Traders Bank.	2 p.c. Quar.	



Montreal

Price \$1.50

The Bank of Montreal has been appointed financial agent in London of the city of Quebec. * *

The Dominion's circulation at October 31, reached the new high level of \$104,730,606.25 against \$103,-409,329 on September 30.

The International P-A-Y-E Tramcar Company, Ltd., has been incorporated at Ottawa with a capital of \$3,750,000 in five dollars shares.

The Home Bank of Canada has opened a branch office in Deleware, Ont. Mr. A. Watson, from the Bloor and Bathurst branch of the Home Bank in Toronto is in charge.

The second dividend of 25 cents on the dollar will be mailed to shareholders in the York County Loan the first week in December. It is anticipated there will be a third and final dividend later.

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Canadian bank clearings last week were \$182,-864,529 against \$140,773,042 in the corresponding week of 1910. The clearing houses open in both years showed an average gain of 28.1 p.c.

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* . * The announcement was made in Montreal this week that track laying on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific has been completed to the summit of the Great Divide between Alberta and British Columbia, a distance of 1,024 miles west of Winnipeg.

Rio's gross earnings for 1911 are reported as \$1,126,072 against \$965,265, an increase of \$161,707. With operating expenses of \$526,358, against \$470,-845, an increase of \$55,513, there is an advance in net earnings of \$106,194 from \$494,420 to \$600,614. Aggregate gross earnings from January I, are reported at \$10,649,198 agianst \$8,999,034, an increase of \$1,650,164, and aggregate net earnings, \$5,556,654 against \$4,412,251, an advance of \$1,144,403.

Interest upon the bonds of the Amalgamated Asbestos Corporation, due on December 1, will not be paid at the due date. Committees of the American and English bondholders of Amalgamated Asbestos have been formed, and a Canadian committee, including Sir Hugh Graham, Mr. W. G. Ross and Mr. H. J. Fuller. The three committees, it is hoped, will act together in regard to formulating a plan of reorganisation.

DOMINION STEEL'S IMPORTANT NEW POLICY.

A meeting of the directors of the Dominion Steel Corporation was held in Montreal on Monday, when important changes in policy were decided on. In effect, the Board have decided to provide for future extensions of the plants of the Steel Company and Coal Company respectively by making issues of preferred stock of the Dominion Steel Corporation, thus avoiding fixed charges and leaving the Steel Company with a large reserve of unissued bonds of established market value. It is anticipated that by this means people in London and also in Paris will be interested in the stocks of the Corporation. Provision will be made later on

for the exchange of the preference stock of the Coal and Steel Companies for Steel Corporation preferred. The Board state that it is the interests of the common stockholders which they have in mind and that the object is to get capital for the new works on the most favorable terms. Following is the text of the official statement :-

"The chief subject considered by the Board of the Steel Corporation to-day was the recommendation of the President that the Steel Company should not continue to provide for the expenditure on its new plant by the sale of the bonds, which were authorized in 1909, of which about \$6,000,000 is still held in the treasury, but that capital should be obtained by the issue of preferred stock of the Corporation. The Coal Company has also entered on important extensions, which will increase its fourteen producing collieries to twenty, and require greater facilities for transportation, etc. The capital required by that Company can also be best obtained through the Corporation.

The advantage of this mode of financing is that it avoids the increase of fixed charges and leaves the Steel Company with a large reserve of unissued bonds of established market value. Nothing definite was done with regard to making the issue, but the board decided that, under proper conditions, this would be the wisest method of obtaining capital for the building up of the various plants. Its ultimate effect would be to interest people in London, and probably in Paris also, in the stocks of the Corporation, and it would put the latter in a position to take care of the future capital requirements of the subsidiary company on good terms.

'Provision will be made for the exchange in due course of the preferred stock of the Coal and Steel Companies for Corporation preferred, on an equitable basis; with an established market for the new security in Europe, such an exchange would benefit the present holders.

"The company has been asked to give certain rights as to common stock in connection with the sale of the new preferred whenever that point may be reached, and it is not unlikely that this may lead to considerable investments in the common stock abroad. In any case, it is the interests of the common stock holders which the Board have most in mind. The whole object of the policy of extension, which is being vigorously pursued, is to increase output, decrease cost, and enlarge profits. The benefit of this, after payment of interest on the new capital, necessarily accrues to the common stockholders.

Whether it is better to get the capital needed to enlarge the works by continuing to sell bonds, or to initiate a financial policy which will serve for future growth, as well as for present needs, and make those who supply the capital partners instead of creditors, is purely a question of judgment; the object is to get capital for the new works on the most favorable terms.

'The new policy is most strongly supported by those who have the largest interest in the common stock, and was adopted by the board without a dissenting voice.

Mr. J. H. Plummer, denies that there is any foundation for the rumour that the United States Steel Corporation or any other corporation has secured the control of Dominion Steel. They have not been approached upon the subject. With their unlimited supplies of raw material and the increasing demand he thinks the shareholders should adopt a policy which, when the time comes that they desire another great step forward to be taken in the development of the business, will find them with their financial arrangements so framed that they can go forward.

He adds: "The form of security which commends itself to a prudent financier is of course stock, which does not create a fixed charge, and not bonds, on which interest and sinking fund have to be paid under any circumstances. This is the mode of finan-cing which commends itself to and is adopted by all great corporations when they reach a point where its adoption becomes possible.



Commerce (Toronto), January 9, 1912. Eastern Townships (Sherbrooke) December 6. Hochelaga (Montreal) December 20. Merchants (Montreal) December 20. Montreal, December 4. New Brunswick (St. John), January 15, 1912. Ottawa, December 20. Quebec, December 4.

Union (Quebec) December 18.

* * *

This season 47,359,739 tons of freight have passed through the American and Canadian canals at the Soo. Of this total, iron ore included 28,227,583 tons, and coal amounted to 13,564,415 tons. The total grain movement in October was double that of The former month, recording 31,-September. 139,594 bushels, included flour reduced to bushels of grain. September's grain shipments amounted to 15,419,824 bushels. Nearly 20,000,000 bushels of wheat were sent down the lakes during the past month. Of the total freight movement during October, the eastbound traffic amounted to 5,600,512 tons, of which 3.937,749 tons went by the Canadian and 1,662,736 tons through the United States Canal. On the westbound traffic of 2,321,060 tons, the order is reversed, with only 540,088 tons through the Canadian Canal, compared with 1,780,172 tons through the American Canal.

* * *

Immigrant settlers to the number of 265,833 arrived in Canada during the first seven months of the current fiscal year—April 1 to November 1. Of this number, 172,260 arrived at ocean ports and 93.573 from the United States. These figures show an increase of 17 per cent. as compared with the figures for the corresponding months last fiscal year, which were 142,529 at ocean ports and 85,246 from the United States, making a total for the seven months, April 1 to November 14, 1910, of 227.775 persons. During the month of October, this year, there were 23,002 arrivals, 13,646 of them having been at ocean ports and 10,256 from the United States, as against 23,393 for October last year, 13,592 of whom were at ocean ports and 9,801 from the United States.

* * * *

	Oct. 1910.	Oct. 1911.
Montreal	\$180,559,232	\$217,715,346
Toronto	146,006,824	155,221,805
Winnipeg	104,341,224	
Vancouver	40,115,870	
Ottawa	17,058,814	
Calgary	12,796,081	20,874,277
Quebec	10,479,395	11,844,963
Victoria.	8,750,129	
Hamilton	9,285,077	11,924,502
Halifax	7,657,330	7,801,024
St. John	6,248,150	
	6,927,933	
London	5,533,822	5,899,625.
Regina	4,996,047	6,565,619
Brandon	2.747.645	2,702,675
Lethbridge	2,013,409	2,737,941
Total	\$565.516.97	\$668,296,832
		6,561,005
Brantford		
Fort William		

WANTED

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

FIRE INSURANCE, Box 1502.

THE CHRONICLE, MONTREAL

WANTED

FIRE MANAGER.

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

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

RESIDENT MANAGER,

Box 1502, THE CHRONICLE, MONTREAL

WANTED

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

Special Agent, Box 1502, THE CHRONICLE, MONTREAL

WANTED

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

Box 1502, THE CHRONICLE,

MONTREAL.

SITUATION VACANT.

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

X. Y. Z.,

c/o THE CHRONICLF, Box 1502, MONTREAL



The Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills Company Limited (Continued.)

EARNINGS.

The operations of the Company have been very successful and the earnings have steadily increased, as shown by the following figures: those for 1909 and 1910 have been certified by Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Coy.

 Net earnings from pulp, after interest
 1909
 1910
 1911

 charges, depreciation, etc.
 \$169,555.30
 \$207,899.93
 *\$250,000.00
 (estimated)

"The estimated figures for 1911 are based upon results up to October 31, 1911.

For the period up to the end of October, 1911, the net price received by the Company for its Fulp has been 60 cents per ton in excess of the net price received for the year 1910, while the cost of production has decreased over \$1.00 per ton.

Prospectus giving full information, and Subscription Blanks, may be had from C. Meredith & Company, Limited, Montreal, and the following Brokers, who are authorized to accept applications.

 BURNETT & CO., 12 St. Sacrament St., Monireal
 JOHN STARK & CO., 26 Toronto St., Toronto.

 W. P. O'BRIEN, 57 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal
 LYON & PLUMMER, 21 Melinda St., Toronto.

 SUBSCRIPTION LISTS CLOSE NOVEMBER 28, at 3 P.M.-or EARLIER.

Cheques covering 10 per cent of the amount subscribed for must be sent in with application for allotment, and we reserve the right to reject any subscription.

Allotments will be made pro-rata in the event of over-subscription.

C. Meredith & Company, Limited 101 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held to-day, a dividend of two and one-half per cent. on the Common Stock, for the quarter ended 30th September last, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from interest on the proceeds of land sales and from other extraneous assets, was declared payable on 2nd January next to shareholders of record at 3.00 p.m., on 1st December next.

> By order of the Board, W. R. BAKER, Secretary.

Montreal, November 13th, 1911.

The Canadian Light & Power Company has secured a majority of the stock of the Saraguay Electric & Water Company. It is stated that the newly-acquired property will for some time be continued as a separate unit.

The usual monthly compilation by the London Bankers' Magazine of the aggregate value of 387 securities dealt in on the London Stock Exchange shows the first turn in the downward swing since April. On October 21 the value was $\pounds_{3,573,147,000}$, a gain of $\pounds_{14,350,000}$, or 1.3 p.c., for the month. The seventeen American railroads in the calculation contributed $\pounds_{3,370,000}$ of the increase, equal to 0.9 per cent. British and India funds were $\pounds_{9,431,000}$, or 1.3 p.c. higher; home rails gained $\pounds_{5,117,000}$, or 1.1 p.c. The chief exception to the strength was foreign government funds, reflecting the strained European political situation. The 31 issues in this classification showed an aggregate decline of $\pounds_{4,871,-000}$, ow, equal to 0.6 p.c. Comparisons follow:

Aggregate value of 387 representative secur-

Increase..

£14,350,000

DOMINION BOND COMPANY, LIMITED

MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA and LONDON, ENGLAND.

Dealers in Municipal, Corporation and Industrial Bonds

MONTREAL OFFICE : Merchants Bank Building.

THE CHRONICLE.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Statement for Year ending October 31st, 1911, as compared with that of 1910.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

PROFIL	AND LOSS ACC		
f Profit and Loss Account, 31st October, r the year ended 31st October, 1911 ges of management, and making full pro	, after deducting	1911. \$ 961,789.11	1910 \$ 603,796.30
		2,276,518.75	1,797,992.81
on New Stock		365,677.50	
	• •• •• •• •• •• ••	3,400,000.00	
Dividend 2½ p.c. paid 1st March, 191 Dividend 2½ p.c. paid 1st June, 1911. Dividend 2½ p.c. paid 1st Sept., 1911. Dividend 2½ p.c. payable 1st December	360,000.00	360,000.00 360,000.00	
biridend 2 72 p.e. payable 1st Decembel	r, 1911 360,000.00	360,000.00	
	\$1,440,000.00		\$ 1,440,000.00
redited to Rest Account	29 000 000 00		• 1,110,000.00
xpended on Premises during year	708,800.00		
and the second time is a second		\$ 5,148,800.00	
f Profit and Loss carried forward		\$1,855,185.36	\$961,789.11
	LIABILITIES.		
ook	1911.	1910.	
ock\$ 15,000,000.00			\$14,400,000.00
Profits carried forward 1,855,185.36		\$12,000,000.00	
		961,789.11	
\$16,855,185.36		\$12,961,789.11	
Dividends		1,855.51	
aber, 1911	destant in a state of		
000,000,00	- 17, 216,693.37	360,000.00	13,323,644.62
		and the second state of the second state of the	10,020,044.02
he Bank in circulation . \$15,914,654.00	32,104,263.37		27,723,644.62
ot bearing interest 46 187 554 74		\$14,502,591.00	
earing interest 125 599 961 10	Contraction in the second	43,425,978.33 154,117,878.17	
due to other Banks in		104,111,818.11	
la 175,687.44		122,238.37	
and the second	- 197,816,157.28	And a state of the second s	212,168,685.87
	\$229,920,420.65		239,892,330.49
	ASSETS.	•	00,002,000.10
Silver coin current \$ 9,627,059.47 at demand notes 9,717,605,75		\$10,202,147.00	
at demand notes		11,596,613.50	
equired by act of Par-			
for security of gen-			
k note circulation 700,000.00 rencies of this		600,000.00	
id other banks			
Britain \$14,566,291 85		11 414 740 60	
encies of this	•	11,414,749.69	
l other banks in countries 3,408,981,89			
ort Loans in		5,799,898.87	
Britain and			
States 42,602,772.00		61,918,750.00	
and Provincial Govern- 60,578,045.74		79,133,398.56	
Securities. 675 479 04			
d other Bonds, Deben-		1,498,344.07	
and Stocks 16,134,307,86			
Cheques of other Banks 7,013,395.71		18 884 975 07	
		18,884,975.07 4,849,328.12	
Martin and Martin and Article	104,445,885.47	4,849,328.12	126,764,806.32
nises at Montreal and	104,445,885.47	4,849,328.12	126,764,806.32
nises at Montreal and bes (Valued at \$9,- 0.00, Land \$4,735,000	104,445,885.47	4,849,328.12	126,764,806.32
nises at Montreal and bes (Valued at \$9,- 0.00, Land, \$4,735,000 ngs, \$4,353.000)	104,445,885.47 4,000,000.00	4,849,328.12	
nises at Montreal and bes (Valued at \$9,- 0.00, Land, \$4,735,000 ngs, \$4,353,000)		4,849,328.12	126,764,806.32 600,000.00
nises at Montreal and bes (Valued at \$9,- 0.00, Land, \$4,735,000 ngs, \$4,353,000) bans and discounts in a and elsewhere (re- nicrest reserved) and		4,849,328.12	
nises at Montreal and bes (Valued at \$9,- 0.00, Land, \$4,735,000 ngs, \$4,353,000)		4,849,328.12	
nises at Montreal and bes (Valued at \$9,- 10.00, Land, \$4,735,000 ngs, \$4,353,000) bans and discounts in a and elsewhere (re- nterest reserved) and assets		4,849,328.12	
nises at Montreal and bes (Valued at \$9,- 10.00, Land, \$4,735,000 ngs, \$4,353,000) bans and discounts in a and elsewhere (re- nterest reserved) and assets		4,849,328.12	
nises at Montreal and bes (Valued at \$9,- 10.00, Land, \$4,735,000 ngs, \$4,353,000) bans and discounts in a and elsewhere (re- nterest reserved) and assets		4,849,328.12 \$112,087,981.86 231,424.79	
nises at Montreal and bes (Valued at \$9,- 10.00, Land, \$4,735,000 ngs, \$4,353,000) bans and discounts in a and elsewhere (re- nterest reserved) and assets		4,849,328.12 \$112,087,981.86 231,424.79 208,117.52	

\$229,920,420.65

\$239,892,330.49

Stock Exchange Notes.

Thursday, November 23, 1911.

The announcement of the proposed new issue of preferred 6 per cent. stock by the Dominion Steel Corporation caused a sharp decline in the common stock of the Company, which sold down sharply from 59 to 55 1-2 but has since recovered, on a better understanding of the meaning of this new financing, to 58 1-4, on total trans-actions of over 9,000 shares. The market generally was dull and in the majority of cases the prices this week are somewhat lower. Canadian Pacific and Soo com-mon were among the exceptions, both improving about two points on very small transactions. Montreal Street Railway was a strong spot and closes up four points on sales of some 1,300 shares. Had it not been for the tight money prevailing, it seems likely that the improvement in this security would have been more pronounced. as it looks attractive at this present level. The Tooke Company securities were listed and traded in for the first time this week. Smart bag common again advanced and altogether has gained over twenty points since it was listed. Richelieu & Ontario is now selling ex dividend of 2 per cent. and is fractionally lower on a small turnover of business. The whole tendency of the market is towards dullness but there is no heavy pressure of selling. Once money eases a good improvement is looked The Bank of England rate continues at 4 per cent. for.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE RATES.

	To-day	Last week.	A Year Ago
Call money in Montreal	5-51%	5-51%	51-6%
" " in Toronto	5-54%	5-51%	51-6%
" " in New York.	21%	21%	21%
" " in London		11-11%	43-5 %
Bank of England rate	4 %	4 %	791
Consols	7874	783	0.5
Demand Sterling	918	-15	31°
Sixty days' sight Sterling	0	018	02

QUOTATIONS AT CONTINENTAL POINTS.

	This We	ek	Last Week		A Year Ago	
	Market	Bank 34	Market	Bank 34	Market 93	Bank
Paris Berlin	34	5	41	5	48	5
Amsterdam	31	4	318	4	34	4
Vienna	41	5	41	5	41	5
Brussels	41	41	41	44	41	5

Want's Sare AND OPOTATIONS

SUMMARY OF WEEK'S S	ALES AND QU	OTATIONS.	
	Closing	Closing	Net
Security. Sales.	bid. Nov. 17, 1911.	bid. to day.	change.
		240	+ 11
Canadian I accontinuent		1359	
300 0011110111111111111		711 x.D.	+ 14 + 1
Detroit United 58		148	-T 8
Halifax Tram 10		140	
Illinois Preferred 12		226	
Montreal Street 1,37			+ 4
Quebec Ry 17		591	- 1
Toronto Railway 1,11	9 1364	136	
Twin City 2	5 1059	1051	- 1
Richelieu & Ontario 1,04	1 1234	121 x.D.	- 8
Can. Cement Com 59		273	
Can. Cement Pfd 4:		89	
Dom. Iron Preferred 23		101	- +
Dom. Iron Bonds \$10,00	00 93	934	+
Dom. Steel Corpn9,00	50 584	581	+ 2
East Can. P. & P	507	50	- 1
Lake of the Woods Com 1	00 141	143	+ 2
Mackay Common			
Mackay Preferred		87	
Mexican Power			= 1
Montreal Power 2,8	40 180	1804	- 1
Nova Scotia Steel Com	×5 94	94	
Ogilvie Com	92 1324	131	- 11
Ottawa Power 2	00 1484	147	_ i]
Rio Light and Power 1,6	30 112	1111	- 1
Shawinigan 1,0	45 1191	1184	- 1
Steel Co. of Can. Com 2	90 341	324	= 1
	50 37	37	
	98 68	674	- +
Dom, Textile Pr. ferred	38 991	991	
Penmans Common	31 564	56	- 1
n n /			
Crown Reserve	500 2.85	2.85	

Bank Statements. BANK OF ENGLAND.

1	Yesterday	Nov. 16, 1911	Nov. 24, 1910
Coin & Bullion	£36,896,115	£38,058,909	£33,591,024
Reserve	26,817,040	25,035,000	25,888,054
ites, to liab	51,04 p.c.	50,50 p.c.	514 p.e.
Circulation	26,990,000	24,916,000	28,152,970
Public Dep	12,819,000	10,636,090	11,261 366
Gov. securs	42,095,000	40,916,000	38,099,841
Other securs	14,438,000	14,438,010	14,643,568
Other securs	28,980,0.0	25,782,000	27,510,260

NEW YORK ASSOCIATED BANKS.

	Nov. 18, 1911	Nov. 11, 1911	Nov. 19, 1910
Loans	\$1,364,430,000	\$1,364,510,000	\$1,201,508,600
Deposits	1,579,453,010	1,378,238,000	1,170,315,100
Circulation	50,626,000	50,584,000	48,643,600
Specie	2 • 1 061,0*0	280,217,000	243,320,8*0
Legal Tenders	75,934,000	75,146,000	67,031,300
Total Reserves	\$356 995,000	\$355,363,000	\$310,352,100
Reserves Reg'd	344,863,250	344,552,500	292,678.875
Surplus	12,131,750 26,0	\$10,803,500 26.5	\$17,773.225 26 5

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

CANADIAN BANK CLEABINGS.

	Week ending Nov. 23, 1911	Week ending Nov. 16, 1911	Week ending Nov. 24, 1910	
Montreal	\$55,289,286	\$58,214,075	\$41,746,106	\$14,125,931
Toronto	35,076,608	40,759.682	36,056,054	31,029,670
Ottawa	4,971,116	5,204,284	4,120,003	3,580,553

Traffic Returns.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. 1910. 1911. Increase 1909. Year to date. Oct. 31 166,906.000 180,787.000 187,398,001 \$6.611,000 1910. 1911. Increase 1909. Week ending 226,000 2,267,00 2,493,000 2.113,000 Nov. 7...... 378,000 2,130,000 2,108,000 2,486,000 , 14 GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. 1911. Increase 1909. 1910. Year to date. Oct. 31 \$33,588,891 \$36,549,166 \$40,139,256 \$3,590,090 1911. Increase 1909. 1910. Week e7nding 54,394 902,197 902,420 956,818 Nov. 7 60,220 , 14..... 899,760 959,980 924;271 CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY. Increase 1910. 1911. 1909. Year to date. \$8,145,800 \$11,257,600 \$13,654,500 2.396,900 Oct. 31 ... 1911. Increase Week ending 1909. 1910. 357.200 526,000 168,800 Nov. 7..... 340,300 124,100 504,000 " 14..... 369,800 379.900 TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY. 1911. Increase Year to date. 1909. 1910. \$6,428,918 \$230,066 \$6,198,852 \$5,714,410 Oct. 31 1911 Increase Week ending. Nov. 7..... 1910 1909 145,034 147,401 2,367 134,566 Dec. 493 143,019 129,301 143,518 HALIFAX ELECTRIC TRAMWAY COMPANY. Railway Receipts. 1911. Increase 1910 1909. Week ending. 4,285 469 3,322 3,816 Nov. 7..... 3,880 238 3 155 3,642 " 14..... . HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY Co. 1911. Increase 1910. Week ending 49,705 6,129 43,576 Nov. 5 4,568 48,601 44,033 " 12..... 3,531 46,268 42,737 " 19..... DULUTH SUPERIOR TRACTION CO. Increase 1911. 1910. 1909. 673 20,795 21,468 19,701 Nos. 7..... 228 20.627 20,855 . 14..... 18,952 DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY. 1909. 1911. Increase 1910. Week ending 10,654 183,471 151,985 172,817 7..... Oct. 191.428 19,5 0 . 14..... 171,851 154.326

16,327

189,136

172,816

146,913

..

21

THE CHRONICLE.



List of Leading Stocks and Bonds

REPORTED FOR THE CHRONICLE BY R. WILSON-SMITH & CO., 160 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. CORRECTED TO THURSDAY, NOVEMBER \$5rd, 1911

Per cent'ge of kest to paid up Capital per cent. on investment at present prices. Par Capital paid up Closing prices or Last sale. When Dividend Capital Fund value of one share. BANK STOCKS. pavable \$ 2,652.333 9,189,536 5,629,476 2,250,000 8 4,466,666 11,486,920 4,629,476 8,000,000 \$ 4.866,606 11,683,600 4,740,200 3,000,900 Per Cent. Per cent April, October. March, June, Sept. Dec. Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October Asked. Bid. \$ 343 50 100 54.50 80.00 121.60 75.00 4 82 4 88 5 28 5 00 10 12 9
 Esstern Townships
 180
 176

 Hamilton
 XD
 167

 Hone Isank of Canada
 XD

 Internationale
 XD

 Mattonale
 XD

 Metropolian Bank
 240

 Montreal
 XD XD

 Nationale
 XD XD

 Netropolian Bank
 246

 Montreal
 XD XD

 Nethone Crown Bank
 246

 Nethonore
 XD

 Nethonore
 XD

 Nethonore
 210

 Nova Sootia
 210

 Ottawa
 XD

 Provincial Bank of Canada
 XD

 Resolution
 210
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P. S. ROSS & SONS Chartered Accountants and Trustees, Etc. 142 Notre Dame St., West, MONTREAL MONTREAL WINNIPEG ST. JOHN, N.B.	W. GRAHAM BROWNE & CO. Dealers in Bonds 222 St. James Street, MONTREAL.
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Insurance Company. ac This work consists of a practical treatise on the Cauadian Law of Insurance in all its branches in a single volume, includin L life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Guarantee, Hail, Burglary and Employers' Liability Insurance. The federal Insurance Act passed at the last Session, is fully covered, as well as the latest Statutes of the different Provinces. All Canadian jurisprudence on Insurance Law is carefully treated, together with the largish and French precedents, and such American desisions as are auplicable. The sim of the work is to furnish in the most compact form po-suble an up-to-date text book of use to the Insurance Interests as well as to the practitioner.	DAVID BURKE, GENERAL INSUBANCE AGENT,-FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT. Etc. solicits the patronage of the insuring public of Montreal. In has been appointed a special spent of the North BRITISH an MERCATTLE INSUBANCE COMPANY, whose standing is unque tioned. All business placed in his hands will be promptly attended to Office : 209 Lake of the Woods Building.
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NOVEMBER 24, 1911

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THE CHRONICLE.

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TOCK	AND	BOND	LIST,	Continued

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BONDS.		tions	Rate p.c.of Int- erest per	Amount outstanding.	When Interest due.	Where Interest payable.	Date of Maturity.	REMARKS
	Asked	Bid.	an- num					
Bell Telephone Co Can. Car & Fdy	103	103 106	5 6	3,500,900	lst June 1st Dec.	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl.		Red at 110 aft. Nov.'19 or in pt. aft. Nov.'11
Can. Converters Can. Con. Rubber Co	89	85	6 61	474,000 2,579,600	1st June 1st Dec. 1st Apl. 1st Oct.		Dec. 1st, 1926 Oct. 1st, 1946	Redeemable at 110 after Oct. 1st, 1911
Can. Colored Cotton Co Can. Cement C Dominion Coal Co	100	994 100 974	61	5,000,000	2nd Apl. 2nd Oct 1st Apl. 1st Oct 1st May 1st Nov		April 2nd, 1912 Oct. 21st, 1929 April 1st, 1940	Redeemable at 110 Redeemable at 105 and Int.after May 1st, 1910
Dom. Iron & Steel Co Dom. Tex. Sers. "A"	95	93	5	7,332,000 758,500	March 18 pt	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl. Royal Trust Co., Mtl	July 1st, 1929 March 1st,1925	Redeemable at 110 and Interest Redeemable at par
" "B"…	1	102 96	1 -					after 5 years Redeemable at 105 and Interest.
		50		1,000,00				
" " D" Hayana Electric Railway		1	5	450,00	I let Feb 1st Auc	52 Broadway, N.Y.	Feb. 1st, 1952 Jan. 1st, 1916	
Halifax Tram	. 103		5	600,00 750,00	0 1st Jan. 1st Jul 0 1st March 1 Sep	t. Royal Trust, Mtl	Sept. 1st, 1916	Redeemable at 110
Lake of the Woods Mill C		1	6	1,000,00		c. Merchants Bank Canada, Montreal.	. bune tory to a	
Laurentide Paper Co	• •	110	6	947,30	5 2 Jan. 2 Jul	y. Bk. of Montreal, Mt	. Jan. 2nd, 1920	,
Mexican Electric L. Co. Mex. L't & Power Co Montreal L. & Pow. Co.	. 94		4	11,728 5 6,787,0	00 1st Jan. 1st Ju 06 1st Feb. 1st. Au 00 1st Jan. 1st Ju	ly " "	oan. ist, ito	3 2 Redeemable at '05 and Int. after 1912
Montreal Street Ry. Co. Ogilvie Flour Mills Co	10			6 1,750,0		ec. Bk. of Montreal, an		2 Redeemable at 105 and Interest
Penmans	9	51 .	. .			ov. Bk. of M., Mtl. & I		
Price Bros. Quebec Ry. L. & P. Co Rio Janeiro.		01 8	01	5 4,866 8 5 25,0000	66 Ist June 1st D 00 1 Jan. 1 Ju	ec. c. lly. C. B. of C. Lond	Jan. 1st, 19	35
Sao Paulo Toronto & York Radial			:	5 1,620 0	0 0 1 June 1 D 00 1 July 1 J 000 1st Apl. 1-t 0	ec. Nat. Trust Co., T an. B. of M., Tor. & N Oct Bk. of Montreal, M	Y. Feb. 1-t, 19 dl. Jan. 1st, 19 Jan. 1st, 19	27 35
Winnipeg Electric West India Electric				5 14,000,	000 2 Jan. 2nd J 000 1st Jan. 1st J	nly	19	28

MONTREAL PARK & ISLAND RAILWAY COMPANY

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

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

MOUNTAIN.—From Mount Royal Avenue, 20 min service; 5.40 a m. to 11 40 p.m. From Victoria Avenue, Westmount, 20 min.service; 5.00 a.m to 11.50 p.m.

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

Subject to change without notice.

Contrain American Unsutance Company New York STATEMENT MAY, 1911 CAPITAL \$2,000,000 RESERVE FOR ALL OTHER LIANLLITES 9,802,074 NET SURPLUS 8,447,668 ASSETS 20,249,742 AGENTS WANTED

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