

Banking, Insurance and Finance

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MONTREAL, MAY 4, 1917.

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GREAT BRITAIN'S WAR REVENUES.

Attention has recently been directed, following the close of the Dominion's fiscal year and the appearance of Sir Thomas White's new budget, to the effect of the war upon Canada's debt and revenue and the various problems arising therefrom. Great Britain's fiscal year also closed on March 31st, and it is interesting to survey the effect of the War upon British national finance, which, up to the present, has been the main prop of the Allied financing and has borne unassisted such a burden as has never before in history been thrown upon the finances of any country. The outstanding fact disclosed by the new revenue returns is that with war expenditure upon a scale that is so enormous as reckoned in terms of figures to be practically meaningless to the average mind, there has been such a great development in revenue, that the total revenue in the fiscal year amounted to nearly one-fourth of the nation's total expenditure on war and other objects. Unmistakeably, this is a great achievement, and it does not lose in greatness when contrasted with Germany's puny efforts at additional war taxation, which, as it seems, scarcely make a beginning in the problem of providing for interest on the various war loans.

In the British Budget of a year ago, the national revenue for the fiscal year which closed in March last was estimated at £502,275,000. It has actually amounted to £573,427,582, compared with £336,-766,824 in the preceding fiscal year, and £198,-242,897 in the last complete fiscal year before the outbreak of war, 1913-14. The results produced by new and hitherto untried taxation appear to have been mainly responsible for this remarkable surplus over estimates. The excess profits duty produced no less than £139,200,000; income tax with the super-tax, £205,033,000. In the last fiscal year prior to the war the income tax and super-tax produced £47,249,000. So that during the last fiscal year, the yield of these taxes was over four times the amount they produced under pre-war conditions. In those earlier days the

British taxpayer used to grumble vigorously at the then height to which a Radical government had pushed the income tax. Nowadays, he pays without a grumble. The productiveness of the Excess Profits Duty, which, of course, is a tax running only for the duration of the war, was much in excess of expectations, the estimate of £86,-000,000 being exceeded by no less than £54,-000,000, though to some extent the figures have been swollen by arrears. The British national expenditure for the year exceeded by some £373,-000,000 the total originally estimated, owing to the provision of ships for national, as distinct from military and naval needs, and enlargement of advances made to the Allies and Dominions. Its total was £2,198,113,000. Of this total, £2,058,-993,000 was for supply services-that is, the actual maintenance and equipment of the army and navy and the civil service-and £107,467,000 for interest on war debt.

Through the existing British scale of taxation, it is calculated, not only have all additional interest liabilities arising out of the war been amply provided for, but a sum of approximately £250,000,000 per annum remains for capital expenditure or for sinking fund purposes. The position is thus very different from that of Germany, which is still paying the bulk of her interest charges only by the creation of fresh debt-a sure sign of insolvency, which is strongly suggestive of eventual repudiation. That the burden of taxation is being borne in Great Britain without undue strain (though some classes of the community must find the load no light one), is shown by the way in which the recent great War Loan was subscribed and by the vigorous demands of the leading British financial critics for additional impositions in order that an even larger proportion of war expenditure may be immediately met through taxation. It is certain that the further taxation imposed by the new budget will be willingly and cheerfully borne. The burden upon British taxpayers is heavier than anything that could possibly be conceived in Canada. But there is no doubt of British capacity to shoulder an even greater load.

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THE CHRONICLE

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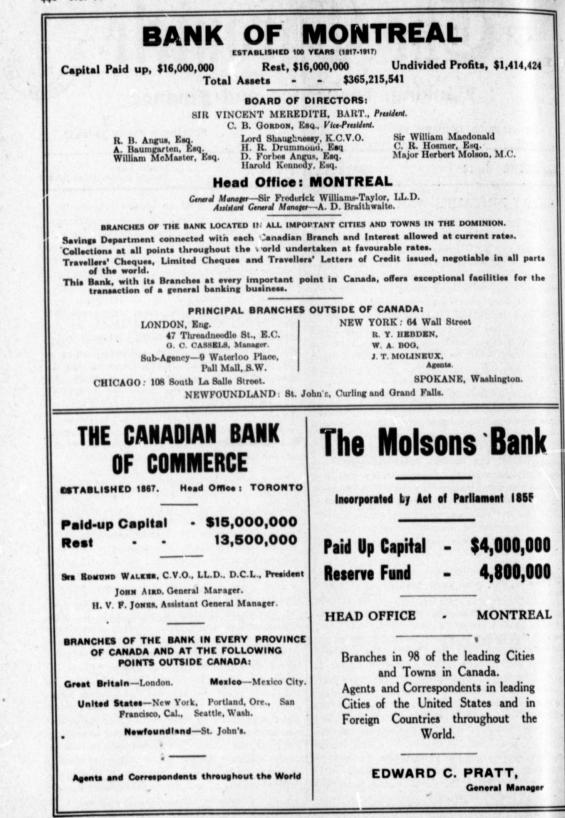
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Banking, Insurance and Finance

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1917

THE MARCH BANK STATEMENT.

Continued business activity, the expansion consequent upon Government financing and the high prices of commodities are reflected in the March bank statement. All three are in part responsible for the sharp rise in the banks' circulation of over \$10,000,000 to \$148,265,140, at which level it stands no less than \$33,460,536 higher than at the close of March, 1916. Public deposits show an ar³itional growth of some \$26,000,000. The major ance is in demand deposits, which at \$448,151,528 show an expansion of \$17,819,727. This advance is undoubtedly connected with the enlargements of Canadian commercial loans, which are up for the month by \$29,751,749 to \$843,054,466. The rise in commodities, particularly in foodstuffs, would probably be partly responsible for this pronounced expansion, which it is possible also has been partly contributed to by financing in connection with the recent War Loan. Notice deposits show a further growth of \$8,309,061 to \$888,765,698, which is satisfactory in view of the presumable fact that the subscription money paid out of these accounts on the issue of the third War Loan was actually transferred to the credit of the Dominion Government before the end of the month, though it is not clear from the return whether or not this was the case.

EFFECT OF WAR FINANCING.

The Dominion Government's balances remain at a high level, though slightly lower than at the end of February—\$45,934,629 against \$49,142,452. The Government appears to have arranged further temporary financing with the banks during the month, either on its own account or for the account of the Imperial Munitions Board, the banks' holdings of Dominion and provincial government securities increasing by nearly \$11,000,000 to \$110,-876,373. On the other hand, holdings of Canadian municipal, British, colonial and foreign securities declined by \$3,915,307 to \$178,893,152, a temporary movement, possibly the result of maturity of British Treasury bills. In this connection, it may be noted that the banks' holdings of specie increased \$5,000,000 during the month to \$72,135,431. The banks' total security holdings stand now at \$351,-200,941 compared with \$141,335,035, a growth during the year of \$209,865,906. Dominion and provincial security holdings of railway and other bonds and stocks having coincidently declined

\$8,264,943. The details given in another column regarding the banks' recent temporary financing of the Dominion Government are of much interest in connection with the movement.

Deposits in the Central Gold Reserve increased \$5,150,000 during March as a result of the rise in the banks' circulation. Call loans in Canada are down by \$2,307,827 to \$76,478,708 and are \$5,268,804 lower than their level of a year ago. Foreign call loans were decreased slightly to \$161,616,735, foreign current loans also being pulled down by \$3,393,225 to \$83,551,225.

ASSETS OVER \$2,000,000,000.

It may be noted that as a result of the month's expansion, the assets of the banks are reported for the first time in excess of \$2,000,000,000, their total at the end of March aggregating \$2,025,918,081. With a continuance of financing on account of the Imperial Munitions Board, and a probable increased demand for commercial loans during the coming months, the banks' assets will undoubtedly continue at a high level for some time. As foodstuffs promise to stand at exceptionally high prices next fall, the banks' task in financing the crop move-ment, particularly if, as is to be hoped, the crops are abundant, will be no light one. It will be extremely desirable that the public should again take the whole of the next War Loan, which is promised for the early fall, in order that the banks may be relieved to this extent and enabled to concentrate their energies upon crop-moving and the financing of the Imperial Munitions Board. On this account steady accumulation of savings deposits by those in a position to accumulate, should be persistently continued.

Extension of credit has had a further effect upon the banks' reserve position. Against circulation and deposits of all kinds, immediately available reserves of specie and Dominion note holdings, deposits in the Central Gold Reserve and to secure the note issues, bank balances abroad and foreign call loans v. re in a proportion at the end of March of 27.8 per cent. The end of February proportion was 28.3 per cent.

APRIL BANK CLEARINGS.

Canadian batk clearings in April were at an exceptionally high level for this period of the year. The existing widespread industrial activity and the high prices of commodities, which of themselves are sufficient to maintain clearings at a high level, received powerful augmentation last month from the large payments in connection with the war loan. Among the leading centres, Montreal's clearings last month totalled \$344,255,448, an April record, and comparing with \$269,945,749 in April, 1916. Winnipeg's April clearings were more than double those of April last year, being \$271,534,933 against \$131,002,911, while Toronto reports \$263,-225,155 against \$186,270,201. The smaller centres uniformly show large increases.

The payment of Toronto's municipal insurance to the dependents of soldiers who lose their lives on active service, in so far as beneficiaries residing outside the city are concerned, will be made only to parents, wives or children.

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THE CHRONICLE

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE BANK STATEMENT, MARCH, 1917.

(Compiled by The Chronicle.)

United Street	Mar. 31, 1917.	Feb. 28, 1917.	Mar. 30, 1916.	Month's Movement, 1917.	Month's Movement, 1916.	Year's Movement.
Assets.						
	\$ 72,135,431	\$ 67,133,736	\$ 66,372,906	+\$5,001,695	-\$1,804,441	+\$ 5,762,525
pecie. Dominion Notes	137,401,577	142.272.399	151,203,493	- 4,870,822	-2,227,512	- 13,801,916
Dominion Notes.	35,200,000	30,050,000	12,010,000	+ 5,150,000	+1,550,000	+ 23,190,000
Deposit in Central Gold Reserves	17.538,747	15,791,397	12,821,955	+ 1,747,450	- 1,486,768	+ 4,716,792
Notes of other Banks	58,422,988	62,258,146	47.370,088	- 3,835,158	- 4,914,363	+ 11,052,900
Theques on other Banks		6,863,949	6,756,377	+ 4,579	+ 4,531	+ 112,151
Deposit to secure Note issues	6,868,528	0,000,010	0,100,011	1		
Deposits with and balances due	= 00= 000	5,763.822	8,920,305	- 366,183	- 2.018,157	- 3.522,666
other Banks in Canada	5,397,639	0,700,822	20,826,796	- 4,027,693	- 607,569	- 5,658,890
Due from Banks, etc., in U.K.,	15,167,906	19,195,599	72:373,220	+4.781.837	+ 1,374,607	-21,013,262
me from Banks, etc., elsewhere.	51,359,958	46,578,121			- 1.764.109	+ 83,622,000
Dom. and Prov. Securities	110,876,373	100,018,609	27,254,373	+10,857,764		+134,508,849
Can. Mun. For. Pub. Securities	178,893,152	182,808,459	44,384,303	- 3,915,307	- 118,915	- 8,264,943
Rlwy. & other Bonds & Stocks.	61,431,416	62,691,669	69,696,359	-1,260,253	+ 2,033,071	
Total Securities held	351,200,941	345,518,737	141,335,035	+ 5,682,204	-1,849,953	+209,865,906
Call Loans in Canada	76,478,708	78,786,535	81,747,512	- 2,307,827	- 201,613	- 5,268,804
Call Loans outside Canada	161,616,735	162,344,556	141,889,989	- 727,821	+ 2,751,338	+ 19,726,746
Call Loans outside Canada	238,095,443	241,131,091	223,637,501	- 3,035,648	+2,549,725	+ 14,457,942
Total Call and Short Loans		wii,i01,001				
Current Loans and Discounts	040 054 400	813,302,717	770,139,526	+29,751,749	+ 9,266,345	+72,914,940
in Canada	843,054,466	010,002,111	110,100,000	1 molitorit ro	1 01-0010-00	
Current Loans and Discounts		00 044 450	52,705,827	- 3.393.225	-3,393,892	+ 30,855,398
outside	83,551,225	86,944,450		+26,358,524	-5,872,453	+ 83,850,338
Total Current Loans & Discounts	926,605,691	900,247,167	822,845,353	+20,000,024	-10,859,703	- 1,156,105
oans to Dominion Government.		************	1,156,105			- 801.746
Loans to Provincial Governments	2,739,191	1,282,016	3,540,937	+ 1,457,175	+ 586,887	- 8,771,551
loans to Cities, Towns, etc	29,877,911	26,121,324	33,649,462	+ 3,756,587	+3,499,547	
Bank Premises	49,967,852	49,620,189	48,934,923	+ 347,663	- 45,667	+ 1,032,929
TOTAL ASSETS	2,025,918,081	1,986,497,317	1,705,836,892	+39,420,764	9,487,911	+320,081,189
			Barris Charles		Charles and the second second	
Liabilities.	0140 005 140	\$138,257,295	\$114,804,604	+\$10.007.845	+\$1,276,367	+\$33,460,536
Notes in Circulation	\$148,265,140	49,142,452	25,481,028	-3,207,823	-22,970,619	+ 20,453,601
Due to Dominion Government	45,934,629		22,295,871	- 338,566	-1,592,992	- 64,507
Due to Provincial Governments.	22,231,364	22,569,930	22,290,011	- 000,000	1,002,002	01,001
Deposits in Canada, payable		100 001 001	000 105 000	1 17 810 707	- 660,279	+ 58,986,140
on demand	448,151,528	430,331,801	389,165,388	+17,819,727	- 660,279	1 00,000,140
Deposits in Canada, payable					1 0 000 000	1 150 500 400
after notice	888,765,698	880,456,637	738,169,212	+ 8,309,061	+ 9,926,603	+150,596,480
Total Deposits of Public in Can.	1,336,917,226	1,310,788,438	1,127,334,600	+26,128,788	+ 9,266,324	+209,582,620
Deposits elsewhere than in						
Deposits elsewhere than in	170,253,362	156,498,668	120,678,959	+13,754,694	+ 4,003,931	+ 49,574,403
Canada	1,507,170,588	1,467,287,106	1,248,013,559	+39,883,482	+13,270,254	+259,157,029
Total deposits, other than Govt	6,896,413	7.023,840	10,396,880	- 127,427	-3,397,165	- 3,500,46
Deposits & Bal., other Can. Bks.		2,214,702	4,961,419	+ 71,566	+ 2,249,078	- 2,675,15
Due to Bks. & Correspts. in U.K.	2,286,268	2,214,702	4,001,110	1 1,000		
Due to Banks & Correspts. else-		09.970 71	17,066,570	+ 1,132,049	- 222,506	+ 7.442.19
where	24,508,704	23,376,715		+37,725,676	-10,174,784	+ 37.068.82
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,778,894,141	1,741,168,465	1,462,825,316	+31,120,010	10,111,101	1 01,000,02
Capital, etc.				1		. 1 000 50
Capital paid up	\$111,612,815	\$111,591,574	\$112,815,581	+\$ 21,241	-\$1,162,891	-\$ 1,202,76
	113,371,858	113,351,648	113,022,933	+ 20,210	+ 565,600	+ 348,92
Reserve Fund		8,055,897	8,423,637	+ 6,021	- 141,637	- 38,28
Loans to Directors & their Firms.	149,950,596	142,589,098	119,037,046	+7,361,498	+ 3,735,049	+ 30,913,55
Greatest Circulation in Month.	1 149,000,000	111,000,000	1 11010010010			Contraction of the local division of the loc

USES OF THE NEW WAR LOAN.

It is pointed out by Mr H. M. P. Eckhardt in the Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association, that proceeds of the new war loan will go in part to liquidate the temporary loans granted by the banks to the Finance Minister at the beginning of the present year. In December, 1916, and February, 1917, the banks took four months' bills of the Minister to the amount of \$50,000,000. These mature 23rd April and 1st June, 1917. In January, February and March, 1917, they advanced to the British Government, in connection with the third munitions loan, \$50,000,000, on British Treasury bills maturing 15th January, 15th February, and 15th March, 1918. In 1916 the banks loaned \$30,000,000 to the Minister on three months' notes—\$22,060,000 on August 1st, and \$7,940,000 on September 1st. The interest in this case also

was $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. These two loans were paid off on November 1st and December 1st respectively out of the proceeds of the second war loan. This is new work for the Canadian banks, as prior to the war the Dominion Government was accustomed to placing its short-date Treasury bills in London.

These transactions are, of course, reflected in the banks' holdings of securities. The repayment of these temporary loans could result in a considerable drop in security holdings, but the probalities are they will be quickly replaced by new temporary financing.

The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation is taking powers to transact marine business, but according to English exchanges, no immediate move in developing this class of business is to be made.

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FIRE PREMIUMS AND TAXATION IN MONTREAL, 1916.

THE CHRONICLE publishes this week on page 449 its annual statement showing (1) the amount of fire insurance premiums upon risks in the city received by the fire companies doing business in Montreal in 1916 and 1915, and (2) the details of the taxation levied in 1916 upon the fire compaties by the City. The total premiums received last year by the fire companies in Montreal were \$3,057,281, compared with \$2,881,955 in 1915, \$3,101,784 in 1914 (the highest figure yet reached), \$2,934,551 in 1913 and \$2,645,684 in 1912. Thus the greater part of the sharp decline in Montreal premiums experienced in 1915, as a result of the depressed conditions of general business throughout that year, was recovered during 1916, last year's premiums from the Metropolitan City showing an increase of \$175,000 over 1915, and running to within \$45,000 of 1914's record figures. Industrial activity, and the high prices of practically all products, necessitating an insurance cover considerably enlarged above the average, are probably the main factors in this increase. General building opera-tions in the City last year were again restricted, and it has previously been pointed out that while there are a considerable number of munition plants in the Montreal district, most of these are not within the actual bounds of the City itself, and accordingly do not figure in the present compilation.

BASIS OF THE TAXATION.

The basis of the tax upon premiums (fixed by the Legislature in 1911) is a one per cent. straight tax upon the premiums with a minimum tax of \$200. In recent years the City has made several attempts to obtain authority to double up this entirely indefensible tax, but so far happily without result. The companies get nothing in return for this tax, the only excuse for which is that it is easily collectable. The pretence has sometimes been put forward that the companies get value received in the shape of the City salvage department, but we have never heard that this department was more energetic at a fire on premises insured by the regularly licensed companies than at one where the property was covered by some or other of the multitude of unlicensed concerns, which do a flourishing business in Montreal without paying a cent in taxation to the City or any other authority. Including the tax towards the upkeep of the Fire Commissioners' office, the City's special taxation upon the fire companies amounted last year to

\$39,522 compared with \$38,068 in 1915. Eight companies did a business in Montreal last year involving premiums of \$100,000 and upwards, compared with seven in the previous year. They were in the order given:—Royal, Guardian, Phœnix of London, North British, Liverpool and London and Globe, Mount Royal, Western and Commercial Union.

Messrs. Hyndman & Co., Ltd., the well-known general agents of Charlottetown, P.E.I., have issued an attractively designed booklet of testimonials from satisfied clients. The firm represents a considerable number of the leading companies in the Garden Province and transacts an extensive business in marine, life and fire insurance, etc.

AETNA LIFE'S EXPERIENCE WITH CANADIAN WAR RISKS.

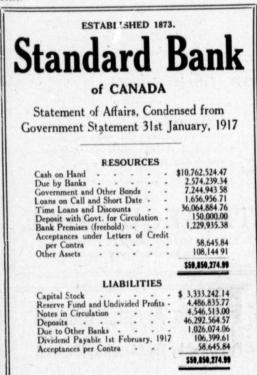
Up to March 1 the Aetna Life hat placed insurance on 4,312 Canadian soldiers, for small amounts, totalling \$3,951,350. There have been 234 death claims, and the Aetna Life has had to pay out \$224,750. In addition, fifty-three men have been reported missing; the insurance on them amounts to \$42,900.

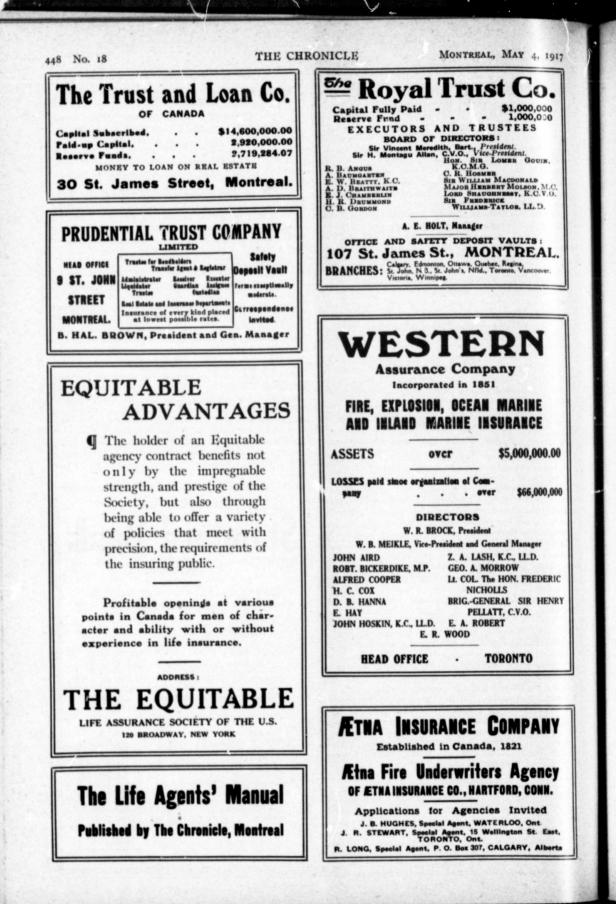
Nearly all the deaths on which the Company paid claims resulted from wounds inflicted in actual battle, caly a small proportion of the fatalities being caused by disease or other conditions. In most cases, the soldiers have been insured on the group plan.

ROYAL'S NEW ACQUISITION.

The Royal Insurance Company has purchased control of the Newark Fire Insurance Company of Newark, N.J., This Company, which is reported as having very fine business connections in its home state and Pennsylvania, capable of considerable development, will continue to be operated as a separate entity.

The steady upward trend of workmen's compensation loss ratios is causing grave concern to company managers in New York. Five years' business shows an aggregate earned premium of \$100,026,000 for the companies reporting to the New York Insurance Department and the loss ratio, including loss expense, has risen from 46.46 per cent. in 1912 to 74.50 per cent. in 1916, showing an average loss ratio for the five years of 65.12 per cent.





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THE CHRONICLE

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FIRE PREMIUMS AND TAXATION IN MONTREAL, 1916.

Company.	Premiums, 1915.	Premiums, 1916.	1% Tax.	Fire Com. 2-3 of Expenses.	Total.
eadia	\$ 5,571.81	\$ 9.042.71	\$ 200.00	. \$ 16.57	\$ 216.57
etna	50,220.99	49,182.53	491.82	90.10	581.92
lliance	63,704.35	72,657.23	726.57	133.10	859.67
tlas	60,589.04	54,274.40	542.74	99.44 43.56	$642.18 \\ 281.33$
ritish America-British Empire Underwriters	22,920.00	23,777.00 21,639.28	237.77 216.39	39.65	256.04
ritish Colonial	9,289.94 10,926.05	12,377.94	200.00	22.68	222.68
ritish Dominions General	40.274.36	40,501.34	405.01	74.20	479.21
anda Accident.	10,011.00	1,720.30	200.00	3.15	203.15
Commercial Union.	100,490.46	100,738.90	1,007.38	184.56	1,191.94
Connecticut	8,187.61	9,570.74 42,152.26	200.00	17.55 77.22	$217.55 \\ 498.74$
Continental	37,280.56	42,152.26 466.00	$\frac{421.52}{200.00}$.85	200.85
Dominion of Canada Guarantee & Accident	48,032.62	46,105.39	461.05	84.47	545.52
Imployers' Liability	15,284.30	16,536.50	200.00	30.30	230.30
idelity-Phenix.	24,776.83	28,776.60	287.76	52.72	340.48
Firemen's Fund.	11,263.86	11,488.09	200.00	21.05	221.05
leneral Fire of Paris	9,090.00	4,865.75	200.00	8.91	$208.91 \\ 285.69$
leneral Accident of Perth.	22,518.42	24,144.23	$241.44 \\ 545.91$	44.25 100.01	645.92
lerman-American	53,826.17	54,591.48 8,156.61	200.00	14.95	214.95
Hens Falls	8,673.55 31,264.01	27,330.10	273.30	50.07	323.37
Hobe & Rutgers	180,777.98	181,343.19	1,813.43	332.23	2,145.66
Hamilton		3,930.21	200.00	7.20	207.20
Iartford	39,493.00	43,675.00	436.75	80.02	516.77
Iome	38,322.32	40,537.35	405.37	74.26 8.90	479.63 208.90
Judson Bay	2,176.55	4,852.77 16,869.58	200.00 200.00	30.92	208.90
mperial Underwriters nsurance Company of North America	15,599.64 76,983.31	16,809.58	859.06	157.38	1,016.44
Law Union & Rock	35,112.99	25,889.04	258.89	47.43	306.32
Liverpool & London & Globe	139,520.99	155,564.56	1,555.64	285.00	1,840.64
liverpool-Manitoba	16,966.30	17,915.12	200.00	32.83	232.83
London Guarantee & Accident		11,702.98	200.00	21.44	221.44
London & Lancashire	82,994.00	85,514.20	855.14	$156.67 \\ 65.47$	1,011.81 422.83
London Assurance	32,366.88	35,736.86 27,121.64	$357.36 \\ 271.21$	49.70	320.91
National of Hartford	10,346.33 16,707.02	10,640.55	200.00	19.50	219.50
National Union of Pittsburgh	30,457.18	31,128.87	811.28	56.94	368.22
New York Underwriters	19,274.31	20,742.56	207.42	38.00	245.42
North British & Mercantile	166,181.66	157,130.80	1,571.30	287.86	1,859.16
Northern	85,619.78	91,965.64	919.65	168.48	1,088.13 214.92
North-West	7,282.61	8,137.15	$200.00 \\ 525.68$	$ \begin{array}{c} 14.92 \\ 95.22 \end{array} $	620.90
Norwich Union	49,565.96	52,568.83 9,422.97	200.00	17.26	217.26
Nova Scotia Underwriters	3,783.91 474.89	5,729.01	200.00	10.50	210.50
Ocean Accident & Guarantee	3,746.67	14,960.35	200.00	27.41	227.41
Paeifie Coast	5,996.65	6,370.38	200.00	11.67	211.67
Palatine	18,073.46	19,058.48	200.00	34.92	234.92
Phœnix of Hartford	15,389.21	12,059.31	200.00	22.10	222.10 1.888.26
Phœnix of Lon lon	154,003.17	159,589.22	1,595.89 200.00	292.37 9.84	209.84
Phoenix of Pars	7,533.17	5,369.10	256.34	46.96	303.30
Providence-Washington	22,240.63	$25,634.31 \\ 7,469.65$	200.00	13.68	213.68
Quebec	6,385.00 73,923.39	75,442.31	754.42	138.21	892.63
Quee	224,189.12	237,989.97	2,379.89	436.00	2,815.89
Royal Exchange	57,945.18	62,279.87	622.79	114.10	736.89
	11.081.26	13,250.40	200.00	24.27	224.27
St. Paul Fire & Marine Scottish Union & National	57,944.71	62,871.45	628.71	115.18	743.89 323.56
Springfield Fire & Marine	27,549.26	27,346.41	273.46 357.24	$50.10 \\ 65.45$	422.69
Sun	32,430.05	35,724.59	521.86	95.62	617.48
Union of London	45,937.95 32,219.95	52,186.73 29,233.62	292.33	53.57	345.90
Union of Paris	6,496.78	7,921.46	200.00	14.51	214.51
Western & St. Lawrence Underwriters	91,568.13	102,446.12	1,024.46	187.68	1,212.14
Yorkshire	40,817.68	43,143.74	431.43	79.04	510.47
Anglo-American	6,717.33			aitin	1 400 01
Mount Royal	111,366.29	120,758.00	1,207.58	221.23 31.62	1,428.81 231.62
Dominion	13,606.62	17,257.60	200.00 200.00	28.30	228.30
London Mutual	13,701.40	15,441.63 18,716.00	200.00	34.30	234.30
Provincial	19,559.00 16,617.53	18,710.00	200.00		
Montreal-Canada	4,779.21				
American Lloyds	5,968.89	6,254.94	200.00	11.46	211.46
Stratheona	19,736.75	28,831.88	288.31	52.82	341.13
Provincial of England	6,818.24	7,391.18	200.00	13.54	213.54
Missisquoi & Rouville	807.73	- an White I -	000 00	38.33	247.5
National of Paris	21,443.16	20,922.15	209.22 200.00		247.5
National-Ben Franklin	5,982.97	7,962.65 27,081.75	270.81		320.4
North Western National	15,186.11	27,081.75	200.00		204.0
Stuyvesant		2,101.40			
			\$33,921.58	\$5,600.00	\$39,521.5

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THE CHRONICLE

MONTREAL, MAY 4, 1917

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This Corporation was established in 1855, and for more than sixty years has been steadily growing in strength and in the confidence of the depositing and investing public. In that long period there have been "hard times" as well as seasons of prosperity, but the moneys entrusted to our keeping have always been ready when called for. The Corporation's bonds are, therefore, a "seasoned security." They are issued in accordance with the restrictive provisions of the Corporation's Charter and also those with which the Legislature circumscribes the investment of Trust Funds. More than Eleven Million Dollars of Shareholders' Money are a further pledge of their security.

These bonds may be had in sums of One Hundred Dollars and upwards.

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation

TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

Representing

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

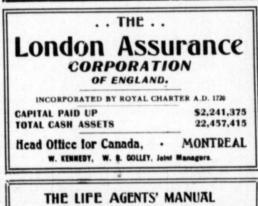
You will make money.

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

FOR TERMS TO PRODUCING AGENTS, ADDRESS:

George T. Dexter 2nd VICE PRESIDENT

New York, N.Y. 34 Nassau Street



Published by The Chronicle, Montreal

	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 KING WILLIAM IV. 657,115 3,038,380 QUEEN VICTORIA 789,865 4,575,410 KING EDWARD VII. 3,500,670 11,185,405 KING GEORGE V. 6,846,895 15,186,090
	and at 31st DECEMBER, 1915 7,757,140 19,953,150
	In addition the Company has a Subscribed Capital of Eleven Million Dollars (of which \$1,320,000 is paid up).
	Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.
	Head Office for Canadas
	260 St. James St., MONTREAL
	MATTHEW C. HINSHAW, Branch Manager
-	
l	Assets:
	\$13,790,133.26
	UBE & RUTGERS Surplus to
	Policyholders:
	FIREINSORANCE CO. \$6,950,190.55
	Canadian Head Office:
	MONTREAL.
	J. W. BINNIE, Manager
1	
	L'UNION
	FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited
	Head Office : PARIS, France. Established 1828
	Capital fully subscribed . \$ 2,000,000.00
	Net Premiums in 1915 5,280,119.00
	Total Losses paid to 31st Dec., 1915 97,620,000.00
	Canadian Branch:
	LEWIS BUILDING, 17 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL
	Manager for Canada : MAURICE FERRAND

4, 1917

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CANADIAN FIRE RECORD Specially compiled by The Chronicle.

FIRE AT SIMCOE, ONT.

By the fire which occurred on the 15th April on the premises of the Dominion Canners plant at Simcoe, Ont., the following companies are interested :

ON STOCK	T SIMCOE.
ON DIOCH .	ProvWashingt'n \$ 3,083.33
etna \$ 3,083.34	Hudson Bay 3,083.33
Hobe & Rutgers 3,083.34	Truthou buy
lational 15,416.67	
idelity-Phenix 15,416.66	011110001000000000000000000000000000000
iv., Lon. & Globe. 6,166.67	1 005 00
tate of Penna 6,166.66	Century 4,625.00
Pacific Coast 4,625.00	Guardian
on. & Lancashire . 21,583.34	St. Lawrence Un-
idelity Undr's 4,625.00	derwriters 3,083.33
anadian	Ocean 6,166.66
leneral	Glens Falls 3,083.34
Vational 9,250.00	Norwich Union 10,166.67
Rochester Under's, 10,166.67	London Guarantee 10,166.66
anada National 10,166.66	Caledonian 10,166.66
Western	Phœnix of Hartf'd. 3,083.34
Sun 3,083.34	Continental 75,000.00
Fidelity	L'Union 15,000.00
Northern 25 000.00	Palatine 15,000.00
Emp. Liability 15,000.00	Commercial Union 20,000.00
Canada Accident. 10,000.00	St. Paul 25,000.00
National Union 10,060.00	British Colonial 5,000.00
Decidental 5,000.00	British Emp. Und. 2,500.00
No. Brit. & Merc., 10,000.00	North Empire 5,000.00
Westchester 5,000.00	Alliance 2,500.00
Millers Nat 5,000.00	Firemen's 5,500.00
Hamilton 12,000.00	Alliance
Sun	General Fire 9,000.00
North River 7,500.00	Williamsburg City 7,500.00
U. S. Fire	Richmond 7,500.00
Colonial, N.Y 7,500.00	People's National. 10,000.00
No. Branch 7,500.00	
Legal	\$600,000.00
	00 mm cont

Loss about 20 per cent.

ON BUILDING AND	MACHINERY AT SIMCOE.
Aetna \$23,07 Queen 28,84 Lond, & Laneashire. 23,07 Nova Scotia. 69,22 National 86,52 Phenix of London 28,84 London Assurance 28,84 London Assurance 28,84 Caledonian 23,07 Hartford 11,55 Canada National 5,70 Montreal Underw'rs 5,70	5 ProvWashington \$23,075 4 Hudson Bay
North West 5,70	\$576 805

Loss about 20 per cent.

\$576,895

FIRE AT KINGSTON, ONT.

By the fire which occurred on the premises of the British Whig, at Kingston, Ont., on April 18th, the following companies are interested :- On Contents-Economical, \$3,000; Perth Mutual, \$3,000; Fire Ins. Exch., \$2,000; London Mutual, \$2,000; Merchants, \$1,000; Pacific Coast, \$1,000; Queen City, \$2,000; Millers & Manufacturers, \$3,000; Mount Royal, \$4,000; Merchants, \$2,000; National Fire, Paris, \$2,000; Glens Falls, \$2,000; Dominion, \$2,000; Northw'n National, \$2,000; total \$31,000. Loss about 10 per cent.

On Building-British-America, \$3,000; Merchants, \$1,000; Employers' Liability, \$3,000; Norwich Union, \$1,000; Ocean, \$3,000; Atlas, \$2,000; Phænix, \$2,000; Liverpool-Man., \$1,000; Glens Falls, \$2,000; Western. \$2,000; Hudson Bay, \$3,000; Liv. & Lon. & Globe, \$1,000; Northern, \$1,000; total, \$25,000. Loss about \$1,500.

FIRE AT CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

By the fire which occurred on April 13th at Charlottetown, P.E.I., on the premises occupied by L. B. & D. Riley and Auld Bros., the following com-

panies are interested:—British-America, \$4,000; Continental, \$4,000; Caledonian, \$4,000; Quebec, \$6,375; Yorkshire, \$4,000; Home, \$4,000; Palatine, \$5,000; General, \$2,375; Fidelity, \$2,375; Phœnix, \$3,875; Queen, \$1,000; Royal, \$3,000; Acadia, \$4,500; Atlas, \$1,500. Loss about \$30,000.

FIRE AT JONQUIERE, P.Q.

By the fire which occurred on the 1st instant at Jonquiere, P.Q., the following companies are stated to be interested:-Insurance Co. of North America, \$3,000; Sun, \$4,000; Northern, \$4,000; Mercantile, \$3,000. Loss about 70 per cent.

FIRE AT TORONTO.

The fire which occurred on April 23rd on the premises of John Inglis, Machinery, etc., Toronto, is supposed to have been caused by an internal explosion in one of the oil ovens. Insurance involved, \$400,000; loss about \$15,000.

NICOLET FALLS, QUE.-Pulp mill and sash and door factory of Lotbiniere Lumber Company destroyed, April 30. Loss said to be \$80,000 with \$40,000 insurance.

FLORENCE, ONT .- Four fires in this village almost simultaneously in the early hours of April 29. Drew & McIntyre's store destroyed with most of contents; small insurance; Logan block damaged; post office and Milton's tailor shop destroyed. Supposed origin, incendiarism.

STE. GENEVIEVE DE BATISCAN, QUE.-Two res-idences and a school, occupied by Messrs. Lemay, J. B. Poirier and Professor Simard destroyed, April 29. One life lost.

PARRY SOUND, ONT.-Dwellings occupied by T. Hoddy and W. Morris destroyed, with contents of Hoddy's house, April 25. Origin, children playing with matches.

BROCKVILLE, ONT .- Fulford building damaged, April 26. Supposed origin, defective wiring. Loss \$2,000. This building was badly damaged by fire in June, 1916.

EAST ANGUS, QUE .- J. Gilbert's dwelling, its contents, barn and outbuildings destroyed, April 24. Loss \$4,000. Origin, spark from locomotive.

CHIPPEWA, ONT .- Two buildings owned by O. Herbold and W. E. B. McKenzie and used as stores destroyed, April 29.

MONTREAL .- Premises of Canada Waste Paper Company, McCord and William Streets, damaged April 25.

SARNIA, ONT .- Clubhouse of Sarnia Golf Club destroyed, April 26. Loss \$8,000 with \$6,000 insurance.

Grocery store of N. Farviolis, 9 Dorchester Street West, damaged, April 29. Loss about \$2.000.

BELLEVILLE, ONT .- Albion Hotel slightly damaged, April 29. Loss \$400. Origin, unknown.

PETROLIA, ONT.-George Jackson's barber shop, with dwelling above, destroyed, April 17.

Mr. R. L. Patterson, of Toronto, who died recently, was for over 30 years a director of the Manufacturers Life, and at the time of his death, first vice-president. Mr. Patterson was also a director of the Dominion of Canada Guarantee & Accident Company since its inception and vicechairman at the time of his death.



UNLICENSED FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA

Unlicensed fire insurance in Canada at December-31st last, totalled \$247,798,040, over 25 per cent. of the amount held in force at the same date by the Dominion-licensed companies, the latter's total being \$1,091,363,198. The gain in amount in force of unlicensed insurance over the preceding year is about \$12,000,000, this growth being practically accounted for by the advance in the amount of unlicensed insurance in force in the single province of Ouchec. The unlicensed stock companies appear to have increased their Canadian business substantially last year, their amount in force showing an increase of over \$10,000,000 at \$41,941,577. The mutual companies' insurance in force is over \$5,000,000 higher at \$124,704,514 and that of the reciprocal underwriters has also increased by \$5,000,000 to \$27,111,426. The business of Lloyds Associations, on the other hand, is down by over \$9,000,000 to \$54,040,523

It is evident that if unlicensed insurance in Canada were taxed at the same rate as the Dominionlicensed companies-about 234 per cent. of premium income — a substantial addition to Canadian revenues could be made. Possibly, in the not far distant future, the sheer necessity of mobilising additional means of revenue for the Dominion, will result in action which unassailable argument has hitherto been unable to secure. Nobody wants to exclude these unlicensed concerns from doing business in Canada; the only demand is that they shall conform to the same requirements and pay taxation on the same basis as those companies regularly entered. The fairness of this demand cannot possibly be denied.

The following tables show the details of unlicensed insurance in force in Canada in 1916 and 1915:-

De

SITUATION OF PROPERTY BY PROVING	CES.
1916.	1915. \$ 5,713,674
NOVA COURSESSION	10,733,775
New Dianowick	76,907,525
Queoce	103.645.877
on one one one	9,462,290
Manitoba 11,383,827	9.030.304
Saskatchewan	6,723,638
Alberta	
British Columbia 12,559,055	13,196,664
Prince Edward Island	16,850
Yukon	340,000
\$247,798,040	\$235,770,597
NATURE OF PROPERTY INSURED.	
Lumber and lumber mills\$ 14,680,118 Other industrial plants and mer-	\$ 15,488,299
cantile establishments 173,567,202	154,450,371
Stock and merchandise 34,727,095	40,649,711
Railway property and equipment 24,048,237	24,896,076
Miscellaneous	286,140
\$247,798,040	\$235,770,597
NATURE OF INSURERS.	
	\$ 63,188,168
Lloyds Associations	22,109,561
	119,174,939
and the company of the second second	31,297,929
Stock Companies 41,941,577	01,201,020
\$247,798,040	\$235,770,597
THE CHRONICLE acknowledges with th	anks receint
THE CHRONICLE acknowledges with th	anas receipt

of the 1916 bound volume of the "Policyholder" of Manchester, with the publisher's compliments.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY EXPERIENCE IN CANADA, 1916.

Much of the business tabulated in the Dominion blue-books under the heading of employers' liability insurance would be classified more accurately as workmen's compensation business. As is well known, the established companies transacting this business received a severe blow in 1915 through the establishment of a Government monopoly in Ontario. In preceding years, the business in Canada had developed very rapidly and attained respectable proportions. From a net premium income in 1907, of \$908,998, the business expanded until a maximum premium income of \$3,516,758 was received in 1913. In the following year, 1914, there was a slight decrease in premium income to \$3,433,179. Cessation of business in Ontario resulted in a drop in the premium income for 1915 to \$1,952,250, and the record of 1916 shows a further slight falling off to \$1,944,897.

RAPID RISE OF LOSS RATIO.

While the past two years have shown a decrease of approximately 40 per cent, in premium income from the 1914 level, the loss ratio has coincidently rapidly increased. In 1914, losses incurred totalled \$1,507,051, a proportion of 43.9 per cent. of premiums. In 1915, with the shrinkage in premiums, they declined to \$1,014,485, at which level they were, however, in a proportion of 51.9 per cent. Last year, losses incurred increased to \$1,151,126, a proportion of 59.2 per cent. Probably, this remarkable increase is in part accounted for by the great reduction in premium income. To what extent it is associated with the world-wide tendency of workmen's compensation loss ratios to increase, as beneficiaries become more alive to the possibilities contained in workmen's compensation legislation, remains to be seen.

COMPANIES' EXPERIENCE IN 1916.

The following table, showing in detail the 1916 experience of the Dominion-licensed companies transacting this business, makes it evident that a number of the companies found the year anything but a profitable one in this line.

but a prontable one in the			0%
	Net Premiums.	Losses Incurred.	Losses to Prems.
Canada Accident	\$183,534	\$148,431	80.9
Dominion-Gresham	10,643	7,962	74.8
Employers' Liability	487,942	269,783	55.5
Fidelity & Casualty	5.672	994	17.5
General Accident of Canada	90,207	46,631	51.7
Globe Indemnity of Canada	124,369	77.510	62.3
Guardian Aceid't & Guar'tee.	49,965	28,980	58.0
Imperial Guarantee & Accid't.	2.044	None	
Law Union & Rock.	33,332	14.336	43.0
London Guarantee & Accident		147,299	67.2
London & Lane. Gn'tee & Acc.		6,170	30.4
Maryland Casualty	42,922	26,421	61.5
	58,690	34,739	59.2
Merchants & Employers' North American Accident		81,345	74.4
	00 000	4.181	20.6
Norwich Union	014 217	99.322	46.3
Ocean.		33,784	52.0
Railway Passengers		5,403	64.4
Royal Exchange	A 4 45 M (0.00 K)	83,765	75.8
Travelers of Hartford	20.020	16,704	29.8
U. S. Fidelity	01 010	17,366	54.6
Yorkshire	31,816	11,000	01.0
	\$1,944,897	\$1,151,126	59.2

FURTHER RESTRICTION OF PREMIUMS PROBABLE. With British Columbia definitely committed to

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MONTREAL, MAY 4, 1917

the following of Ontario's example in the establishment of a Government monopoly and apparently also Nova Scotia, it is evident that the companies' employers' liability and workmen's compensation business in Canada will shortly be further restricted. There have been lately suggestions of new legislation in Alberta and Saskatchewan, somewhat on the lines of the recent Manitoba legislation, by which insurance is compulsory, and administration is in the hands of the Government, but the risks are carried by the companies. New legislation in New Brunswick is also a possibility.

ENORMOUS FIGURES OF AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE.

Some interesting figures indicating the enormous proportions of the life insurance business in the United States are given by the New York Spectator. Old-line life companies writing both ordinary and industrial insurance have an amount in force of \$24,603,000,000. During the year 1916 the new business paid for far exceeded that of any other year, while the amount added to the insurance in force surpassed the best previous record by over four hundred million dollars. The new business written amounted to \$3,268,000,000 ordinary and \$990,000,000 industriai, a total of \$4,258,000,000, or \$635,000,000 more than in 1915. There was added to the insurance in force \$1,477,000,000 ordinary and \$346,700,000 industrial, so that the companies now carry \$19,829,000,000 of ordinary and \$4,774,000 000 industrial insurance, making the grand total of \$24,603,000,000.

The assets held to protect this vast amount of insurance are shown at \$5,548,000,000 a gain of \$357,500,000 for the year, while the surplus on

policyholders' account, after providing for all

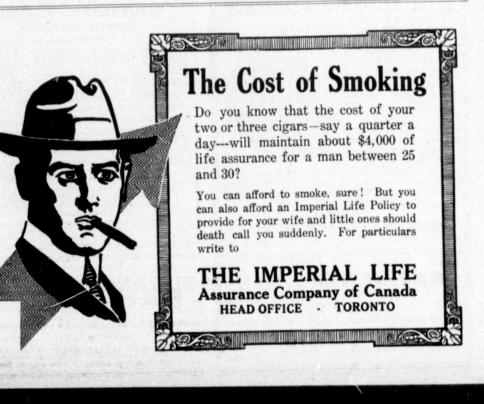
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liabilities, is approximately \$700,000,000, or \$36,-000,000 more than at the close of 1915. During last year policyholders paid to the companies in premiums \$845,700,000, while the total income from all sources reached \$1,123,000,000. Disbursements to policyholders and their beneficiaries reached \$555,200,000, and after the payment of all expenses there was saved from the income \$333,200,000, to be laid by for the further protection of existing contracts.

DEATH OF MR. WALTER C. WRIGHT.

The death is announced at Boston of Mr. Walter C. Wright, the well-known consulting actuary and son of Elizur Wright. For many years, prior to his entering upon consulting practice, Mr. Wright was connected with the New England Mutual Life. A number of the Canadian companies were his clients, and he was also at one time a not infrequent, and highly esteemed contributor on actuarial subjects to the columns of THE CHRONICLE. Mr. Wright's uprightness of character and high professional ideals evoked the respect of all with whom he was brought into contact.

Mr. J. P. Rowley, of the Metropolitan Life, has been elected president of the Montreal Life Underwriters' Association; Mr. C. A. Butler, of the Great-West Life, 1st vice-president, Mr. W. O'H. Percey, Canada Life, 2nd vice-president, and Mr. R. P. Harrison, Sun Life, secretary. The board of man-agement is as follows:-Messrs. A. J. Meiklejohn, Confederation; E. J. L'Esperance, Imperial; A. B. Haycock, Canada Life; C. C. Gauvin, New York Life, and N. T. Truell, Manufacturers.





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THE CHRONICLE.

UNIFORM WAR CLAUSES.

In an effort to arrive at some uniformity in the war service regulations which life insurance companies in the United States are putting in force; now that that country is an active participant in the war, a committee of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners and a committee representing the companies, has formulated a set of recommendations, which are to be submitted to all the life insurance companies in the country and to the insurance commanies of each State. A war clause which is to be used as rider or inserted in the policy itself was also decided upon. The main recommendations are:—

(1) The military clause shall cover the entire period of military or naval service, in time of war, if commerced within five years of the register date. (2) The clause shall call for "such extra premiums as may be fixed by the company." (3) The extra premium charged for the present shall be at the rate of not less than \$37.50 per annum per thousand of insurance. (4) In the event of death during service or within six months after termination thereof, the liability of the company shall, unless all required extra premiums have been paid, be limited to an amount not exceeding the total premiums paid on the policy exc usive of any extra premiums which may have been paid for military or naval service.

U. S. LIFE COMPANIES' RATE OF INTEREST.

Returns of 29 of the oldest life insurance companies of the United States for the year 1916 compiled by the N. Y. Spectator, show that the average rate of interest earned was 4.91 per cent. This compares with 4.88 per cent. in 1916, and is the highest point reached in the last twenty years. The rate of interest earned by the United States

	TR.AF	FIC RET	URNS.	
	CANADI	AN PACIFIC	RAILWAY.	
Year to date Mch. 31, \$20	1915	1916 \$27,154,000	1917 \$30,465,000	Increase \$3,311,000
Week ending		1916	1917	Increase
April 7,	1,766,000	2,482,000	2,830,000	348,000
14, 1	,761,000	2,577,000	2,833,000	256,000
	1,623,000	2,343,000	2,708,000	365,000
	GRA	ND TRUNK R	AILWAY.	
Year to date	1915	1916	1917	Increase
Meh. 31, \$10		\$12,799,374	\$13,532,631	\$733,257
Week ending	1915	1916	1917	Increase
April 7, 1,		1,155,486	1,215,768	60,282
14,	864,658	1,024,505	1,103,119	78,614
21,	869,772	1,059,661	1,085,031	25,370
	CANADI	AN NORTHER	N RAILWAY	
Year to date	1915	1916	1917	Increase
Meh. 31, \$4	,940,100	\$6,783,000	\$8,464,400	1,681,400
Week ending	1915	1916	1917	Increase
April 7.	457,000	677,000	736,200	59,200
14,	463,700	668,900	881,600	212,700
21,	442,300	634,300	765,600	131,300
т	WIN CITY	RAPID TRAN	NBIT COMPAN	¥.
Year to date	1915	1916	1917	Increase
Meh. 31, \$	2,250,055	\$2,463,827	\$2,610,129	\$146,30
Week ending	1915	1916	1917	Increas
April 7,	179,637	191,589		
14,	174,248	185,281		

life companies, which for many years had been declining, reached its lowest point of 4.58 per cent. in 1902, since which year there has been a steady and appreciable rise. The Spectator points out that one effect of free subscription by the life companies to the proposed U. S. Federal war loans issued on a 3½ per cent. basis will be to reduce the average rate of interest earned:—"That is one feature which the patriotic spirif of the country will not object to so long as there is assurance that the life companies are strong enough to meet all their obligations, and that is a position the companies undoubtedly hold at present, in addition to ample surplus funds."

WANTED.

YOUNG MAN, 25 years of age, both languages, having eight years experience in the City department of a large Fire Insurance Office, desires position in City or outside. Best of references. Address,

A. B C.,

c/o The Chronicle, MONTREAL.

WANTED

A MAP CLERK for a large insurance office. Apply,

MAP CLERK,

c/o The Chronicle, MONTREAL.

WANTED

GENERAL AGENCY FOR A HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY.

We wish to obtain a general agency for a Hail Insurance Company for the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

We have a first class agency plant and maintain an Inspector in the field.

> BRYDGES & WAUGH, LIMITED 363 Main Street WINNIPEG, MAN.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

From the 1st of May our office will be removed to

No. 1410 ST. LAWRENCE BOULEVARD, Corner of MARY-ANN STREET WEST.

in the building to be known as the

ISIDORE CREPEAU BUILDING, Telephone ST. LOUIS 269.

ISIDORE CREPEAU,

The Commercial Plate Glass Assurance Co.



MONTREAL, MAY 4, 1917,

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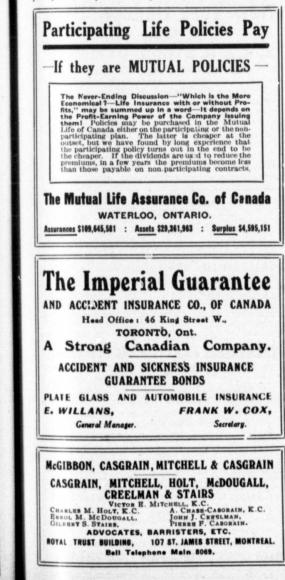
826) 84,045.15 8.

MEMBERS OF C.F.U.A STAFF MAKE SUPREME SACRIFICE.

Word has been received that Company Sergeant Major W. Phillips, who went overseas with a Grenadier Guards of Canada battalion, was killed in action on the 9th instant.

This is the second member of the Montreal staff of the C.F.U.A. who has made the supreme sacrifice; Private T. O. Bailey, who went with a Highland battalion, having been also killed in action on the 23rd November, 1916. Both were on the Montreal Inspection and Rating Staff.

The New York Life in 1916 paid claims on 179 male lives in the United States and Canada, all standard risks, who died in the first year after insuring. One policy was in force in four days, another only nine, and four less than a month. Sixteen policyholders passed away in less than two months.



ACADIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The management of the Acadia Fire Insurance Company have appointed Messrs. Durance Brothers general agents of the Company for Toronto and vicinity. As already announced in THE CHRONICLE, Mr. J. J. Durance, manager for many years of the General Accident of Canada, resigned that position to form a partnership with his brother under the title of Durance Brothers. Both gentlemen are highly respected and the appointment will no doubt prove successful to all concerned.

FIRE POLICIES EXEMPT FROM WAR RISKS.

On the night of September 8th, 1915, a bomb dropped by a Zeppelin started a fire on the premises of R. H. & S. Rogers, Ltd., causing a loss of £40,000. The firm was insured in Lloyds under an ordinary fire policy, containing the usual exemption clause excluding liability for loss or damage arising from riot, etc. They brought action to recover under their policy, and failed, the English Court holding that the clause excluding loss by "insurrection, riot, civil commotion or military or usurped power," was not merely a riot clause from beginning to end, but a riot clause and a war clause combined; and that the fire at the plaintiff's premises was not covered by the policy.

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