

# The Chronicle

Banking, Insurance and Finance

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## PATRIOTIC SAVING.

To be called upon to save as a patriotic duty is a new experience for the average man. Saving hitherto has been for him entirely a matter of self-interest. Stimulus may have come from out-side through one of those wonderful magazine articles in which the present-day owner of one hundred million dollars tells an awe-stricken interviewer how he (the millionaire) put in the savings bank the first ten cents he ever earned, from which ten cents the hundred millions is directly descended; or he may have been stirred by the lofty philosophy of Mr. Andrew Carnegie or the "virtue always gets its cash reward" biographies of the esteemed Dr. Samuel Smiles. More likely, the stimulus to the average man to save has come through the common place decision to get married. He may have been ambitious, or have had hankerings after what our impressive friends to the south call "big money." He may have wanted to start in business for himself or provide for his family or his own old age or stop working or a thousand other things. Anyway it is safe to say that when he put five dollars in the savings bank or placed another batch of bonds in the safe deposit vault, he never struck an attitude and ejaculated "my country, 'tis for thee."

\* \* \*

But the European war has changed all that. In Europe, and to a lesser extent the same principle applies to the British Dominions throughout the world, saving has suddenly become not merely a matter of self-interest but of patriotic duty. In England, the cables inform us, the rich are being exhorted to spectacular economies for the sake of example; the poor (or comparatively poor) are being bidden to save up a dollar at a time towards the purchase of a twenty-five dollar bond of the new war loan. The "pay, pay, pay" of fifteen years ago has been changed to "save, save, save"—not primarily for self, but in order to help maintain the financial equilibrium and prestige of Great Britain and the British Empire. Never before were self-interest and patriotic duty linked thus closely together.

\* \* \*

The war is now costing Great Britain something like \$15,000,000 a day. That great sum can only be raised by borrowing on the credit of the State from the individuals composing it who are able from their own wealth, small or great, to lend the money. The new loan provides for \$250,000,000; new

borrowing; additionally the State is obligating itself on certain conditions to repay, possibly within ten, certainly within thirty years, a vast amount of old debt. British Consols are held to be no more than an undertaking by the government to pay a fixed annuity in perpetuity—there is no obligation on the part of the State to repay. With the new loan, into which Consols may be converted, the case is different. The principal of this is repayable between 1925 and 1945, and the amount of Consols which are now converted will be thus paid off. For good and sufficient reasons, a burden beyond the bare cost of the war is thus being shouldered by the British tax payer. Before the recent war borrowings, the fixed annual debt charge of the British Government, without allowance for sinking fund, was some \$104,000,000; the new debt charges are estimated at over \$150,000,000 annually—that is something over \$250,000,000 yearly will be required to meet interest on the Government's debts alone, without any allowance for sinking fund. The burden obviously is a heavy one, but that it will prove too heavy is not yet to be feared, provided that personal economy and patriotic self-sacrifice will increase savings in order to meet the necessary taxation. It has been estimated that the ordinary savings of the people of Great Britain are from \$1,500,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000 per annum; obviously the doubling of those savings would help greatly in the solution of the problem. Hence the call to cut luxuries, on which a vast amount is in normal times annually expended, and save.

\* \* \*

Economic circumstances in Canada are widely different from those in Great Britain, but there are some good reasons why heed should be given to this call for patriotic economy, not least because Canada is vitally interested in the maintenance and further heightening of the financial prestige of the British Empire as a whole. Apart from that, it is to be remembered that the full weight of war taxation has not yet fallen upon us. The Dominion Government is making exceedingly heavy expenditures, which are being provided for at present, but will eventually have to be met by permanent borrowing and increased taxation to meet the annual charge following upon that borrowing. Pensions for the maimed and the dependants of those killed will run into very large sums of money. Again saving is necessary here in order that we may depend less than in the past upon

(Continued on page 745)

Established 1817 **BANK OF MONTREAL** Incorporated by Act of Parliament  
 Capital Paid Up, \$16,000,000.00 Rest, \$16,000,000.00 Undivided Profits, \$1,252,864.00

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#### BRANCHES IN CANADA

In all the important Cities and Towns in the following Provinces :

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO. PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.  
 PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.  
 PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK. PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN  
 PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. PROVINCE OF ALBERTA  
 PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

#### BRANCHES OUTSIDE OF CANADA :

LONDON, England, 47 Threadneedle Street, E.C., G. C. CASSELLS, Manager. Sub-Agency, 9 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.  
 NEW YORK, N.Y., 64 Wall Street, R. V. HERBEN, W. A. BOG, J. T. MOLINERUX, Agents.  
 CHICAGO, Illinois, 108 South La Salle Street. The Anglo and London-Paris National Bank  
 ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland. CURLING, Newfoundland. SPOKANE, State of Washington.  
 MEXICO CITY, Mexico, D.F. GRAND FALLS, Newfoundland.

#### BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN

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

LIVERPOOL, The Bank of Liverpool, Limited. SCOTLAND, The British Linen Bank and Branches.

#### BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, - The National City Bank  
 National Bank of Commerce  
 National Park Bank.  
 PHILADELPHIA - Fourth Street National Bank  
 ST. LOUIS - The Mechanics-American National Bank  
 BOSTON - The Merchants' National Bank  
 CLEVELAND - The First National Bank of Cleveland  
 PITTSBURG - The Bank of Pittsburg, N.A.

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

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

Collections at all points of the world undertaken at most favourable rates.

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

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

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

ESTABLISHED 1867. Head Office: TORONTO

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

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President  
 ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager  
 JOHN AIRD, Assistant General Manager.

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

Alberta	-	-	-	52	Ontario	-	-	-	88
British Columbia	-	-	-	43	Prince Edward Island	-	-	-	5
Manitoba	-	-	-	23	Quebec	-	-	-	32
New Brunswick	-	-	-	4	Saskatchewan	-	-	-	60
Nova Scotia	-	-	-	13	Yukon Territory	-	-	-	2

*Branches of the Bank outside Canada :*

Newfoundland—St. John's.

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

Great Britain—London Mexico—Mexico City.

Collections effected promptly and at Reasonable Rates.

## The Molsons Bank

Incorporated 1855

Paid Up Capital - \$4,000,000

Reserve Fund - 4,800,000

HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL

Besides its 93 Branches in Canada, the Molsons Bank has agencies or representatives in almost all the large cities in the different countries of the world, offering its clients every facility for promptly transacting business in every quarter of the globe.

# The Chronicle

**Banking Insurance and Finance**

ESTABLISHED 1881.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

F. WILSON-SMITH,  
Proprietor.

ARTHUR H. ROWLAND,  
Editor.

Office:

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

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1915.

## FINANCE OF THE WEEK.

Apparently the business community will do well not to pitch its expectations regarding this year's western crops too high. A bumper crop is apparently not to be anticipated. The Manitoba Free Press, whose crop reports are generally reliable, comes to the conclusion in its latest report that with warm, moist weather throughout the first half of July and good ripening weather after that, the Canadian West stands to reap a fair average crop. While the present facts suggest a curtailment of the very bountiful promise of the early part of the season, they do not, however, take away from the fact that the West will have, with ordinary favorable weather from now on, a very large quantity of grain to handle. In any case, with the high prices for the product which seem likely to rule, large returns will be secured from only an average crop, and these should have an important effect upon the economic and business situation generally.

### A GREATER PRODUCTION COMMISSION.

The Dominion Government's announcement of a new commission to enquire into such subjects as immigration, agriculture, transportation, the borrowing of capital and the marketing of food products, all in relation to the question of stimulating greater production in Canada, with a view to meeting conditions arising out of the war, is a welcome indication that the Government is alive to the necessity of more co-operation and more method in our business if it is to be successfully developed under the new conditions which will supervene at the close of the war. Whether any results occur from the Commission's labours, depends upon the use which is subsequently made of them. Reports of Royal Commissions have a habit of reposing peacefully on dusty shelves following their publication. If this is what is going to happen in the present instance, the non-appointment of the Commission will prevent a great waste of time, energy and public money. Presumably, however, the Government has already made up its mind that the results of the Commission's labours, when they are available, shall be made use of by the various departments of administration to base suitable action upon, and that legislation and administrative efforts based upon the recommendations of the Commission will be at once put forward, with a view to the practical improvement along approved lines, of conditions

in the several lines of development indicated as the scope of the new Commission's labours.

### RURAL BORROWINGS IN SASKATCHEWAN.

Something in the way of intelligent co-operation in borrowing by small rural authorities appears to be in process of accomplishment in Saskatchewan. The local government board of Saskatchewan at Regina recently addressed a circular to rural school districts and rural telephone companies, offering them the privilege of placing their debentures in the hands of the board for sale. In doing this the board considered it possible that by the system of obtaining comparative bids the local authorities might secure a benefit in the way of better prices, and, on the other hand, better facilities for purchasing might be obtained by the dealers. The method followed by the board is to collect a number of issues and offer them for sale by tender. The board furnishes on application information concerning the various local authorities, and on a fixed date opens the tenders and awards the issues. The debentures are prepared by the board and delivered on payment of the purchase price, and the net proceeds are remitted to the issuing authority, after deducting a small fee equal to actual expenses. A procedure of this kind is certainly a considerable improvement on the rough and ready methods of borrowing practised formerly by some of the small western municipalities.

### STEEL CORPORATION'S OUTLOOK.

Shareholders of the Dominion Steel Corporation were regaled with a cheerful address by the President (Mr. J. H. Plummer) at the annual meeting this week. Mr. Plummer stated that he felt that the Corporation would be able to resume preferred dividends before long, and that the Company was securing as much foreign business at present as it desired. No improvement in Canadian business was reported, the light demand that does exist being for a few lines of small products. As regards the future, Mr. Plummer stated that as the chief foreign buyers from the Corporation had been French and Belgian firms, after the cessation of hostilities firms in those countries would be more likely to purchase from the Corporation than from German firms who had been hitherto the Company's most formidable competitors in those markets.

### EUROPE'S AMERICAN SECURITIES.

It is estimated that since the beginning of the war something like \$400,000,000 in American securities have been returned to the United States. There was published in New York this week the result of an investigation into this subject by Mr. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson Co. This railroad official found that the par value of stocks and bonds of 100 American railroads held abroad reached the total of \$2,500,000,000. The amount of industrial securities held in Europe is not, it is believed, more than \$500,000,000, making a total of \$3,000,000,000, in addition to municipal bonds and various small investments by European holders in American enterprises. How great a volume of these securities must finally be returned is the question that must be determined in a practical way. Nevertheless, there is no expectation in New York financial circles, that Europe will be entirely cleared or substantially cleared of American securities.



## THE MAY BANK STATEMENT.

Further growth in notice deposits and another advance in the banks' foreign call loans are the leading features of the May bank statement. At the end of April, the notice deposits had reached the new high figure of \$686,075,124, an increase of \$9,199,334 for the month. During May, these deposits moved up further to \$691,891,287, an increase of \$5,816,163. At the end of May, they were \$27,945,534 in advance of their total at the corresponding date of 1914.

The statements of the individual banks show this increase to have been well distributed among them. It would be in part accounted for by the financial arrangements consequent upon the purchase here of war equipment and supplies, and to a certain extent by the continued accumulation of idle commercial funds. In due course, these funds will be required for the financing of the crops, an operation which, if all goes well with them, will require an exceedingly large amount of funds this year. Meantime, these funds are being temporarily employed at not very profitable rates of interest in the call loan markets abroad—London and New York. The banks' call loans increased last month by \$14,575,864, bringing them up to the high level of \$136,098,835—within nine millions of the record level established a year ago last March. The increase in these loans during the last three months has been 46 millions and from the low point of last autumn they have advanced some 62 millions. Coincidentally with this expansion in foreign call loans there was also last month a forward movement in home call loans, which advanced nearly three millions to \$71,516,953—at which figure they stand \$4,300,000 higher than a year ago.

### COMMERCIAL LOANS AGAIN DOWN.

Normal trade apparently continues slack. The only figures to offer slight encouragement in this connection are those of circulation, which at \$99,125,136 show an advance of \$2,836,738 for the month and \$1,364,215 on the year. Commercial loans are again down by \$2,300,738 to \$760,631,113 at which figure they are practically 78 millions lower than at the corresponding date a year ago. Municipal loans, however, increased last month \$917,076, and are \$10,258,859 higher than a year ago.

An interesting feature of the statement is a reduction in the amount of Government demand notes carried by the banks. The decrease amounted to

more than 5½ millions, the first important change in this item in a good many months. In view of the inflation that has taken place in these notes since last July, any effort to reduce the amount outstanding will be welcome. The banks still hold over 37 millions more of this currency than a year ago. Possibly, however, the reduction in bank holdings of the notes in May is merely coincident with a larger trade demand for currency, exemplified in the circulation of the banks' own notes.

The banks' reserve position continues to be one of exceptional strength. Their holdings of specie in their own vaults and in the Central Gold Reserve, and Dominion notes plus net bank balances abroad and foreign call loans, were at the end of May in the proportion of practically 29 per cent. to their circulation and deposits, compared with 28.1 per cent in April.

### PATRIOTIC SAVING.

*Continued from front page*

outside capital. There is no reason to doubt that when the war is over, that British capital will flow again freely to Canada. A preference on the part of the British public for investment within the British Empire and the countries of its allies is almost certain to follow the war. But it may well be, if the war is a very long one, and even more expensive than now seems likely, that at the close there will be some form of governmental regulation of borrowings in London. This would certainly be altogether foreign to the existing traditions of the London market. But in view of the drastic powers in many directions obtained by the Government during the last year, the possibility of such regulations under certain circumstances, cannot be ignored. In that case our borrowings might be considerably circumscribed in amount or confined along certain lines. In any case, it would clearly be to our advantage to have large home funds available for development and investment. All the indications point to an increased demand for Canada's primary products by Europe during the next few years, and it will certainly be wiser that the proceeds received from the sale of these should be steadily devoted to meeting, and if possible, reducing our obligations abroad and then accumulated to provide for further development, than that they should be dissipated in stupid luxuries or in wild speculation

## ABSTRACT OF THE BANK STATEMENT FOR MAY, 1915.

*(Compiled by The Chronicle).*

	May 30, 1915.	April 30, 1914.	May 31, 1914.	Month's Change.	Year's Change.
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>					
Circulation	\$ 99,125,136	\$ 96,288,398	\$ 97,760,921	+\$ 2,836,738	+\$ 1,364,215
Demand deposits	347,346,119	347,325,937	340,748,488	+ 20,182	+ 6,597,631
Notice deposits	691,891,287	686,075,124	663,945,753	+ 5,816,163	+ 27,945,534
Foreign deposits	96,912,047	104,310,620	95,392,439	- 7,298,573	+ 1,519,608
Total liabilities	1,327,453,565	1,321,638,542	1,301,012,035	+ 5,815,023	+ 26,441,530
<b>ASSETS.</b>					
Specie	\$ 64,112,766	\$ 64,136,717	\$ 45,112,027	- 23,951	+ 19,000,739
Dominion Notes	131,064,697	136,717,033	93,817,657	+ 5,652,936	+ 37,247,040
Deposits in Central Gold Reserve	5,900,000	5,800,000	3,500,000	+ 100,000	+ 2,350,000
Securities held	115,715,698	113,861,441	101,672,532	+ 1,854,257	+ 14,043,166
Canadian call loans	71,516,953	68,599,095	67,210,504	+ 2,917,858	+ 4,306,449
Foreign call loans	136,098,835	121,522,971	129,897,328	+ 14,575,864	+ 6,201,507
Canadian current loans	760,631,113	762,931,851	838,462,686	- 2,300,738	- 77,831,573
Foreign current loans	36,375,658	37,705,039	51,812,875	- 1,329,381	- 15,437,217
Loans to municipalities, etc.	43,948,436	43,031,360	33,689,577	+ 917,076	+ 10,258,859
Total assets	1,568,792,400	1,564,103,718	1,545,890,003	+ 4,688,682	+ 22,902,397

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Paid up \$11,560,000 Reserves \$13,174,062  
Assets \$179,404,054

HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL.

340 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

78 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico and Dominican Republic

Kingston, Jamaica. Bridgetown, Barbados.  
Nassau, Bahamas. St. George's, Grenada.  
Port of Spain and San Fernando, Trinidad  
Georgetown and New Amsterdam, British Guiana.  
Belize, British Honduras.

LONDON, Eng.  
Princes St., E. C.

NEW YORK,  
Cor. William & Cedar Sts.

SAVINGS  
DEPARTMENT

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

## The Dominion Bank

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

W. D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager

### TRUST FUNDS SHOULD BE DEPOSITED

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

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

Head Office, Toronto

# THE BANK OF TORONTO

Incorporated 1855.

Head Office: TORONTO, Canada.

PAID UP CAPITAL .....\$5,000,000  
RESERVED FUNDS .....\$6,402,810

#### Directors

DUNCAN COULSON, President; W. G. GODDERHAM, Vice-Pres.; J. HENDERSON, 2nd  
Vice-Pres.; HON. C. S. HYMAN, WILLIAM SPAIN, JOHN MACDONALD, LT. COL. A. E.  
GODDERHAM, LT. COL. F. S. MEIGREN, J. L. ENGLEHART, WILLIAM I. GEAR  
THOS. F. HOW, General Manager. J. R. LAMB, Supt. of Branches

T. A. BIRD, Chief Inspector

#### Bankers

NEW YORK—National Bank of Commerce.

CHICAGO—First National Bank.

LONDON, Eng.—London City and Midland Bank, Limited.

#### IDEAL BANKING SERVICE.

The modern Banking  
service offered by  
The Bank of Toronto  
to its customers com-  
bines all the advan-  
tages of sound bank-  
ing experience, gained  
through sixty years  
of safe banking, with  
the modern equip-  
ment and progressive  
outlook necessary to  
meet present-day re-  
quirements.

## THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

INCORPORATED 1832.

CAPITAL ..... \$6,500,000.00  
RESERVE FUND ..... 12,000,000.00  
TOTAL ASSETS over ..... 90,000,000.00

Head Office - - - HALIFAX, N.S.

JOHN Y. PAYZANT, President.

Gen'l Manager's Office, TORONTO, ONT

H. A. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

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

BOSTON CHICAGO NEW YORK

## HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER  
1854

Branches and Connections throughout Canada.

SIX OFFICES IN MONTREAL

Main Office, Transportation Building, St. James St.  
Bonaventure Branch, 523 St. James St.  
Notre-Dame Branch, Cor. Cuvillier and Ontario Sts.  
Mount Royal Branch, Cor. Mount Royal & Papineau Av.  
Papineau Branch, Papineau Square.  
St. Denis Branch, 478 St. Denis St.

Collections made to any point in Canada  
where there is a branch of a chartered bank.

JAMES MASON - General Manager

## The Bank of Ottawa

Established 1870

Head Office - - - OTTAWA, Canada

Paid-up Capital - - - \$4,000,000  
Rest and Undivided Profits - 4,978,299  
Total Assets, over - - - 50,000,000

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

HON. GEORGE BRYSON, President.

JOHN B. FRASER, Vice-President.

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

GEORGE BURN, D. M. FINNIE,  
General Manager, Assistant General Manager.

W. DUTHIE, Chief Inspector.

**BANKS CLOSING UNPROFITABLE BRANCHES.**

One of the interesting features of Canadian development in the past half-dozen years is seen in the great increase in the number of banking offices operated, writes a Toronto correspondent. Thus 267 offices were opened in 1909 and 40 were closed, the net gain being 227; in 1910 there were 269 opened and 36 closed, net gain being 233; in 1911 252 opened and 50 closed, net gain 202; 1912, 322 opened and 80 closed, net gain 242; in 1913 288 opened and 86 closed, net gain 202, and in 1914 240 opened and 115 closed, net gain 125. In the half-dozen years the net gain has been 1231, the increase representing nearly 75 per cent. It is significant, however, that for the four years 1909 to 1912, inclusive, the increase was steady, and since 1912 the number of offices closed has shown a considerable increase. This movement to close unprofitable branches was specially in evidence last year. For the whole year 1914 the offices closed averaged practically 10 per month. The greater part of this occurred in the last five months of the year, after Germany's declaration of war. In November and December the closed offices numbered 39, against only 25 opened.

Since the opening of 1915 the movement to withdraw from unprofitable or unpromising points has continued in evidence. Thus in January there was a net loss of 3 offices, in February a net gain of 4, in March a net gain of 13, in April a net gain of 3 and in May a net gain of 6. In these five months the average number of branches closed per month is about 10, practically the same as that obtaining for 1914.

In consequence of reduced profits, the bankers have been obliged to subject their expenses or costs to the closest kind of analysis. At each head office the results of operations at the several branches are closely investigated and those which show consistently bad results are slated for closing if no prospects of immediate improvement are within sight. It is noteworthy that taxation levied by several of the provincial governments has played some part in inducing the bankers to withdraw their facilities from certain small villages.

British Columbia and Alberta, in particular, have increased their scale of bank taxes within the last two years—in both cases taxes were more than doubled. Consequently there have been a considerable number of branches closed in these two provinces, especially British Columbia. It would not be correct, however, to say that the rise in the tax rate was the sole or principal cause of the movement. Falling off in general trade probably has been a more potent factor.

The New York Superintendent of Insurance has issued a statement that the interests of the policyholders of the Equitable Life of New York cannot suffer in the slightest degree by the transfer of the majority stock from J. P. Morgan to General T. Coleman du Pont. The present voting trust will continue undisturbed. The Insurance Department is going to co-operate with General du Pont and with the mutualization committee of the Equitable Society in the endeavor to formulate a satisfactory plan for the mutualization of the company. The questions involved are said to be very intricate and considerable time will be taken before a plan of procedure will be evolved.

**CREDIT FONCIER FRANCO-CANADIEN.**

The annual report of this well-known financial institution shows that the gross revenue for 1914 was \$3,037,810 against \$2,741,356 in 1913. Net profits are reported as \$970,927 against \$826,073. Sums totalling \$317,731 were appropriated for reserve and other funds and \$501,678 was distributed in dividends to shareholders. After the appropriation of \$17,760 for the administrators and of a like sum for the founders, there remained \$115,996 to be added to the previous balance of \$214,864 carried forward at the beginning of the year. The dividend was at the rate of 10.40 per cent. on the capital, or the same as the previous year.

It is noted in the report as evidence of the soundness of conditions in Canada that the Company's call loans in Montreal have been satisfactorily liquidated, notwithstanding the difficulties that followed the closing of the stock market last July. Loans of this character to the amount of \$754,667 were out at the end of December but by the time the report was drawn up in May they had been reduced to \$311,790. The Company has also been able to realize with ease on properties which it had been obliged to take over in satisfaction of its claims.

It is further noted that interest arrears early in May stood at only one-half of what they were at the end of December.

The Company's balance sheet shows total assets of \$53,281,274, loans being represented by \$43,062,329. Cash on hand and in banks at the end of the year amounted to \$2,028,709.

ESTABLISHED 1873

The

**Standard Bank**

of CANADA

**Head Office, TORONTO**

124 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION



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



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

## National Trust Co.,

LIMITED

CAPITAL	-	\$1,500,000
RESERVE	-	1,500,000

Acts as executor and trustee under will.  
Administers real estate.  
Allows interest on savings deposits.

MONTREAL DIRECTORS

H. B. WALKER,	F. W. MOLSON,
H. J. FULLER,	T. B. MACAULAY
W. M. BIRKS,	

MONTREAL OFFICE:

### 153 St. James Street

PERCIVAL MOLSON, Manager.

## The Royal Trust Co.

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

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

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A. E. HOLT, Manager

OFFICE AND SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS:

### 107 St. James St., MONTREAL.

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

# WESTERN

Assurance Company

Incorporated in 1851

## FIRE AND MARINE

ASSETS	OVER	\$3,700,000.00
--------	------	----------------

LOSSES paid since organization of Com-  
pany over \$61,000,000

DIRECTORS

W. R. BROCK, President.

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

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HEAD OFFICE . TORONTO

## The Trust and Loan Co.

OF CANADA

Capital Subscribed.	\$14,600,000.00
Paid-up Capital.	2,920,000.00
Reserve Funds.	2,627,192.15

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE

### 30 St. James St., Montreal

## PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY

LIMITED

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

Safety  
Deposit Vault  
Terms exceptionally  
moderate.  
Correspondence  
Invited.

B. HAL. BROWN, President and Gen. Manager

**THE LIFE AGENTS MANUAL, \$3.00**  
THE CHRONICLE, MONTREAL

# CANADIAN BANKING PRACTICE

THIRD EDITION.

(HANDSOMELY BOUND IN CLOTH, \$4 PER COPY)

QUESTIONS ON CUSTOM AND USAGE AND LAW. Published under the Auspices of the  
Canadian Bankers' Association (Compiled by John T. P. Knight).

ON SALE AT THE CHRONICLE OFFICE, . . . 10 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL

## HOW CANADIAN LIFE COMPANIES INVEST THEIR ASSETS.

During 1914, the Canadian life insurance companies increased their invested assets by \$21,500,000, from \$218,160,384 to \$239,639,306. This advance is about \$1,800,000 larger than that made during the year 1913. In brief the companies disposed of their new funds available for investment during 1914 as follows:—\$1,240,000 in real estate, \$7,600,000 in mortgages, \$650,000 in loans on collateral, \$5,325,000 in loans on policies, \$5,750,000 in bonds and debentures, \$930,000 in stocks.

Analytical statistics of these invested assets are published on another page. Under the heading of invested assets are included the following: the real estate owned, the loans on real estate, the loans on collaterals, the loans on policies and "premium obligations on policies in force," and the bonds, debentures and stocks held. These invested assets represent 93.4 p.c. of the companies' total assets, which include, in addition to the invested assets, cash on hand and in banks, interest and rents due and accrued, outstanding and deferred premiums and "other assets." At December 31, 1914, the total assets of the life companies included in our tables were \$256,623,329. The total of their invested assets at the same date was \$239,639,306, so that their uninvested assets were \$17,000,000. This is an increase in uninvested assets of \$2,600,000 compared with December 31, 1913.

In proportion to the total assets, the uninvested assets of the companies increased slightly in proportion last year. At December 31, 1913, they were under six per cent. of the total assets; at the close of 1914 they had risen to 6.6 per cent. This increase in uninvested assets appears to be due in part to larger cash holdings by the companies, and also to a big increase of \$1,050,000 in the item "interest and rents due and accrued"—a result contributed to, it may be suggested, by not altogether wise investments—while "outstanding and deferred premiums" are up over \$700,000.

### THREE YEARS' INVESTED ASSETS.

The following is a summary table of the companies' invested assets as at the close of December, 1914, and in two previous years:—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Real Estate Owned . . . . .	\$12,656,455	\$11,416,321	\$ 8,941,457
Mortgages on Real Estate . . . . .	94,664,156	87,085,966	75,131,638
Loans on Collaterals . . . . .	2,130,153	1,477,726	2,889,833
Loans on Policies, etc. . . . .	36,125,018	30,799,145	25,819,787
Bonds and Debentures . . . . .	76,674,179	70,924,684	69,388,972
Stocks . . . . .	17,389,354	16,456,543	16,298,997

Totals (Unadjusted) \$239,639,306    \$218,160,384    \$198,460,784

There was a considerable reduction last year in the proportion of the new investment funds of the companies going into mortgages. In 1913, the proportion of new funds thus invested was nearly two-thirds of the whole new funds becoming available—mortgages were increased twelve millions. Last year the proportion was only about one-third—mortgages were increased only \$7,600,000. Bonds and debentures, the holdings of which during recent years have been comparatively stagnant, owing to the *penchant* of some of the companies to stick almost every penny they have in mortgages, made a substantial step forward during 1914, of \$5,750,000. Prices of first-class long-term investments of this character were low last year, and though prophesy is a hazardous business in view of the fresh interest levels which have been set up as a result of the issue of a British Government loan at 4½ per cent., and of the obscurity of the outlook

for rates of interest after the war, there is still little reason to doubt that company management, who invested in this way will find no cause for complaint, since in any case if they hold to maturity—and an insurance company is not intended to do a stock jobbing business—they are assured of very satisfactory returns. Policy loans show a record increase of \$5,325,000; holdings of real estate increased \$1,200,000—this advance being accounted for by new office buildings; loans on collaterals made a relatively large increase of \$700,000, and holdings of stocks increased by nearly a million, subscription rights to new bank stocks accounting in part probably for this. With regard to stocks it is to be noted that among the assets of some of the companies are included bonus stocks, acquired in connection with bond purchases. When these stocks are not deemed to be of appreciable or certain value, they are not included in the returns; but when a value has been assigned by the companies to the stocks, they are then included.

### RATIOS OF INVESTMENTS HELD.

The variations in the proportions of assets invested in the different classes of securities during the last three years are shown in the following table:—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Real Estate Owned . . . . .	5.3	5.2	4.5
Mortgages on Real Estate . . . . .	39.5	40.0	37.9
Loans on Collaterals . . . . .	0.9	0.7	1.5
Loans on Policies, etc. . . . .	15.1	14.1	13.0
Bonds and Debentures . . . . .	32.0	32.5	35.0
Stocks . . . . .	7.2	7.5	8.2

The most important variation of the ratios of 1914 from those of 1913 is the increase in loans on policies, amounting to a full point. These loans now account for 15.1 per cent. of the companies' invested assets. There are no indications at present of the rise in policy loans being checked. A revival of business, enabling realization of a number of undertakings which are at present being carried by speculators might have some effect, but probably enough, the revival would simply be made an excuse by some folk for fresh borrowing to enter upon new commitments. For the first time for some years the proportion of mortgages shows a decrease. Having reached a maximum of 40 per cent. of the whole of the companies' invested assets in 1913, they declined last year to 39.5 per cent. So recently, however, as 1910, the proportion of these loans was only 33 per cent. Bonds and debentures continue to show a declining ratio but in 1914, the falling off was considerably less than in previous years, being only 0.5 per cent. against 2.5 per cent. in 1913 and 3.0 per cent. in 1912.

On the whole, it seems likely that in the immediate future the companies will have ample opportunities of investing their funds in *safe and sound* investments at remunerative and satisfactory rates. Safe and sound is emphasised, because a perusal of the lists of the companies' investments suggests that some managements, in their eagerness to get a high rate of interest, are apt to forget that their funds, in fact, if not in law, are trust funds and require investment accordingly. In these days, it is possible to obtain a rate of interest that is entirely satisfactory without touching the bonds of an over-capitalised industrial merger or loaning to an indigent farmer who falls behind with his interest payments at the first opportunity.

# CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Established 1855.

Toronto Street, Toronto

President, W. G. GOODERHAM

First Vice-President, W. D. MATTHEWS; Second Vice-President, G. W. MONE;

Joint General Managers, R. S. HUDSON, JOHN MASSEY Superintendent of Branches and Secretary, GEORGE H. SMITH.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$6,000,000.00 RESERVE FUND (earned) \$4,500,000.00 INVESTMENTS, \$32,496,750.55

**DEPOSITS RECEIVED DEBENTURES ISSUED**

Associated with the above Corporation, and under the same direction and management, is

## THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY

Incorporated by the Dominion Parliament. This Trust Company is now prepared to accept and execute Trusts of every description, to act as Executor, Administrator, Liquidator, Guardian, Curator, or Committee of the estate of a lunatic, etc. Any branch of the business of a legitimate Trust Company will have careful and prompt attention.

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.

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**George T. Dexter**

2nd VICE PRESIDENT

34 Nassau Street

New York, N.Y.

## Atlas Assurance Co., Limited of LONDON, ENGLAND

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

	At the Accession of	Income	Funds
KING GEORGE IV.	\$ 387,065	\$ 800,605	
KING WILLIAM IV.	657,115	3,038,380	
QUEEN VICTORIA	789,865	4,575,410	
KING EDWARD VII.	3,500,670	11,185,405	
KING GEORGE V.	6,846,895	15,186,090	
and at 31st DECEMBER, 1914	7,489,145	19,064,425	

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

Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.

Head Office for Canada:

**179 St. James St., MONTREAL**

MATTHEW C. HINSHAW, Branch Manager



Assets:  
**\$8,966,071.46**

Surplus to  
Policyholders:  
**\$4,019,694.66**

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

**A STRONG TARIFF OFFICE, NOW ENTERING CANADA**  
FOUNDED A.D. 1819

## THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PARIS, FRANCE

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

Applications for agencies invited

# How Canadian Life Companies Invest their Assets.

(Compiled by The Chronicle).

1913

Percentage to total invested assets of

1914

Percentage to total invested assets of

	Total of Invested Assets.	Real Estate owned.	Loans on Real Estate.	Loans on Collaterals.	Loans on Policies, etc.	Bonds and Debentures held.	Stocks held.	Total of Invested Assets.	Real Estate owned.	Loans on Real Estate.	Loans on Collaterals.	Loans on Policies, etc.	Bonds and Debentures held.	Stocks held.
Alberta-Saskatchewan	\$ 60,944	...	14.3	...	...	85.7	...	\$ 55,744	...	6.3	...	...	93.7	...
British Columbia	179,311	...	70.6	...	1.7	27.6	...	156,461	...	68.2	...	0.1	31.7	...
Canada	52,195,199	8.5	38.7	1.5	17.1	25.3	8.9	49,923,076	9.0	38.1	0.3	15.8	27.0	9.7
Capital	199,300	...	30.0	...	0.5	69.5	...	161,248	...	42.1	...	...	57.9	...
Confederation	18,455,543	12.2	36.6	0.1	15.8	30.0	5.2	17,071,720	11.4	38.4	0.1	15.5	29.1	5.4
Continental	1,699,111	28.2	27.7	1.8	12.4	30.0	...	1,331,218	31.7	29.2	1.6	10.1	27.4	1.1
Crown	1,499,454	19.9	43.9	0.5	18.2	16.8	0.9	1,287,263	20.4	45.5	3.3	18.0	11.7	...
Dominion	3,399,069	1.2	86.2	...	7.4	5.2	...	3,055,769	0.7	87.0	...	6.6	5.7	...
Excelsior	3,056,199	13.1	73.7	...	11.5	1.6	...	2,952,178	8.6	80.1	4.3	15.9	1.7	0.8
Federal	5,333,535	6.0	39.5	1.1	17.8	34.2	1.4	4,920,612	6.5	36.8	...	14.5	2.3	2.0
Great-West	15,065,035	3.6	77.3	...	15.4	2.0	1.7	13,155,489	4.0	77.2	3.4	15.8	16.1	1.0
Home	9,327,809	3.9	66.5	0.3	15.5	13.5	0.3	8,450,997	3.7	71.7	0.7	12.4	4.3	1.8
Imperial	4,935,474	0.5	83.7	0.0	7.3	6.9	1.6	4,333,375	0.6	87.1	0.0	6.2	4.3	0.3
London of Canada	17,527,126	0.3	50.8	0.5	17.5	24.2	6.7	16,017,063	0.3	53.9	0.3	16.0	23.9	5.9
Manufacturers	450,786	1.4	74.0	...	13.3	11.3	...	386,433	0.3	78.4	...	...	12.4	...
Monarch	22,852,477	1.1	58.1	...	15.4	25.4	...	20,233,357	1.2	60.0	...	...	23.7	...
Mutual of Canada	2,542,840	10.8	33.6	0.1	18.7	64.3	6.2	2,221,125	12.2	35.8	0.6	16.4	64.3	7.1
National	14,116,960	1.7	64.4	2.1	16.2	34.5	13.9	13,420,128	1.8	60.9	3.1	14.8	32.2	14.5
North American	2,095,478	0.4	10.0	1.6	12.3	19.2	1.6	1,831,351	1.3	60.9	3.1	11.1	21.7	1.9
Northern	113,395	...	19.7	...	6.0	88.4	...	765,205	...	21.8	...	6.4	33.3	...
Saskatchewan	925,376	33.2	19.7	...	1.8	41.0	...	47,490	...	50.9	...	17.3	100.0	...
Sauvegarde	48,474	...	55.3	...	19.2	98.2	...	933,424	...	9.8	...	12.6	31.7	...
Security	1,021,488	3.6	12.1	1.7	13.1	56.6	12.9	53,780,026	2.5	9.8	1.3	16.6	60.5	13.3
Sovereign	61,641,852	...	8.1	9.0	5.9	77.0	...	125,208	...	...	...	...	82.2	...
Sun of Canada	167,047	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travellers of Canada	\$239,639,306	5.3	39.5	0.9	15.1	32.0	7.2	\$218,160,384	5.2	40.0	0.7	14.1	32.5	7.5



CANADA BRANCH HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

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 Lewis Laing, *Vice-President and Secretary*.  
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**The Northern Assurance Co. Limited**

**"Strong as the Strongest"**

Accumulated Funds 1914, \$41,615,000

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,  
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ROBERT W. TYRE, Manager.

"THE OLDEST SCOTTISH FIRE OFFICE"  
**THE CALEDONIAN**  
 INSURANCE CO. OF EDINBURGH.

Founded 1805.

**Head Office for Canada,**  
 DOMINION EXPRESS BUILDING  
**Montreal**

JOHN G. BORTHWICK  
*Canadian Manager*

.. THE ..

**London Assurance**  
**CORPORATION**  
 OF ENGLAND.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720

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

Head Office for Canada, - MONTREAL  
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ESTABLISHED 1809  
 Total Funds Exceed **\$109,798,258.00**  
 Canadian Investments Over **\$9,000,000.00**  
**FIRE AND LIFE**

**North British and Mercantile**  
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**DIRECTORS**  
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 E. L. PEARE, Esq.

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 Agents in all the principal Towns in Canada.  
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THE  
**CANADA NATIONAL FIRE**  
 INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, MAN.

A Canadian Company Investing Its Funds In Canada

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED

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

**PROFITS IN FIRE INSURANCE.**

It is astonishing to hear the utterly unreasonable exclamation indulged in against the enormous profits of fire insurance, no consideration being given to the amount of income or the immense interests involved. For instance, a large office is reputed to have cleared, say, \$500,000, after payment of losses and expenses, and providing for its reserve, and an outcry is immediately raised by some discontented insurer against what he calls excessive profits—the result, he maintains, of equally excessive rates. Let us point out that if the premium income of that company is \$5,000,000, the above profit is only ten per cent. thereof, which can hardly be called exorbitant; indeed, we are inclined to think, from what the adjustment of fire losses reveals, that were the aforesaid irate insurer obliged to make a claim for damages upon the very company he traduces, he would, if a wholesale merchant, put down his own profits at double the percentage earned by the fire underwriting corporation. Yet, we seldom hear of any public condemnation of the profits of merchants.

**FIRE INSURANCE A MATTER OF AVERAGE.**

If the insuring public will take the trouble to study the returns, so far as relates to fire insurance, they will find that the average loss ratio of the past forty years leaves them with no reason whatever to inveigh against the profits on fire insurance. Thoughtless people entirely overlook the fact that fire insurance cannot be judged by the results of one, two, or even five years; as a disastrous conflagration such as that at San Francisco, may counter-balance the profits of several consecutively good years, and further, that the reserve which they contribute is the security they seek, without which the name of insurance would be like their complaints, "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing."

The following figures show the ratio of losses to premiums in Canada during the last 65 years:—

	Premiums	Losses	Ratio.
	1869 to	1869 to	
	1914.	1914.	
Canadian Companies . . . . .	86,718,629	54,624,594	62.99
British Companies . . . . .	229,493,979	148,555,189	62.95
United States and other com- panies . . . . .	79,435,989	39,796,274	56.52
Grand totals . . . . .	396,648,597	242,976,038	61.28

If to the losses be added 35 per cent. for expenses and in the case of the British companies a charge for Head Office services, it will be easily seen that the companies as a whole have not made money out of their Canadian business, and that without making necessary allowances for reserve.

**FIRE.**

Notwithstanding these facts, the most erroneous opinions continue to prevail in the public mind regarding the profits made in the business of fire insurance. We constantly come across believers in the statement that the companies are exacting from their customers an unnecessarily large profit, amounting in the minds of some to absolute extortion, which causes many thoughtless insurers to rail against tariffs, and to stigmatize them as unjustifiable combinations, the outcome of wealthy and powerful monopolies. This feeling is partly the result of a misconception of the basis on which the profits of fire insurance are calculated, and the failing to comprehend the difference between a transaction in fire insurance and one in ordinary trade.

**NECESSITY FOR RESERVES.**

This difference consists in the fact that the sale of fire insurance unlike that of commercial commodities, is for an uncertain period, and an unknown quantity. A fire insurance policy is a contract (under certain conditions) to pay the purchaser any amount—not exceeding, of course, the total sum insured—at any date during the currency of the policy, so that the company may become liable to make good the entire amount of the insurance immediately after the risk has been accepted, or it may never be called upon at all; or, again, for only a trifling percentage of the policy. A policy therefore for \$5,000, issued for a year from any date does not represent a closed transaction at the termination of the company's fiscal year, because at that date the liability to pay the \$5,000 still exists, a reserve for which contingency has to be set aside, just as a life assurance company puts apart a reserve for unexpired lives. So that the actual premiums collected annually, less the amount paid out by the company, for losses and expenses, by no means represents the profit on the year's business, though there are people ignorant enough to assert this absurdity, and to argue that the reserves of a fire insurance company are so much money muled from the public. Yet, where would the policy-holders of companies be after a succession of serious fires but for the reserves created by cautious management?

**PALATINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.**

While established as recently as 1900, the Palatine Insurance Company occupies a notable position among younger British fire companies. At December 31 last its fire fund, with the balance on profit and loss account totalled \$2,819,225, a proportion of about 108 per cent. of last year's premium income. In addition to occupying this strong financial position, the Palatine has the great advantage of close association with the Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited, so that holders of its policies have the comfortable assurance that behind the ample specific security of their policies lie the immense resources of the Commercial Union.

Net premium income last year amounted to \$2,605,780, an advance of over \$100,000 upon 1913. Losses were \$1,683,285, showing a ratio to premiums of about 64 per cent. At the end of the year, the fire fund stood at \$2,686,950, which with the balance on profit and loss account makes a ratio to premium income of about 108 per cent. The total assets of the Company now exceed \$4,600,000 of which the great bulk are invested in the highest grade securities.

In the Canadian field, the Palatine is under the experienced management of Mr. James McGregor, of Montreal, Mr. W. S. Jopling being the assistant manager. Its Canadian premium income in 1914 amounted to \$239,666, and net losses incurred were \$150,712. The Company's influential connections assure it a steady increase of business in this field.

The annual meeting of the all-Canada Fire Insurance Federation took place at Bluff Point, Lake Champlain, on June 24th, under the presidency of Mr. T. L. Morrisey (Union Assurance Society). Reports on the work of the Federation during the year were submitted, demonstrating the value and importance of the Federation, particularly in connection with legislation and in other ways.

# COMMERCIAL UNION

ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED  
of LONDON, England

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

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

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES SOLICITED  
IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

Head Office: Canadian Branch:—

**Commercial Union Building,  
MONTREAL**

J. MCGREGOR,  
Manager

W. S. JOPLING,  
Assistant Manager

# PALATINE

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED  
of LONDON, England

(As at 31st December 1914)

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

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

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES SOLICITED  
IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

Head Office: Canadian Branch:—

**Commercial Union Building,  
MONTREAL**

J. MCGREGOR,  
Manager

W. S. JOPLING,  
Assistant Manager

# SUN INSURANCE OFFICE

FOUNDED A.D. 1710

Head Office :  
Threadneedle Street - London, England

**THE OLDEST INSURANCE  
OFFICE IN THE WORLD.**

Canadian Branch :  
15 Wellington Street East, Toronto, Ont.

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Assistant Manager.

## OPPORTUNITIES

in Life Insurance are many.

FOR AN AGENCY, ADDRESS

**GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.**  
Established 1848. Funds \$50,000,000  
GRESHAM BUILDING - - - MONTREAL.

**Union Assurance Society Ltd.**  
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.  
(Fire Insurance since A.D. 1714)

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

Agencies throughout the Dominion

## C. R. G. JOHNSON, POIRIER & JENNINGS, INC.

AGENTS ——— INSURANCE ——— BROKERS

ETNA INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD  
ST. PAUL FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.

11 ST. SACRAMENT STREET  
MONTREAL, P.Q.

## GROWTH OF INSURANCE IDEAS.

The present may not be an era of speculative thought or abstruse theorizing such as some past periods have been but it is an era of achievement in practical life such as the world has never before seen. It is a day of electrical energy applied to the everyday problems of life. In nothing is this fact more strikingly demonstrated than in the development of insurance ideas, and in their ready application to the diversified conditions of society. Not only has the growth of life insurance in the leading countries of the world been marvellous as to volume, but it has undergone very marked improvement in its scope and forms of application to the various conditions of modern life. A comparison of the forms of the ordinary policy and the conditions regarding war and residence in foreign climes now attached thereto, with those of twenty years ago, reveal the progress made in safely adapting life insurance to the practical needs of the average man. As additional millions have each year been paid over to beneficiaries of those who have died, or, as endowments, added to the estates of those who have lived, conviction has grown apace that the system affords both protection and accumulation benefit with absolute certainty such as no prudent man can afford to ignore.

### NEED OF PROTECTION RECOGNISED.

The need of protection for dependent loved ones has been more and more recognized by the masses, and insurance in some form has been confidently accepted as the ready means to the attainment of the end. So we find now various forms of professedly cheap insurance in all communities side by side with the regulation kind; and although many of these forms may be delusive, the confidence and avidity with which they have been accepted by large numbers only goes to prove the vigorous growth of the insurance idea. Whatever may be the form of insurance considered, it bears testimony to that growth.

Fire insurance has likewise become universal in all intelligent communities, and every sensible person provides systematically for insurance indemnity from fire loss. The business has become one of the chief factors in commerce, and a mercantile or manufacturing establishment ignoring insurance protection to-day restricts its credit to a painful minimum. It is recognized in banking circles as absolutely essential in commercial pursuits.

### EXTENSION OF INSURANCE SCOPE.

But it is perhaps the application of insurance to a variety of business interests until recently unthought of in connection with such protection that demonstrates most strikingly the growth of the insurance idea. A wide range of business interests now turns as confidently to this form of protection as to either fire, life or accident insurance, and its commercial aspect and usefulness is thus enlarged. Land title, fidelity, employers' liability, plate glass, salary guarantee, burglary, live stock and corporation bond guarantee are one and all now covered by some form of insurance, while the principle is also applied to many specialties of lesser note. Thus moving mainly on two lines—one seeking simply protection for dependents in

case of death, and the other indemnity in case of property loss of many kinds—the growth of insurance ideas has made the business a part of our modern social and commercial fabric. Its still wider range and better application may, we venture to think, be confidently looked for in the future.

### CANADIAN FIRE UNDERWRITER'S ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING.

The 32nd annual meeting of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association was held at Bluff Point, N.Y., on the 23rd and 24th June, Mr J. Gardner Thompson, Manager Liverpool & London & Globe, President of the Association, being in the chair. In the course of his presidential address, Mr. Thompson referred to matters of interest that had taken place during the past year, and spoke fittingly regarding the death of Mr. Frank Haight, manager of the Waterloo Mutual Fire, Waterloo, Ont. Mr. Thompson said in part:—

"We have fallen upon evil days; our Empire is at war. As a business Association it is not our province to discuss the war except in so far as it affects our particular interests. We must, however, record that many of our members have made great sacrifices—human sacrifices—for the defence of our King and Country and for the cause of liberty, and others of us will doubtless suffer likewise, for the end is not yet. I think we also should mark our appreciation of the fine patriotic spirit exemplified by many hundreds from the Insurance Companies' staffs, more especially from those in the United Kingdom, who are at the front giving themselves to the accomplishment of that high purpose upon which we have set out and to the ultimate victory of Britain and her Allies.

### NEW COMMISSION RULES.

"Perhaps the most important event of the year to our Association was the adoption of the new Commission Rules for Montreal which came into force last February. We have been struggling with these new Rules for a number of years and it is gratifying to us all that they have at last been adopted and signed by every member and are now in force. I trust that in respect of these, and the Rules generally of our Association, the members will fully live up to their obligations and that there will be more of a spirit of confidence in each other in regard thereto. It is in my opinion desirable that we should have as few rules and regulations as possible for an organization such as this, and leave as much as we can to the judgment of the individual Company. We should not overburden the Association in this respect or increase the strain beyond what it can bear, for by so doing we give increased opportunities for dissension and naturally weaken the bonds that unite us. This Association has been of incalculable benefit not only to its members but to the public generally, and it is of paramount interest both to insurers and insured that it continue unbroken."

There was a very full attendance of members, with few exceptions all Companies being represented. Besides the Canadian Managers many representatives from the American Head Offices were also in attendance. The officers elected for the present year are:—President, E. F. Garrow (British America); Vice-President for Province of Quebec, John G. Borthwick (Caledonian); Vice-President for Ontario, T. H. Hall (General of Perth).



**ONTARIO AND NORTH WEST BRANCH**  
 8 Richmond Street, East, TORONTO  
**PROVINCE OF QUEBEC BRANCH**  
 164 St. James St., Cor. St. John St., MONTREAL



**PERSONAL ACCIDENT**  
**SICKNESS**  
**FIDELITY GUARANTEE**

**PLATE GLASS**  
**AUTOMOBILE**  
**GENERAL LIABILITY**

Head Office: TORONTO.  
 Montreal, 164 St. James Street. Quebec, 81 St. Peter Street.

# THE YORKSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

ESTBD. 1824

YORK, ENGLAND

ASSETS EXCEED \$23,000,000

**FIRE** ..... Every description of property insured. Large Limits.

**LIVE STOCK** ..... The Yorkshire is the FIRST COMPANY, licensed by the FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, to transact Live Stock Insurance in Canada.

**ACCIDENT** ..... Personal Accident, Employers', Automobile, Teams, General Liability, and Plate Glass

**CANADIAN DIRECTORS** { Hon. C. J. Doherty  
 { G. M. Bosworth, Esq.

**Hon. Alphonse Racine,**  
**Alex. L. MacLaurin, Esq.**

**Canadian Manager,**  
**P. M. WICKHAM, Montreal**

**APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES** are invited from responsible persons.

## ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

Founded A. D. 1720

Losses paid exceed \$235,000,000

Head Office for Canada  
**Royal Exchange Building**  
 MONTREAL  
**ARTHUR BARRY, Manager**

Correspondence invited from responsible gentlemen in unrepresented districts to fire and casualty agencies



Head Office: Royal Exchange, London

## INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA

FOUNDED 1792.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**CAPITAL,** \$4,000,000.00  
**SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS** . 8,844,871.95  
**ASSETS** 17,816,188.57  
**LOSSES PAID EXCEED** . 159,000,000.00

**ROBERT HAMPSON & SON, LIMITED**  
 GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA MONTREAL

## THE LAW UNION & ROCK

INSURANCE CO. LIMITED, LONDON. Founded in 1806

**Assets Exceed - \$48,500,000.00**

Over \$12,500,000 invested in Canada.  
**FIRE and ACCIDENT RISKS accepted.**

Canadian Head Office: 57 Beaver Hall Hill.  
 MONTREAL.

Agents wanted in unrepresented towns in Canada.  
**W. D. AIKEN, Superintendent,** | **J. E. E. DICKSON**  
 Accident Dept. | Canadian Manager

## THE LIFE AGENTS' MANUAL - \$3.00

Published by The Chronicle, Montreal

## MOUNT ROYAL ASSURANCE COMPANY

**PAID UP CAPITAL** . . . . . \$250,000.00  
**TOTAL FUNDS** . . . . . 729,957.36  
**NET SURPLUS** . . . . . 202,041.02

## THE NATIONALE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PARIS, FRANCE.

**SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL** . . . . . \$2,000,000  
**TOTAL FUNDS** . . . . . 7,491,390  
**NET SURPLUS** . . . . . 1,857,150

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA

MONTREAL.

J. E. CLEMENT, General Manager.

H. H. YORK, Inspector for Ontario.

L. C. VALLE, Inspector for Quebec

**FOUND GUILTY OF THEFT.**

A judgment of considerable importance to insurance companies was given a few days ago by Judge Bazin of Montreal, establishing the fact that insurance records are the property of the company, and the abstraction of any such document or information copied from them comes under the heading of theft. It is an evil practice which must be subdued at any cost by the companies.

The culprit in the case referred to was James King, cashier at Montreal for the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York who left his position, copied complete card records of the Company and attempted to dispose of this information to two other companies. A light sentence of one month was imposed, prisoner being also convicted of stealing sums of \$30 and \$20.

"I have no hesitancy in pronouncing you guilty," said Judge Bazin, "on the charge of theft in these two cases. The other one is more serious and a man who would attempt to sell the secrets of a company which owned them and who trusted him to see that they remained within the knowledge of the cashier and no other, must make a great case to prove no criminal intent."

"You were trying to sell information worth \$100,000 to a rival firm, as you thought, for the sum of \$30,000 to be paid to you in three years, and the agreement was made with the rival companies which happily were not seeking business by underhand methods. The representatives of this company tracked you and eventually trapped you, for the moment you departed from their presence, Detective Lajoie served you with a warrant, when he had in his possession a copy of the agreement signed by you to turn over to the supposed rival companies, the risks of your late employers, which list covered the Province of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

"You did not get this information for your own use unless this use was a baseless one of making money out of the possessions of others. They were not yours to dispose of and I would remind you and others that anything that can be stolen and is taken is contrary to the criminal code. You did not take them in the eyes of the law, you stole them and you are found guilty."

**SUN LIFE'S SUBSCRIPTION TO WAR LOAN.**

It is officially announced that the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada will apply for £200,000 (roughly \$1,000,000) of the new British 4½ per cent. war loan.

This is the first large Canadian subscription to the loan that has been announced. As an investment, the new loan is unexceptionable and the high rate of interest offered, considering the calibre of its security, makes it particularly attractive. From the patriotic point of view, it is particularly gratifying to find that the first Canadian subscription to the new loan is for so substantial an amount.

This subscription will be mainly "new money" as the Sun Life's holding of Consols, now to be converted, is under \$50,000.

**NORWICH UNION FIRE.**

Founded in 1797, the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society displays increasing strength with increasing age and even under the unfavorable circumstances of 1914, has succeeded in adding again to its record of progress and prosperity. Despite the enforced cessation of a considerable portion of its continental business in some of its oldest agencies and the closing of reciprocal relations with certain foreign offices, the net fire premium income of \$6,063,060 shows an advance of \$124,710. Results in the United States of America less favourable than of late, coupled with a fiery experience in Australia consequent upon a prolonged drought, combined to swell the amount required for losses, which, at \$3,589,120, is equivalent to a percentage of 59.2 of premium income, in succession to 54.9. Such fluctuations are inherent in the nature of fire insurance business, and under the circumstances the present ratio may well be regarded with satisfaction. Commission and expenses took \$2,163,625 or 35.7 per cent. of the premiums, representing the third successive reduction from the 37 per cent. of 1911.

An exceedingly strong financial position is maintained. The reserve for unexpired risks, being 40 per cent. of last year's premium income is \$2,425,225 and there is an additional reserve of \$3,996,560, making the fire department's total funds \$6,416,785. Including the balance on profit and loss account of \$840,600, the total funds available for the protection of policyholders are \$7,262,385 equivalent to 120 per cent. of last year's premium income apart from the paid-up and subscribed capital.

The Norwich Union transacts also an important accident business, the premium income of this department last year having been \$2,165,960, an increase of over \$84,000 upon that of 1913. The excellent quality of the business is testified by the fact that claims absorbed \$1,086,425 only—a ratio to premiums of 50.1 per cent.

In Canada the Norwich Union has been transacting business since 1880, and under the present management of Mr. J. B. Laidlaw is highly esteemed by the insuring public. Last year the Norwich Union received net cash for premiums in Canada of \$770,642 and incurred net losses of \$481,309. An important accident business in its various branches is also transacted, Mr. E. Gissing being the accident manager.

**ONE EXAMPLE OF STATE INSURANCE.**

Compulsory State insurance as exemplified by the West Virginia workmen's compensation act appears to be very much like the proverbial church fair. It cost little or nothing to get in, but about all you have to get out. The West Virginia State fund having been seriously depleted by heavy mine losses, the State Compensation Commission has therefore provided regulations whereby contributors may withdraw from the fund after making certain heavy payments for their property against the fund's liabilities above premiums, with an addition for the commission's expenses and a sum to be fixed by the commission to provide for the disaster hazard. Having complied with these regulations and furnished proof of their financial responsibility to meet compensation payments, the commission may then grant them privilege to carry their own insurance during a period of time designated by it.

The Bank of England continues to maintain its official rate of discount at 5 per cent.

# PALATINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

## LIMITED

### REVENUE ACCOUNT, 1914

To		By	
Amount of Fire Insurance Fund at the beginning of the year :—		Claims under Policies paid and outstanding, after deduction of re-insurances	\$ 1,683,285
Reserve for unexpired risks	\$ 999,450	Commission and Brokerage	515,710
Additional Reserve	1,783,580	State Charges—Foreign	73,315
	\$ 2,783,030	Contributions to Fire Brigades	6,270
Premiums, after deduction of re-insurances	2,605,780	Expenses of Management	315,950
Interest and Dividends	136,735	Bad Debts	130
		Stamp Duty on Increased Capital	1,275
		Interest on Loans	4,225
		Amount to Profit and Loss	238,435
		Amount of Fire Insurance Fund at the end of the year :—	
		Reserve for unexpired risks, being 40 per cent. of premium income for the year	\$1,042,310
		Additional Reserve	1,644,640
			2,686,950
	<b>\$5,525,545</b>		<b>\$5,525,545</b>

### BALANCE SHEET, 31st DECEMBER, 1914

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
SHAREHOLDERS' CAPITAL—		INVESTMENTS—	
Preference—100 Shares of \$50 each, fully paid	\$ 5,000	British Government Securities	\$ 51,185
Ordinary—9,900 Shares of \$50 each, fully paid	995,000	Colonial Government Securities	85,000
Fire Insurance Fund	2,686,950	Colonial Municipal Securities	61,465
Investment Reserve Fund	250,000	Foreign Government Securities	212,320
Re-insurance and other Funds	66,890	Foreign Municipal Securities	655,565
Claims admitted or intimated but not paid, less amounts recoverable under re-insurances	330,925	Railway and other Debentures and Debenture Stocks—Home and Foreign	1,842,970
Amounts due to Agents and others	\$ 22,360	Railway and other Preference and Guaranteed Stocks	355,860
Amounts due to other Companies for re-insurances	123,070	Ordinary Stocks	1,925
	145,430	Branch and Agency Balances	595,785
Profit and Loss Account	132,280	Bills Receivable	2,085
		Outstanding Interest	2,050
		Amounts due by other Companies for re-insurances and Losses	236,915
	<b>\$4,612,475</b>	Cash in hand and on Current Account	509,350
			<b>\$4,612,475</b>

\$5 taken as equivalent of £1

## Canadian Branch Office : Commercial Union Building, Montreal.

**JAMES MCGREGOR,**  
MANAGER.

**W. S. JOPLING,**  
ASST. MANAGER.

## SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

Cases of spontaneous combustion are of such frequent occurrence that it seems advisable to mention some of the materials that are subject to an action of this kind and to mention various conditions that are likely to cause fires, without the direct application of flame.

It is probable that actual cases of spontaneous combustion are not as common as the press accounts of fires would lead one to believe. For lack of sufficient evidence as to the real cause of a given fire, there is a tendency to attribute it to spontaneous combustion, after all other theories as to its origin have been exhausted. There is no doubt, however, that a large number of fires are caused in this way, and that many of them may be prevented by exercising a reasonable degree of caution.

Heating to the point of spontaneous ignition is known to take place in a great number of substances of various kinds, the most common being :

Coal, and other carboniferous substances such as lignite, coke, lampblack, and peat.

Wood, sawdust, charcoal, cork dust and a number of allied substances.

Oils, varnishes, resins, lacquers and fats.

Oily or greasy rags and clothes.

Polishing rags and other material of a similar nature.

Hay, straw, malt, hops, tobacco and fodder mixtures.

Superphosphates, guano and manures.

Chemical compounds, such as nitro and sulphurous compounds and carbides.

Metallic powders and dust of various kinds.

There are many other substances too numerous to be tabulated in a limited space.

There are three principal conditions that tend to stimulate the combustion reaction at ordinary temperatures. The material concerned must be in an oxidizing medium, as the entire reaction depends on the amount of oxygen present. It is usually necessary that the substance be partly composed of combustible carbonaceous material, or mixed with such material. Moisture aids the combustion in many cases, and there is also a minimum limit of temperature, which may be called the "kindling temperature," below which the action will not occur.

A condition that is favorable to spontaneous ignition is obtained when greasy rags or waste are left lying in a warm, confined place. Boiled linseed oil is the most active of oils in this reaction. A small bundle of cotton waste, moistened with this fluid and confined in an air-tight box at from 70 degrees to 80 degrees Fahrenheit, soon rises to a temperature of about 200 degrees Fahrenheit, and if the box is then opened, so that air can come in contact with the heated mass, the fresh supply of oxygen may cause instant ignition. The same action may also take place at an ordinary room temperature with the material unconfined; but a longer time will be required for the waste to heat to ignition point. The time required under these conditions to raise the temperature to the critical point varies, but will, on the average, be about eighteen hours.

The physical structure of vegetable materials, such as flax, hemp, cotton and other fibres of this class, renders them more susceptible to spontaneous combustion than animal fibres. It may be due to

the fact that the hollow vegetable fibres have more surface exposed to the oxygen. This assumption seems to be confirmed when cotton waste is impregnated with linseed oil. The oil immediately distributes itself over the entire surface, and forms a large oxidizable area. The bundle of waste is bulky enough to afford insulation, so that the temperature rises until it reaches a limit high enough to ignite the substance.

Another possible source of spontaneous combustion deserving mention occurs when a coating of readily-oxidizable oil is sprayed or brushed over a large surface. If the conditions are such that the heat generated is not entirely dissipated, either because the operation is carried on in a closed room, or for some other reason, the oil becomes considerably heated, in some cases to a temperature high enough to ignite the inflammable or volatile gases.

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### FALSE STATEMENT OF HEALTH.

Judgment has been handed down by the British Columbia Court of Appeals, dismissing the appeal in the suit of Crisp vs. the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company.

The plaintiff sued the company in the action heard before Mr. Justice Morrison and a special jury for \$10,000 or the return of \$444, the amount of two years' policy premiums paid for the insurance of the life of the late Walter R. Matthews. Crisp is trustee for the estate. The statements in the policy application made by the deceased were to the effect that he was in good health when insured.

Owing to assured's illness, the second premium was not paid until fourteen days after the lapse of the thirty days' grace allowed by the company for paying premiums. The company issued a receipt for this premium, the policy to be revived on the assured furnishing evidence of health, as provided by the company's rules in such cases. It appeared that in the interim between the payments, the assured had suffered from an attack of pneumonia and also had rheumatism, which necessitated his going to California for the benefit of his health.

On his return from California he signed the company's form certifying that he was in an insurable state of health, and had not been ill since his first examination. The third premium coming due, it was paid by the plaintiff, Crisp (who is an executor of the assured), and to whom the policy had been assigned in trust, after he, Crisp, had received notice from the head office of the premium being due.

The assured died three months after and the company declined to pay the insurance. Action was brought and a jury found that the deceased had made a false statement of his health, knowing it to be false, and that therefore the policy became void. Plaintiffs appealed and the appeal was dismissed.

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Mr. A. MacDermott, Manager of the Accident Department of the London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Limited, Liverpool, England, passed through Montreal on a flying visit to Ottawa and Toronto last week, and has returned to New York from whence he will sail for Liverpool in two weeks. We understand that his visit to this side is in connection with the formation of a new company in the United States.

# THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY

Incorporated 1833.

## FIRE, MARINE and HAIL

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

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

**DIRECTORS**

W. R. BROCK, President	AUGUSTUS MYERS
W. B. MEIKLE, Vice-President	LT. COL. FREDERIC NICHOLLS
ROBT. HICKERDIKE, M.P.	JAMES KERR OSBORNE
JOHN HOBKIN, K.C., LL.D.	COL. SIR HENRY PELLATT
D. B. HANNA	E. R. WOOD.
ALEX. LAIRD	
Z. A. LASH, K.C., LL.D.	
GEO. A. MORROW	

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

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

# NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, Limited

INSURANCE AGAINST

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

Agents wanted for the Accident Branch.

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

JOHN MacEWEN, Superintendent for Quebec.

# L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited

Head Office: PARIS, France.

Established 1828

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

Canadian Branch:

LEWIS BUILDING 17 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL

Manager for Canada:

**MAURICE FERRAND**

First British Insurance Office Established in Canada, 1804

# INTENDING ASSURERS

Should read the "THREE MINUTES" Leaflet of the

**PHOENIX ASSURANCE CO., Limited,**  
 OF LONDON, ENGLAND (Founded 1782)

Copies of this and full information regarding the Company's system, its equitable principles and liberal policies, may be obtained at the Head Office,

**100 ST. FRANCOIS-XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL**  
 The Company offers to the Public every advantage which

## LIFE ASSURANCE

conducted under the most favourable conditions is capable of affording:

At the **BONUS DIVISION** for the five years ending **31st DECEMBER, 1910**

(1) A **UNIFORM ADDITION** of \$85 per \$1,000 was declared on all classes of Full-Bonus Policies.

(2) A **GUARANTEED BONUS** was also declared of \$12.50 per \$1,000 per annum on Full-Bonus Policies becoming claims by death, and \$17 per \$1,000 per annum on Endowment Assurances maturing before 31st December, 1915. These bonuses apply to new as well as existing policies.

H. B. F. Bingham, R. MacD. Paterson, } Joint  
 Life Superintendent. J. B. Paterson, } Managers

**Agents Wanted**

Established 1864.

# New York Underwriters Agency.

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

## PROVINCIAL AGENTS.

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

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

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

ESTABLISHED 1824

Capital, . . . . .	\$30,000,000
Total Assets, . . . . .	72,238,564
Deposited with Dominion Gov't.	391,883
Invested Assets in Canada, . . . . .	7,166,267

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

JAMES H. BREWSTER, Manager

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

### INSURANCE CHAIRMAN ON CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR.

Mr. Marlborough R. Pryor, the chairman of the Sun Insurance office, at the recent annual meeting held in London, made some pointed observations on the consequences of the war, which deserve a wide publicity by reason of their apposite character. Mr. Pryor said in part:—

"It is certain with the unprecedented destruction of wealth which is taking place—and bearing in mind that the actual direct cost of the war is, perhaps, well under half the loss of wealth which is occasioned to the world by the destruction of property and by diverting men's energies from production to destruction—that after the war money for permanent investment will command very high rates of interest for a long time to come. The careful investor who in the past looked for a safe 4 per cent. will want at least 5 per cent.—probably more—and prices must fall correspondingly. Then high taxation leads investors to seek high-paying securities. They may not be content with the classes of investment which it is fitting for us to hold, and may, therefore, not help us to keep up their prices by coming in as buyers. But really this is trifling to the loss which the world is suffering by the killing and disabling of men. This is robbing posterity by eliminating the best blood, by checking the birth-rate, and in all manner of ways it is postponing and will postpone social progress in all directions. There may be some humanizing effect—it is difficult to foresee—to counterbalance these losses, but, on the whole, I think we should all bear in mind that the loss of our best men is the greatest loss we are likely to have to bear. Its immediate effect on the value of money is probably small, and certainly operates in both directions. Therefore I do not think I need dwell on it. Where it hits us from a money point of view is that it is lessening the recuperative power of the nations, and this recuperative power is at the base of all our hopes for the future. I sincerely trust that British energy may lead to recovery being more rapid than some of us dare to hope, but I do most deeply feel that, unless we are prepared to learn from our enemies, the thrift, the admirable organisation, and the high scientific attainments of the Germans will enable them under almost any conditions to recover more rapidly than we can hope to do. I cannot, therefore, impress too seriously on every one the immense importance of learning these lessons of frugality, organisation and scientific appliance of knowledge."

### WANTED.

Large British Insurance Company requires a **MANAGER** for its Casualty department having a thorough knowledge of the business. Apply stating age and experience to P.O. Box 1502, Montreal.

## CANADIAN FIRE RECORD

*Specially compiled by The Chronicle.*

**COBOURG, ONT.**—Drake homestead badly damaged, June 22. Origin, unknown, small insurance.

**PALMERSTON, ONT.**—Mansion House opposite G. T. R. station, destroyed June 23. Origin, unknown.

**MONTREAL, QUE.**—Fire in home of Mrs. Atkinson, 132 Colonial Avenue, June 20. Origin, explosion of lamp.

Philippe Giguere's store at 888 St. Catherine street, East, badly damaged, June 26. Origin, unknown.

**PARRY SOUND, ONT.**—Roof of Pentecostal Church badly damaged, June 22. Fire originated in stable at rear of church.

**COOK'S MILLS, ONT.**—House of James Foster, Boardman's Hotel occupied as residence by E. Furry & E. Boardman, together with a drive shed, destroyed June 21. Fire started in Foster's house from wood stove. Total loss \$5,000, with small insurance.

### WHERE FIRE INSURANCE DIVIDENDS COME FROM.

Elaborate statistics are published by the New York Spectator showing that the investment earnings of ninety-two American millionaire fire insurance companies not only paid all the dividends to stockholders in the last decade, but contributed \$52,371,952 towards making up the deficiency in the underwriting account, or the strengthening of surplus funds. The aggregate underwriting earnings, if any, were not drawn upon for the purpose of paying dividends, but were allowed to accumulate for the protection of policyholders. Not only this, but above and beyond the excess of investment earnings over dividends, stockholders have contributed to surplus funds, either by payment of assessments, by premium on new stock issued or by reduction of capital stock, the sum of \$33,424,084, making an aggregate of \$85,796,036 in excess of dividend payments, which has either been earned by investments or contributed by stockholders. In the cases of fifty-four of the ninety-two companies, the sums so added to surplus were larger than the amounts disbursed for dividends.

### WANTED

**INSPECTOR** for Province of Quebec, speaking both languages, with first class ability and through experience. Good salary to the right party. Apply by letter, stating age, past experience and salary expected. All applications will be treated confidentially. Address: "F. S." *clo* The Chronicle, Box 1502, Montreal.

### INSPECTOR WANTED

British Fire Office invites applications for position of **INSPECTOR** for Ontario. One having good insurance training desired, young, energetic and capable of developing the Company's connections. Correspondence will be treated confidentially. Address: "Inspector" *c/o* The Chronicle, Montreal.



# The Employers' Liability

## Assurance Corporation Limited

“ “ “ OF LONDON, ENGLAND “ “ “

TRANSACTS:

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

*Most Liberal Policies Issued*

Offices: **MONTREAL, TORONTO**

Gen. Manager for Canada & Newfoundland, **CHARLES W. I. WOODLAND**  
JOHN JENKINS, Fire Manager.

Canadian  
Government

Deposit over

**\$1,340,000**

**STANDS FIRST**

In the liberality of its Policy Contracts, in financial strength, and in the liberality of its loss settlements

## THE CANADA ACCIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: **Commercial Union Building, MONTREAL**

**CAPITAL \$500,000.00**

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

Board of Directors:

**S. H. EWING, President**      **J. S. N. DOUGALL, Vice-President**  
**HON. N. CURRY,**      **JAMES MCGREGOR,**      **J. K. OSBORNE,**      **T. H. HUDSON**

**T. H. HUDSON, J. WM. MCKENZIE, Joint Managers.**

Branches: **MONTREAL VANCOUVER CALGARY REGINA**

FOUNDED 1871

## The OCEAN ACCIDENT & GUARANTEE CORPORATION, Limited

of LONDON, England

Accident, Health, Employers' Liability, Guarantee and Plate Glass Insurance

UNRIVALLED SECURITY

LIBERAL POLICIES

ASSETS EXCEED - - - \$16,400,000  
CLAIMS PAID, over - - - \$50,000,000

Canadian Head Office - - - - - **TORONTO, Ontario**

**CHARLES H. NEELY, General Manager.**

WHY NOT HAVE THE BEST ?

## The Globe Indemnity Company of Canada

Head Office, MONTREAL.

formerly--The Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Company.

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

**JOHN EMO, General Manager & Secretary.**

**ROBERT WELCH, Assistant Manager.**

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

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

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

**Traffic Returns.**

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.				
Year to date	1913	1914	1915	Decrease
May 31..	\$53,145,000	\$43,346,000	\$34,271,000	\$9,075,000
Week ending	1913	1914	1915	Decrease
June 6..	2,627,000	2,171,000	1,585,000	586,000
" 14..	2,563,000	2,158,000	1,623,000	535,000
" 21..	2,530,000	2,185,000	1,619,000	566,000

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.				
Year to date	1913	1914	1915	Decrease
May 31..	\$22,089,652	\$20,420,397	\$18,771,133	\$1,649,264
Week ending	1913	1914	1915	Decrease
June 7..	1,114,348	996,040	958,977	37,063
" 14..	1,143,971	1,000,639	949,313	51,326
" 21..	1,166,394	1,042,646	989,072	53,574

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.				
Year to date	1913	1914	1915	Decrease
May 31..	\$8,561,700	\$7,680,400	\$6,057,800	\$1,622,600
Week ending	1913	1914	1915	Decrease
June 7..	481,800	383,800	274,500	109,300
" 14..	506,500	353,100	268,600	84,500
" 21..	489,300	406,100	278,900	127,200

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.				
Year to date	1913	1914	1915	Increase
May 31..	\$3,442,269	\$3,687,000	\$3,787,287	\$109,287
Week ending	1913	1914	1915	Decrease
June 7..	\$169,745	181,373	175,653	5,720
" 14..	172,863	182,152	178,381	3,771
" 21..	181,948	185,576	177,046	8,530

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY.			
Week ending	1914	1915	Decrease
June 6.....	57,170	51,600	5,570
" 13.....	55,853	54,402	1,451
20.....	52,512	50,050	2,462

DULUTH SUPERIOR TRACTION Co.				
	1913	1914	1915	Decrease
June 7.....	\$2,493	\$2,050	\$20,133	\$169,146
" 14.....	25,433	26,124	19,962	6,162
21.....	25,684	25,468	20,922	4,546

**MONEY RATES.**

	To-day	Last Week
Call money in Montreal.....	6-6½%	6-6½%
" " Toronto.....	6-6½%	6-6½%
" " New York.....	1¼%	1¼%
" " London.....	1¼%	1¼%
Bank of England rate.....	5%	5%

**CANADIAN BANK CLEARINGS.**

	Week ending July 1, 1915	Week ending June 25, 1915	Week ending July 2, 1914	Week ending July 3, 1913
Montreal.....		\$47,427,927	\$43,824,533	
Toronto.....		34,082,217	37,437,628	
Winnipeg.....		16,006,823		
Ottawa.....		3,680,611	3,025,216	

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

**Lachine :**

From Post Office—  
10 min. service 8.40 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. 10 min. service 4 p.m. to 7.10 p.m.  
20 " " 8.00 " 4 p.m. 20 " " 7.10 p.m. to 12.00 mid

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

**Sault aux Reclotet and St. Vincent de Paul :**

From St. Denis to St. Vincent—  
15 min. service 5.15 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. 30 min. service 8.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.  
20 " " 8.00 " 4.00 p.m. Car to Hendersons only 12.00 mid.  
15 " " 4.00 " 7.00 p.m. Car to St. Vincent 12.40 a.m.  
20 " " 7.00 " 8.00 "

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

**Cartierville :**

From Snowden's Junction— 30 min. service 5.30 a.m. to 8.40 p.m.  
40 " " 8.40 p.m. to 12.00 mid.  
From Cartierville - 20 " " 5.40 a.m. to 9.00 p.m.  
40 " " 9.00 p.m. to 12.30 a.m.

**Mountain :**

From Park Avenue and Mount Royal—  
20 min. service 5.40 a.m. to 12.00 midnight  
From Victoria Avenue—  
20 min. service 5.50 a.m. to 12.30 a.m.  
From Victoria Avenue to Snowden, —  
10 minutes service 5.50 a.m. to 8.50 p.m.

**Bout de l'Île :**

30 min. service 5.00 a.m. to 12.00 midnight.

**Tetraultville :**

15 min. service 5.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. 15 min. service 3.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.  
20 min. service 9.00 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. 30 min. service 7.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

**Pointe aux Trembles :**

15 min. service 5.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. 30 min. service 7.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.  
20 " " 9.00 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. 30 " " 11.00 p.m. to 1.00 a.m.  
15 " " 3.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.

**MINIMUM INSURANCE**

Economists estimate that fifteen dollars per week is the smallest amount upon which a widow, with say two children, can maintain herself and family respectably.

This means that the smallest amount of insurance carried should be such a sum as safely invested would yield \$780 per annum. At 6 per cent. this means \$13,000.

Very few men can afford to carry such a sum. Those who cannot assume such an amount should nevertheless make it their aim and as circumstances improve add to their protection until this point is reached.

**The Mutual Life Assurance Co.**

Of Canada,

WATERLOO - - - ONTARIO

**CABLE ADDRESS "RYKERT"**

**E. G. RYKERT & COMPANY**

**Stocks Bonds and Investments**

22 St. John Street,

MONTREAL.

## WHY NOT PAY IT?

No one knows where the fog-shrouded iceberg is floating till it appears under the vessel's bow. Then, unless there is insurance, the loss is overwhelming.

No one knows when a death will occur in the business world. It may strike your firm next.

Why not pay now the trifle it will cost to make the continuance of your business absolutely sure, no matter what happens.

## THE CANADA LIFE PARTNERSHIP PROTECTION POLICY

is the ideal safeguard.

The booklet, "Safeguarding Your Business," tells interestingly about it. It's free for the asking.

**HERBERT C. COX,**

*President and General Manager*

## The Imperial Guarantee

AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO., OF CANADA

Head Office: 46 King Street W.,

TORONTO, Ont.

**A Strong Canadian Company.**

ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE  
GUARANTEE BONDS

PLATE GLASS AND AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

**E. WILLANS,**

**FRANK W. COX,**

*General Manager.*

*Secretary.*

## The London Mutual Fire

INSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1859

Head Office - - - TORONTO

Assets	- - - -	\$863,554.52
Surplus to Policyholders	- - - -	433,061.40
Losses Paid	- - - over	\$8,000,000.00

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC BRANCH

**W. J. CLEARY,**  
Provincial Manager

**R. de GRANDPRE,**  
Inspector

17 St. John Street, MONTREAL

## The WATERLOO Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863

HEAD OFFICE : WATERLOO, ONT.

TOTAL ASSETS 31st DEC., 1914, \$899,000.00

POLICIES IN FORCE IN WESTERN ONTARIO OVER 20,000

**WM. SNIDER,** President, **GEORGE DIEBEL,** Vice-President

**ARTHUR FOSTER**  
Inspector

## TABLES OF COMPOUND INTEREST

for each rate between  $\frac{3}{4}$  and 10 per cent per annum proceeding by intervals of one-eighth, and from 1 year to 100 years. I. Present value of £1 receivable at the end of each year. II. Present value of £1 per annum receivable at the end of each year. III. Amount of £1 at the end of each year. IV. Amount of £1 per annum at the end of each year.

By the Late Lieut-Col. W. H. OAKES, A.I.A.

PRICE, \$5.00

On Sale by The Chronicle, Montreal.

## THE ONLY COMPANY

Showing in the Dominion Government Blue Book a complete detailed statement of its Invested Funds; our

### SPECIAL POLICIES

make attractive selling propositions. Under our

### LIBERAL AGENCY CONTRACTS

which are "made to fit the man" the Producer reaps the fullest reward of his efforts.

For particulars apply direct to Head Office, TORONTO.

## THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

ELIAS ROGERS, President.

ALBERT J. RALSTON, First Vice-President and Managing Director.

F. SPARLING, Secretary.