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TURCO-ITALIAN WAR. T been at war with Turkey for a whole week, but

to paraphrase Ingoldsby.

"What gives rise to no little surprise

Nobody seems one penny the worse."

True, there are rumours of real fighting, but they are hardly published before they are contradicted and sometimes the contradiction appears simultaneously with the publication. Most astonishing of all, the stock markets of Europe do not seem to know that there is anything the matter. This may be partly due to the strict censorship of the news. Never were such extraordinary pains taken to keep the world in the dark about a war in progress. It is the politest war that ever took place. On Friday last the Italian embassy at Constantinople handed the Sublime Porte the following cordial communication:

"The Italian embassy, carrying out the orders of the King, has the honor to notify you that the delay accorded by the Royal Government to the Porte, with a view to the realization of certain necessary measures, has expired without a satisfactory reply reaching the Italian Government. The lack of this reply only confirms the bad will, or want of power. of which the Turkish Government and authorities have given such frequent proof, especially with regard to the rights and interests of Italians in Tripoli and Cyrenia.

"The Royal Government consequently is obliged itself to safeguard its rights and interests, as well as its honor and dignity, by all means at its disposal. Events which will follow can only be regarded as the necessary consequence of conduct followed so long by the Turkish authorities.

"The relations of peace and friendship being, therefore, interrupted between the two countries, Italy considers herself from this moment in a state of war with Turkey. I have, therefore, the honor to make known to Your Highness that passports will be placed at the disposal of the charge d'affaires at Rome, and I beg Your Highness to hand passports to the representative of the Royal Government.

"Ottoman subjects may continue to reside in Italy without fear of an attack upon their persons, property or affairs."

In reply the Turkish Government expresses the hope that His Italian Majesty's subjects who are in Turkey will continue to make themselves at home; but it objects to any Italians who are not already in Tripoli, going there just now for the purpose of

making themselves at home. The Italian Government may be taking a leaf out of John Bull's book. Rudyard Kipling says:

"Oh, beware my country

When my country grows polite."

The Sultan's government is certainly in an embarrassing position. A much stronger military power than Italy, it is powerless for offensive or defensive operations, simply because its sea-power is a negligible quantity. It is suggested that the Porte is making a show of resistance to satisfy public opinion at home, and knowing full well the utter hopelessness of resistance unless aided by foreign intervention. Its position is something like that of the Spanish government in the war with the United States over Cuba. A weak navy operating against a strong one is worse than useless, it is a hostage in the hands of the enemy. The Spanish navy was deliberately sacrificed to save Spanish amour propre. The Turkish navy, Tripoli and Crete are the three vulnerable spots in the Ottoman Empire. All three are at the mercy of a fifth rate naval power, unless protected by foreign intervention. The chief anxiety of the European powers seems to be to prevent the trouble from spreading into Europe. It is impossible to altogether withhold sympathy from the Turk. He is the victim of a high-handed robbery. Whatever else he is, he is no coward; he would rather fight than eat; but he cannot fight against geography. None of the powers can interfere effectually, without danger of a European conflagration, and the ownership of Tripoli, to use an historic expression, "is not worth the life of one Prussian grenadier."

WHAT IS PEPPER? A CCORDING to the story would say, it is the dried

fruit of piper nigrum. According to Mr. McGill. Chief Analyst of the Inland Revenue Department at Ottawa, it is and has been for the last thirty years composed of wheat husks, ground cocoanut shells, maize, foreign starches and ground olive stones, with the addition of sixty per cent. of the aforesaid dried fruit of the piper nigrum. The explanation is very interesting, but if pepper can be made this way in Canada for thirty years, what does the Inland Revenue Department analyse it for? Just for fun? Our whole system of food analysis does not seem to have any particular purpose except to gratify a natural and intelligent curiosity.

THE CHRONICLE



Prominent Topics.

H. M. C. S. Niobe.

The repairs to the Niobe will, it is said, cost \$600,000, or 40 per cent. of her cost to Canada. Before the repairs are undertaken the whole question

of Canada's naval policy should be settled.

Railway Strikes.

The railway strikes in Illinois, Missouri, Texas and Louisiana have commenced and the shooting

began at a very early stage. As THE CHRONICLE pointed out when the strikes were first suggested, the time is badly chosen. There were thousands of railway men out of work before the strikes commenced. The transportation business in the United States is not flourishing, and the winter threatens to be a hard one for the working men generally; with wages low or non-existent and cost of living high. If it comes to an endurance contest, the advantages are on the side of the railway companies. Any attempt to win the fight for the closed shop by bloodshed will speedily alienate public sympathy.

Automobile Accidents.

One woman killed, two seriously injured and three men badly hurt by an automobile running into a fence at St. Anne de Beaupre. Had the trouble

been caused by an aeroplane, it would have made something of a sensation; because, having had only eighty-seven fatalities from aeroplane accidents, we are not yet accustomed to the idea. Automobile fatalities are now an old story; their victims are in the thousands; they kill more than the American railways; we have ceased to keep count. The explanation in this case is that the steering gear went wrong in rounding a sharp curve. This is just a little better than blaming the fence, but why should a defect in the steering gear cause so many injuries unless the car was going much faster than it should have gone round a sharp curve?

Eighty-Seventh Victim of Aviation.

Cromwell Dixon, who was killed by an aeroplane accident at Spokane on Monday, was the eighty-seventh aviator to

lose his life in a heavier-than-air flying machine, and the fifty-fourth this year. As there were no less than fifteen fatal accidents of this class last month, it will be seen that they are rapidly increasing in number. Most of the lives have been lost, not in useful aviation experiments but for the amusement of spectators at aviation meets. While it is highly probable that there is not enough known about aviation to prevent accidents altogether, the aviators have not learn much about their science if they cannot devise a code of regulations and restrictions which will greatly lessen this awful butchery for sensational amusement purposes. Unfortunately they seem willing to take gamblers' risks for the lot of money there is in the business. That aviation has advanced too far to be aban-

doned there can be little doubt; but if risky flights are to be encouraged by gate-money, it may become necessary for legislators who know nothing about aviation to legislate about gate-money. Dixon was seen by many Montrealers at the Lakeside meeting.

Excessive Drainage of the Soil.

Some of the houses between St. Catherine and Sherbrooke Streets, west of University

Street, are said to be in danger of collapsing through the subsidence of the soil. This in turn is attributed to the drainage and consequently the shrinkage of the clay with which the neighbourhood abounds, through the great excavations going on for sewers and basements of big buildings. This is probably the correct theory. St. Paul's Cathedral has been in danger from similar causes for a long time, and a commission has been appointed to endeavor to save the building from destruction. It would seem as though somebody ought to be held legally responsible for the damage. The man who buys real estate buys the surface and everything below it, including the clay and the water appertaining thereto.

The Metropolitan Convention.

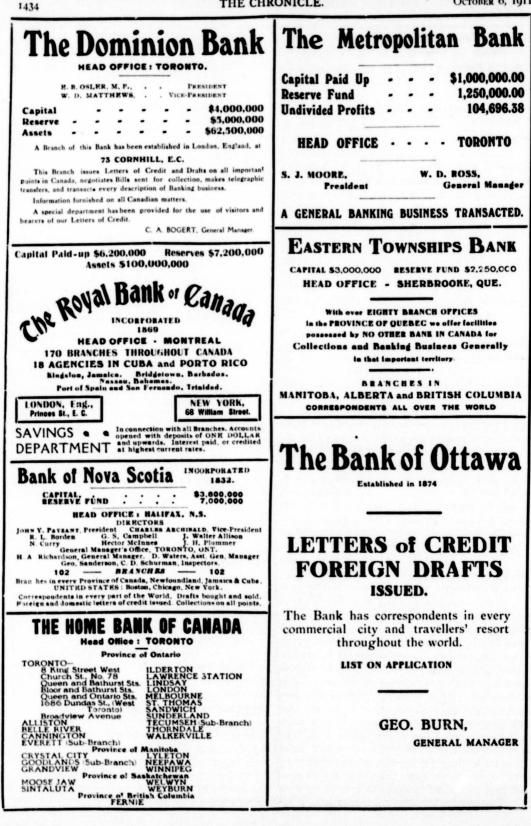
The Dominion convention of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York was successfully inaugurated last evening

by a banquet at the Place Viger hotel, Montreal, at which upwards of 200 officers and agents of the company were present. The principal speaker, Mr. Haley Fiske, vice-president of the company, mentioned some interesting facts in regard to the Metropolitan's activities in Canada. There were, he said, 413,000 persons in Canada insured in the Metropolitan, whilst in the city and district of Montreal alone there were 148,000 -or 20 per cent. of the total population. Last year the company had paid 4,700 death claims in Canada. The company had recently made additional deposits with the Dominion Treasury. Mr. Fiske also referred to the great work which the Metropolitan has begun in combatting tuberculosis-a work which was subsequently heartily praised by Mayor Guerin, as essentially humanitarian. The enthusiastic tone of last night's gathering augurs well both for the success of the convention as a whole and for the forward movement of the Metropolitan in Canada.

During August Canada's trade increased by no less than \$18,303,133, or nearly thirty per cent., as compared with August of last year. The total trade for the month was \$81,490,654, of which \$47,405,591 was in imports, a gain of nine millions. In exports the principal gain was in agricultural products, which totalled \$7,238,394, an increase of nearly five millions over the preceding August. For the first five months of the fiscal year trade has totalled \$330,522,426, an increase of \$34.705,645, of which \$22,629.971 was in imports entered for consumption.

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OCTOBER 6, 1911



THE CHRONICLE.

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The Chronicle

Banking, Insurance and Finance

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THE GENERAL FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Keen competition developed in the gold market in London when the weekly consignments from the African mines were offered for sale. The amount was somewhat larger than usual-\$5,000,000. India took \$500,000, France \$1,000,000, and the balance-\$3.500,000-passed into the possession of the Bank of England. The financial and political disturbances in Europe are responsible for some excited fluctuations in foreign exchange, accompanied by extensive movements of gold from one market to another. Paris and Berlin are the two markets most affected, and London and New York have extended assistance to them. The gold export movement from New York to Paris has already assumed important dimensions and it may ultimately cause interest rates on this side the Atlantic to rise. The assistance rendered by New York to Berlin was mainly in the form of loans or advances to the Berlin bankers; and it appears that the transfers to Paris are of the same nature.

But it is to be remembered that Paris has large

amounts of funds in outside markets; and in some measure the movement of gold to France represents recall of their own funds by French bankers. This is particularly the case in regard to French monies in Berlin. One feature of the trouble in France has been the disposition manifested by small investors to hoard gold. Fear of war was responsible for this. In Berlin the trouble was aggravated by the quarterly settlements. The combination of circumstances had a prodigious effect upon the balance sheet of the Imperial Bank of Germany published at the beginning of the week. The changes shown were record-breaking in amount. Loans and discounts increased \$144,000,000; note circulation expanded \$154,000,000; and cash decreased \$39,000,000. And the expansion of loans and discounts follows an expansion of \$61,000,000 in the preceding week. These figures far exceed any changes hitherto shown by the Reichsbank in a single week. They represent the financing of the quarterly pay-

They represent the financing of the quarterly payments and also they represent the measure of assistance given by the central institution to banks and other institutions during the crisis. Under the German system the other banks all lean on the Bank of Germany for support in a crisis.

It is the general opinion that these tremendous efforts by the German bank have served to provide sufficiently for Berlin's troubles; and it is expected that when the Bank of France gets through with the bourse settlements this week European money rates will find a lower level. As a matter of fact they have already begun to recede. Call money in London is 2 to 21/4; short bills 378; and three months' bills 378 to 4 per cent. Bank rate is unchanged at 4 per cent. At Paris bank rate is 31/2 per cent., and market rate the same; at Berlin the market rate for discounts is 4, and the rate at the Bank of Germany is 5 per cent. Interest rates in New York are not much changed. Call loans 2 per cent.; sixty day loans, 31/4 to 31/2; ninety days, 334 to 4 per cent.; and six months, 334 to 4 per cent. The statement on Saturday of all clearing banks in New York showed loan contraction of \$5,400,000, cash loss of \$4,500,000. The excess cash reserve stands at \$21,624,000, a decrease of \$2,670,000 from last week's figure. In the case of the banks alone the loan contraction was but \$139,000, while the loss of cash was \$5,860,000, and the decrease of surplus, \$3,935,000. Their surplus stands at \$19.-118,000. Movement of funds from New York to the interior has proceeded actively during the week. This, taken with the export of gold to Paris, is expected to reduce the bank surplus in New York. However, the liquidation in Wall Street has been very heavy and the speculative demand for funds is at present very light. So there is considerable doubt as to whether interest rates will rise further. The market received with indifference the inauguration of the much talked of strike of the shopmen on the Harriman railways. That strike, according to the best opinion, was a senseless proceeding and is doomed to certain defeat. The

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Washington Government's report on the 1911 cotton crop was an encouraging document, indicating a yield of about 14,000,000 bales.

In Canada the monetary situation has eased sensibly in several respects since the advent of October. Discount rates, however, are as yet maintained at the levels heretofore prevailing. Call loans also are still quoted at 5½ to 6 per cent. Unseasonable weather has been experienced in Western Canada in several sections. Threshing has been delayed in consequence. Deliveries of new wheat are coming forward satisfactorily; and the whole country has apparently settled down to business again.

Although it is to be remembered that Montreal and Toronto are not in the direct course of the great movements affecting the big international markets, there is satisfaction for Canadians in the contemplation of the fact that no disturbance or abnormal liquidation appeared in our home markets. For this we should perhaps thank our system of banking. In the banking systems of nearly every other country there are elements which are apt to give trouble when the skies become overcast. Fundamental weaknesses of system have not, however, appeared in Canada recently.

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A RESUMPTION OF INDUSTRIAL MERGERS NOT ADVISABLE.

Some parties have hinted that, as one result of the recent political turnover in the Dominion, there may be seen a revival of activity on the part of the merger promoter. The CHRONICLE has consistently opposed an extensive continuation of the merger movement and it does not believe that conditions in Canada or elsewhere are suitable for a resumption of the business of consolidating industrial and other concerns. The objections to such mergers as have been carried through have been stated on several occasions and there is no need to discuss them at length in this issue. Almost invariably these combinations are burdened with a considerable amount of watered stock. Newspapers in various parts of the country have referred with approbation to the remarks on watered stock made by Mr. J. W. Johnston at the annual convention of chartered accountants in Montreal last month. Mr. Johnston said watered stock should be designated wind stock, as it has neither body nor soul. He pointed out that when Mr. R. L. Borden, the premier-elect, was asked at a public meeting in Western Canada for his opinion of watered stock he replied that he would favor a bill to prohibit it. However, it appears that the general monetary stringency is likely to be the most potent factor in preventing an active resumption of merger promotion and the creation of watered stock. No new mergers can be put through without the assistance of large loans from the banks, and a promoter suggesting that such loans were desirable would get but scant encouragement in the banking parlors at the

present time. The fact of the matter is that the banks have their hands full with the financing of the Western wheat crop. That operation is absorbing more funds than ever before, and the shortage of bank note currency has necessitated the employment of a larger proportion of actual cash. When a bank pays Dominion 'twos' or 'fours' or gold or United States currency over its counter, the operation lessens its power to discount and aggravates any monetary stringency that may be in evidence. On the other hand when it can meet demands for currency by paying out its own notes its discounting powers are not thereby curtailed to any appreciable extent.

The international situation is another thing which is now tending to make the Montreal and Toronto bankers averse to financing merger promotions. If a promoter were to lay the most carefully prepared plans before his banker the latter would be compelled to take into consideration the situation of the New York, London, Paris and Berlin markets. And the situation in these great centres is not such as to encourage him to put his funds into unmarketable merger securities. It is quite possible that some of the banks have yet in their books a large amount of promotion loans which they would be glad to be rid of. These loans are apt to be dead or immovable in periods like the present. The banker carrying them is perhaps prevented from engaging in the numerous profitable opportunities presented by the foreign and home markets. The borrower who has pledged this collateral, if forced to pay his loans, can do so only through selling other securities. It would seem that before a new era of merger promotions can safely be entered upon a clearing up or liquidation of these old loans pertaining to past mergers will be necessary. In London, Paris, Berlin and New York the work of liquidation and readjustment has been actively in process and Canada cannot hope to escape the effects of a worldwide movement of this kind.

So far as the recent elections are concerned, many and varied interpretations have been placed upon the result. The one point on which all parties can agree is that Canada does not at present approve of reciprocity with the United States. Those who would read the election results as conferring license upon the merger promoter to proceed vigorously with the work of industrial combination are likely to meet with sharp contradiction. If he chooses to do so, Mr. Borden may properly consider his election as an authorization to raise the general level of the tariff. But it is open to question whether he would serve the best interests of his party by taking that course. In the mind of the public the merger question is closely associated with the tariff question. If in the next few years a number of overcapitalized consolidations endeavor to justify their capitalization by charging excessive prices, or if other over-capitalized combinations are brought into existence, the one sure result will be

1438 THE CHRONICLE OCTOBER 6, 1911 LONDON & LONDON& LANCASHIRE LANCASHIRE FIRE GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY C° ONTARIO AND NORTH WEST BRANCK HEAD OFFICE TORONTO MONTREAL BRANCH: Thomas F. Dobbin, Resident Secretary, 164 St. James St. OUEBEC BRANCH: C. E. Sword, Resident Secretary, 81 St. Peter St. WINNIPEG BRANCH: A. W. Blake, District Secretary, Canada Building, Donald Street. 8 Richmond Street, East. TORONTO PROVINCE OF QUEBEC BRANCH 164 St. James St., Cor. St. John St., MONTREAL. The Yorkshire Insurance Co., Limited of YORK ENGLAND. Established 1824. ASSETS, \$13,000,000 FIRE INSURANCE granted on every description of property at Tariff rates. LIVE STOCK INSURANCE. This Company has a large Live Stock business in England and elsewhere, and is the FIRST COMPANY, licensed by the FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, to transact Live Stock Insurance in the Dominion. APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES are invited from responsible persons. ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT. - Personal Accident, Sickness, Employers' Liability, Elevator Liability, Teams Liability, Public Liability, Plate Glass CANADIAN DIRECTORS .- Hon. C. J. Doherty Alphonse Bacine, Esq. G. M. Bosworth, Esq. Alex. L. MacLaurin, Esg. Canadian Manager, P. M. WICKHAM, Montreal. FOUNDED 1792. 650 INSURANCE COMPANY OF WESTERN NORTH AMERICA PHILADELPHIA, PA. CAPITAL, \$4,000,000.00 SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS . 7,743,980.17 Assurance Company ASSETS 16,001,411.66 Incorporated in 1851. LOSSES PAID EXCEED . 149,374,312.55 ROBERT HAMPSON & SON, LIMITED ASSETS. \$3,213,438.28 GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA. MONTREAL LIABILITIES. : : : 469.254.36 Union Assurance Society SECURITY to POLICY-HOLDERS, 2,744,183.92 LOSSES paid since organization of Com-Commercial Union Assurance Co. Limited of London, Eng pany Total Assets Exceed - \$111,000,000. Security Unexcelled \$54,069,727.16 . . **CANADIAN BRANCH:** Corner St. James and McGill Streets, Montreal DIRECTORS T. L. MORRISEY, Manager Hon. GEO. A. COX. President. W. R. BROCK, Vice-President, W. B. MEIKLE, Managing Director. ROBT. BICKERDIKE, M.P. Z. A. LASH, K.C., LL.D. The LIFE AGENTS' MANUAL D. B. HANNA E. W. COX JOHN HOSKIN, K.C., LL.D. GEO. A. MORROW INVALUABLE INDISPENSIBLE ALEX. LAIRD FREDERIC NICHOLLS AUGUSTUS MYERS SIR HENRY M. PELLATT, C.V.O. in the Office in the Field JAMES KERR OSBORNE E. R. WOOD FOURTEENTH EDITION in preparation. HEAD OFFICE. TORONTO THE CHRONIGLE MONTREAL

the strengthening of the general opposition to the tariff as now existing. The late Robert Meighen contended that the merger promotions of the past three years, with their huge amounts of watered stock, promised to make it very difficult for the manufacturing interests to retain their protection. These considerations, political and financial, seem to indicate that there is not much prospect, for the present at any rate, of an active resumption of merger promoting. The banks are not in position to make the advances necessary for the purpose; the bankers should also be permitted to clear their books of old merger loans before undertaking new ones. The international financial situation does not warrant Canada's embarking afresh in this business; and, lastly, the stability of the new Borden administration would probably be endangered if the industrial interests made themselves too conspicuous by means of new combinations.

CITY OF MONTREAL STATISTICS.

The issue of his annual report by Mr. Robb, the city treasurer of Montreal, calls attention again to the very extraordinary progress, as shown by the municipal revenue, valuation and other statistics, that has been made by the city during recent years and continues to be made. As the most complete figures of their kind, we publish this week a table showing the advance during the last ten years in every department of the city's finance. A larger table, from which this is extracted, and showing the figures under the respective headings from Confederation onwards, was published in our issue of May 10th last, together with a paper by Mr. R. Wilson-Smith in which the municipal and other progress of the city was referred to in detail.

The figures for last year, given in the treasurer's newly issued report, are impressive, but it may be sug-

gested that their real significance is only seen when regard is had to the corresponding figures of recent years. Thus, in the ten years, 1901-1910, the value of taxable property in the city, not including non-taxable or exempted property, has increased by upwards of 112 per cent., and the net annual revenue of the city by upwards of 92 per cent. And the same story of large expansion is told by the other items.

There is every indication, also, in the prevalent activity, that the next few years will see a further expansion in these municipal figures equal to, and perhaps exceeding, that of the last decade. The position of Montreal as the Atlantic main gateway of the Dominion ensures its place among the great cities of the world.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC'S MEETING.

The Canadian Pacific's annual meeting on Wednesday was marked by an absence of the sensations which had been promised in some quarters. Calgary is to get the new western shops and the wrecked "Empress of China" will be succeeded by a larger and finer vessel, the cost of whose building will be charged to the steamship replacement fund. These were the principal announcments made by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy. Apart from these announcements the main interest of the President's speech lay in its reference to current conditions and the outlook throughout Canada. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy said:—

"Very favorable business conditions exist throughout all the territory served by your lines in Canada, and there would appear to be ample justification for expecting their continuance. West of Lake Superior there is a universal spirit of confidence and buoyancy, and, while there is some apprehension that real estate values are, in certain localities, on rather a speculative basis, there is room for serious error in this regard because of the business strides that are being made by almost every city and town of any importance.

CITY OF MONTREAL STATISTICS.

(Compiled exclusively by The Chronicle).

TABLE SHOWING THE ASSESSED VALUE OF CITY PROPERTY, EXEMPTIONS, THE NET DEBT, REVENUE, POPULATION, AND ASSETS FOR THE TEX YEARS, 1901 TO 1910.

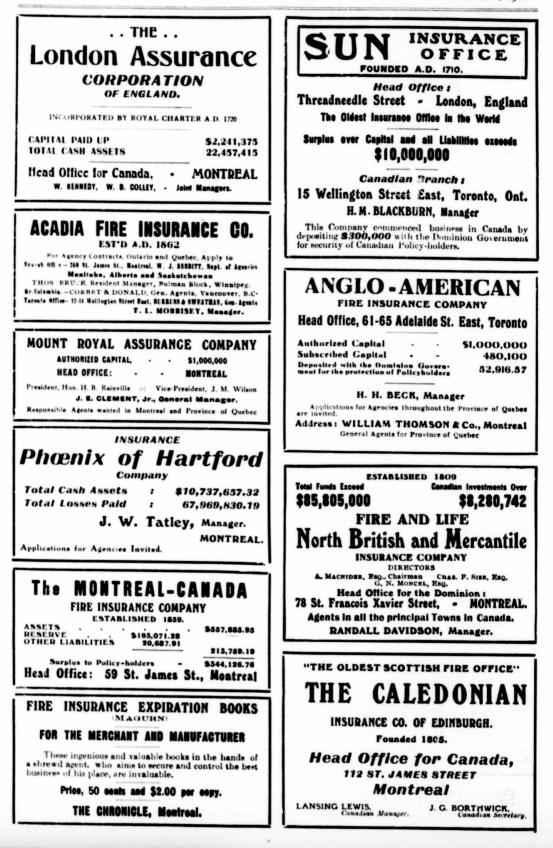
Year.	Value of tax- able property (not including non-taxable or exempted property.)	Total Indebtedness.	Cash in Banks and amount due by Proprietors, etc.	Net Debt.	Ratio of Debt to valua- tion of taxable prop ty.	Population.	Value of Property per capita on total Valua- tion.	Net Debt per Capita.	Net Annual Revenue.	Exempted Property.	Asset
			\$	\$			8	\$	\$	\$ 38,254 130	
1901.	150,479,863	28.047,346	1,193,209	26,854,137	17.8	266,826	707	100 64	3,433,235	39,398,535	12
902.		28,865,649	1,592,445	27,293,204	17.6	272,696	711	100.01	3,379,219	35,350,500	556,385
1903 1904 1905	158,616,090 163,268,685 172,630,245	28,624,795 29,547,943 29,640,415	1.320,763	27,602,334 27,720,134 28,319,651 31,200,437	17.4 17.0 16.4 15.5	278,695 284,826 291,092 337,496	715 723 752 754	$99.27 \\97.32 \\97.28 \\92.41$	3,554,429 3,695,256 4,149,562 4,541,056	$\begin{array}{r} 40,767,105\\ 42,911,815\\ 46,443,155\\ 53,704,795\end{array}$	178
1906		32,454,620 33 502,834		31,696,091	14.6	344,921	791	91.89	4,898,276	55,914,313	1910,
1908.	234,822.751	36,537,749	2,125,522 2,894,088	34,412,227 37,626,189 45,810,000	14.5	$352,500 \\ 375,000 \\ 500,000$	849 875 857	97.62 100.34 91.60	$5,25^{\circ},244$ 5,897,994 $6,61^{\circ},701$	64,387,513 63,445,183 109,192,499	

Norg:-St. Henri, Ste. Cunegonde, Villeray were annexed in 1906. In 1909 DeLorimier was annexed. In 1910 the following Municipalites were annexed : St. Lenis, Notre Dame de Grace, St. Paul, Ahuntsie, Town of Emard, Longue Pointe, Beaurivage, Tetraultville, Bordeaux, Part of St. Laurent Parish, Cote des Neiges and Rosemount.

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It will be disappointing if the immigration next year is not larger than ever before, and with our country's advantages so well known and recognized all over the world, there would appear to be no good reason why we should not have an increasing number of newcomers year by year for a long time to come. If this be the case, there will be no halt in the activity and progress of the West.

The commerce and manufactures of Eastern Canada are in a thriving state, as indicated by the quantity of goods that is being shipped. The increase in the demand for a great many articles previously manufactured abroad, or that had only been made in Canada in a small way, encouraged the establishment of new industrial works, as well as the enlargement of existing ones, thus furnishing employment for thousands of additional workmen, so that in point of increased population Eastern Canada has With the continuance of quite kept pace with the West. good times in the agricultural districts the commercial interests of the country will be proportionately benefitted, and those who are engaged in manufacturing enterprises should feel warranted in making such additions to their works and employing such additional workmen that large consumers of material in Canada will no longer be compelled to go abroad to meet any portion of their requirements.

This is distinctly gratifying, coming as it does from one who has the best of facilities for being thoroughly informed on the commercial situation.

The extent of the increase and expected further increase in Western traffics is to be seen from the announcement that additional double tracking is to be undertaken in the West for a distance of 524 miles westward from Brandon to Medicine Hat. At points like Montreal, Ottawa, Fort William, Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver, also, further accommodation has to be provided immediately for both passengers and freight. Within the next couple of months, 374 miles of western branch lines will be finished, and 75 miles of the new short line between Georgian Bay and the head of navigation will be completed this autumn. While bad harvest weather has in some parts of the west injuriously affected the quality of the wheat, the additional acreage under crop will furnish largely increased tonnage for the transportation companies, and while the financial return to the producers will be very large indeed, the signs in this direction and elsewhere are that the C. P. R's, operating revenue will this year make a new record beyond the handsome figures presented at Wednesday's meeting.

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LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY.

The unfavorable conditions which have existed in the milling industry during the past year have prepared onlookers for relatively poor reports by the leading Canadian milling companies. The Lake of the Woods report, published on Wednesday, at the conclusion of the annual meeting, shows a further falling off in profits, following last year, and the percentage of profits earned on common stock is reduced to 9.63. following 12.63 per cent. in 1910 and 24.44 per cent. in 1909. In view of general conditions in the trade, the statement may, on the whole, be considered a satisfactory one. Profits amounted to \$412,153 as against \$475,226 in the previous year. Bond interest and the preferred dividend are as usual, leaving available for common stock \$202,153. The 8 per cent. dividend absorbs \$168,000 and \$34,153 is added to surplus. From the surplus is deducted \$236,504 for depreciation, leaving the surplus account at August 31, 1910, at \$857,457 against \$1,074.357 at August 31, 1910.

Comparative details of the profit and loss account are as follows :---

Profits		1910. \$475,226 *105,000	1909. \$723,380 *105,000
-	307,153	370,226	618,380
Preferred dividend	105,000	105,000	105,000
Percentage	202,153	$265,226 \\ 12.63$	513,380
Available for Common	9.63		24.44

stock dividend.... 168,000 ±136,500 ±121500 *The Company guarantees \$750,000 6 p.c. Keewatin Flour Mills Coy's bonds.

Bonus of \$10 p.c. also paid out of surplus profits.

‡And bonus on common stock at 5 p.c. absorbing \$105,-000. Dividend advanced from 6 p.c. to 8 p.c. per last quarter of fiscal year.

Assets of the company total \$5,615,107 against \$5,914,094 in 1910. The comparative statement of liquid assets is as follows :---

Cash\$ Bills and accounts	$1911. \\ 30,789$	\$	$1910. \\ 82,199$	\$	$1909. \\ 214,023$
receivable	$433,914\\699,133$		$\begin{array}{r} 404,444\\780,527 \end{array}$		$389,848 \\914,549$
\$1	,163,836	\$1	,267,170	\$1	,518,420

The uncertainty regarding the tariff, which has weighed upon Lake of the Woods and similar undertakings for the greater part of this year, is now out of the way, and it would appear that this company is in a favourable position to take advantage of any upward move in the industry.

BEWARE OF CHEAP INSURANCE.

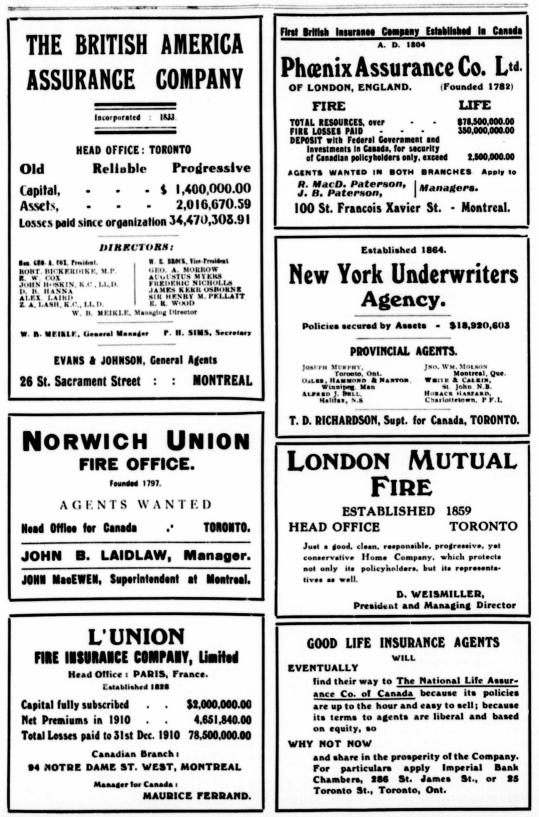
"Pirates may make cheap pennyworth of their pillage," but things honestly bought must be sold at their worth. Because an article is offered cheap it is not on that account worth the price. When a man wishes to buy a piece of fine cloth he does not go to a "Cheap John" store, but to one which has the reputation of dealing only in straight and honest goods. When he goes there he expects to pay what it cost to produce that which he wants to buy plus a living profit. Having bought it under such circumstances he knows it is all right, and feels certain his purchase is all wool and a yard wide. What is true in this regard in buying merchandise applies with equal force to insurance, whether life, fire, accident or any other branch of the great business. It is a fact, however, that buyers of insurance do not always use the grade of common sense which they do in buying the most trivial article of merchandise.

An insurance contract ought to be made with the same degree of care that is exercised in buying a farm or a house and lot, or in giving large credit to a merchant. The financial standing of the company should be closely scrutinized, the character and ability of the men conducting it thoroughly investigated, and the wording of the policy fully understood. But that is seldom or never done. The applicant relies upon the agent for all, and his word is accepted as gospel truth. This explains why so many fake insurance schemes thrive, for a time, and why so many bogus insurance concerns are organized and as many fail. It will never be different until the public is educated up to the necessity of examining the standing and character of the organizations in which they insute .- The Argus, Chicago.

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THE CHRONICLE

OCTOBER 6, 1911



THE YORKSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Its Career Reviewed by "Insurance Observer" of London.

The Yorkshire Insurance Company, which, as recently announced in THE CHRONICLE, has entered the United States, making its deposit in New York, is made the subject of a well written review by the "Insurance Observer" of London, which says:—

"Just now the affairs of the Yorkshire Insurance Company, Ltd., are attracting considerable attention, owing to the decision of the directors to establish direct business relations with the inhabitants of the United States. Hitherto, this fine old company, which was founded in the year 1824, and is therefore very nearly a nonogenarian, has merely accepted American surplus lines of the very soundest description, but it has now been determined to make the necessary deposits in the various States and open a United States branch office. The step is a bold one, but it is justified by the position which has been won by hard and conscientious work during the last few years. The 'Yorkshire' is no longer a small office. Its latest accounts, made up as at December 31, 1910, disclosed assets approximating to three million pounds sterling, and conditions of general stability which were simply admirable. An all-round sounder office does not, as a fact, exist, and the management in all departments is excellent. It may, indeed, be questioned whether a flaw of any sort, however small, could be found in the armour of this popular office, which is already renowned and esteemed in a good many countries outside of the United Kingdom. As a fire office it is already widely known, and its reputation is of the highest. For some considerable time past business has been transacted in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, France, Germany and Japan, and quite recently the important Canadian field was invaded, an office being established at Montreal, and a local board, comprised of well known men, formed. Extension to the United States may be regarded, indeed, as the natural sequence to that most important departure. Parts of Canada and the United States are very closely connected so far as business is concerned, and a company which enters either field must find itself irresistibly impelled to extend the sphere of its operations to the other side of the border line.

"How the 'Yorkshire' will fare in the United States remains to be seen, but all the chances are in its favor. It does not go there as a stranger. In many States it has already secured hundreds of staunch friends, and its fame has extended to almost all parts of the country. Fire underwriting is, of course, a business always associated with considerable risk, and in the United States especially, conflagration dangers are constantly present. Apart from great and unexpected disasters, the company ought, however, to be perfectly safe. The ground to be opened is not unknown, and the company will be represented by really experienced underwriters, who may be trusted not to run any unnecessary risks. In a venture of this kind almost everything depends upon representation and reputation. Small companies frequently come to grief because they cannot afford to employ the best representatives, and the consequence is that they are landed with a large number of undesirable risks, meaning heavy losses in the future. There should be no such danger in this case. The Yorkshire's agents will be tried men, working under a capable management, and the company will not have to go cap in hand to brokers asking them for support.

"And it should be so, for its financial stability is indisputable. When the year 1910 came to an end the fire premium income had increased to £289,580, comparing with £276,259 in 1909, and with £263,902 in the preceding year. But the department was in as strong a position as ever before. £115,840, being 40 per cent, of the net premiums, was reserved for unexpired risks; there was a general reserve fund of £327,-667, and £51,499 was at credit of profit and loss account; other funds amounting to £50,000 were also held in reserve for dividend, investment and pension purposes. Policyholders are, therefore, more than amply protected, without taking into account the share capital or the substantial sums which have been accumulated by the various minor departments. The 'Yorkshire,' as a fact, is strong in every department, and it thoroughly deserves the confidence of the insuring classes in whatever country it may do business. Although not by any means a giant in the matter of its premium income, it possesses exceptional strength, and could safely handle a business nearly twice as large as is now possessed."

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Affairs in London

(Exclusive Correspondence of The Chronicle).

The Prospects for Dearer Money — New Court for Labor Disputes — North Atlantic Shipping Rates — Autumn Business Outlook.

The advance in the Bank of England rate to 4 per cent. is semi-officially described as "a precautionary measure." It would be difficult to account for the advance in any other way because the return shows an increase in the reserve for the week of fully a million. Since the meeting of directors on the previous Thursday there have been advances in the bank rates of Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden and Austria, whilst France, which very rarely alters its rate and has not done so since 1908, has increased it from 3 per cent. to 3½ per cent. The following table shows the alterations in the rates at the principal European centres:—

	Previous	Last	Present
	rate p.c.	alteration	rate p.c.
London	3	March 9, 1911	4
France	3	Jan. 23, 1908	31/2
Germany	4	Feb. 18, 1911	5
Belgium	4 1/2	Sep. 15, 1911	51/2 5
Denmark	4	Feb. 22, 1911	5
Austria	4	July 12, 1911	4 1/2
Sweden	4	July 6, 1911	- / -

In discussing the causes which have led to the advance in rates there must not be overlooked the trade conditions which at this time of year (especially in Germany) tend to dearer money. Each autumn, for some years past, the bank rate at Berlin has been raised, and as a matter of fact, it has during the past fifteen years been more often over than under the present rate of 5 per cent. There is every indication that the Berlin rate may go to 6½ per cent. before the year is out, although this may not necessarily affect London to any great extent. The Bank of England has not experienced any great demands for gold at present, although it is probable they may appear shortly as a result of what has been appropriately termed a Continental war of bank rates.

PROPOSED COURT FOR LABOR DISPUTES.

The Board of Trade will officially issue in a few days an important White Paper respecting the pro-

OCTOBER 6, 1911



posal made by Sir Charles Macara, the well-known cotton spinner, for the establishment of an Industrial Court for the prevention of labor disputes. The proposed court will not take the place of any existing bodies, but it will be available whenever local committees, national executive committees, and higher tribunals have arrived at a deadlock. Then matters may be referred to the Industrial Court for arbitration. It will bring into existence a new Department of State, of which it is reported Sir George Askwith (the Board of Trade "strike settler") will be the chief. No actual step can, of course, be taken by the government until Parliament re-assembles, but I have excellent reasons for stating that the formation of an Industrial Court has been practically decided upon unless there is some unexpectedly strong opposition.

ANGLO-FRENCH FINANCIAL COMPANY.

The news of the formation of the Anglo-French Financial Company by the Hirsch and other South African groups has reached the papers on this side from Montreal and Toronto, but there is very little information available here respecting it. One report in a Canadian paper stated that news had been received from London that the company had been successfully floated. It is possible that the capital may have been arranged for privately, for it is certain that no public issue has been made.

NORTH ATLANTIC SHIPPING RATES.

The announcement that the passenger rates of North Atlantic shipping companies are to be raised is not yet confirmed but appears to be correct, following, as it will, the decision to raise freight rates. The attitude of the Canadian Pacific Raitway is regarded as uncertain. The Financial Times, commenting on it, says:— "It now appears from a statement by Mr. Geo. McL.

Brown, the European manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, that the Directors' intention is merely to give the commercial community a little longer notice of the impending changes than has been deemed necessary by the other lines. According to present intentions, the Canadian Pacific Railway will put its rates up as from the commencement of next year, and the higher level of charges is likely to remain in force a long time-in fact, until one or other of the Conference lines reverses the policy now decided upon by the general body of those concerned. Such a course would have to be copied by the other lines, but in view of the possibility of still further increases in working costs before long it is not likely that any of the Companies will be in a hurry to reduce their charges, even though the volume of business might thereby be increased."

AUTUMN PROSPECTS.

There is a general feeling that the coming autumn will witness a brisk business both in the commercial and financial world. Personally, I do not share this view, because the public is not ripe for anything in the nature of an enthusiastic support for speculative securities, and it is upon the latter that the Stock Exchange mainly exists. The Stock Exchange has been so slow to move that a great part of the investment business of the country has passed out of its hands and is now handled direct with the issuing houses and financial firms who import foreign and colonial securities.

LONDONER.

London, E.C., September 23, 1911.

Insurance in the United States.

(Exclusive Correspondence of The Chronicle).

Great Expansion of Casualty Business - Falling-off of Fire Premiums in New York City - Personal and Company Notes.

The casualty insurance business, in its manifold lines, is looming larger and larger in this city and State, and, in fact, throughout the entire country. It can readily be seen that the surface of the large field to be covered has only been barely touched. This accounts for the fact that a number of new companies have been recently organized, and that quite a number of the large foreign corporations have become the backers of annexes or subsidiary companies to do a casualty business. Moreover, nearly all the important casualty companies are at the present time doing a multiple line business-that is, not confining themselves to personal accident, but many of them branching out into several different lines, as surety, burglary, plate-glass, liability, etc. There is a strong tendency on the part of the different commonwealths to take a hand in obnoxious movements toward the regulation or restriction of this class of business, and State insurance is freely talked of. While this may be attempted, however, it is doubtful whether there can be any permanent interference with the operations of the regular companies. The total income of the casualty companies reporting in New York during 1910 was about \$100,000,000, and during the whole period in which casualty insurance has been done in this country, the income has been nearly \$300,000,000. When it is considered that only during the past few years has there been a large reaching out after anything but personal accident insurance, it can readily be seen how large and fertile a field is stretching before the companies. The latest important company which has hitherto done only a health and accident business, but has now taken up multiple lines, is the Preferred Accident Insurance Company, of this city, whose fine standing and character will doubtless give it a large business from the start.

FALLING-OFF IN FIRE PREMIUMS.

Three principal causes are assigned for the falling off of fire insurance premiums in the Metropolitan District during the first six months of this year. The first is lower rates, induced, perhaps, by the so-called "investigation" of fire insurance companies by a legislative committee early this year. The second is the cutting down of lines by a number of the companies in the conflagration districts, where the liability to great loss is large and constantly increasing in spite of the new high pressure system. The third is the general character of business throughout the country and the smaller lines of stocks which have been carried by mercantile and manufacturing concerns. The figures show that the leading companies have lost largely in premiums as compared with a year ago. This, moreover, is not due to excessive outside competition, for such has not existed. After the settlement of certain radical questions and the return of business to its normal condition, fire insurance may be expected to grow, and it is to be hoped, prosper in the future better than it has in the past.

NOTES.

It is now becoming quite the fashion for life insurance companies to have \$100,000 clubs, but the New York Life has so many large producers that it has



organized a \$200,000 club, consisting of members who have written \$200,000 in insurance or more, during a single year. In many cases this amount has been greatly exceeded.

Vice-President Edward Milligan, of the Phoenix of Hartford, has returned from a sojourn in Europe, lasting several weeks.

* * *

Among the features of new building for special insurance purposes, is the large structure now being erected near William Street and to run from Cedar Street to Maiden Lane. This building is virtually being put up by the Continental Fire Insurance Company, which will occupy it when finished, and it will doubtless also be availed of by many other insurance people. The building will be known as 80 Maiden Lane.

* *

The Republic Assurance Company is now forming in this city, and subscriptions of \$500,000 have been pledged to its stock, of which \$300,000 is already paid in. The prime mover in the project is Mr. H. N. Vedder, formerly well known in insurance circles in this city.

United States Manager Samuel Appleton, of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, has sailed for Europe for a two months' rest.

* *

The Great Eastern Casualty Company, of this city, has recently reinsured the entire industrial business of the Home Accident, of Fordyce, Ark.

General Manager Robert Chapman, of the Caledonian Insurance Company, is now in this country, and Manager Charles H. Post recently gave a dinner in his honor at the Lotos Club, which was largely attended by the chief officials of the United States branch, and many of the field men.

New York, October 4, 1911.

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QUERIST.

Advance official statistics for 1910 place the Canadian yield of lumber at 4,000,000,000 board feet, worth over \$77,000,000. Of the twenty-six native species of wood cut the first nine were soft-woods, spruce being the most important, as it furnished onefourth of the total cut. Spruce and white pine together formed barely one-half of the 1910 cut, while in the year previous these two species made up nearly three-fifths of the total. This decrease in proportion is due not to a smaller cut of the two species but to a great increase in the amount of Douglas fir, hemlock, cedar and yellow pine produced in British Columbia. One-fourth of the 1909 cut was formed of these four species, while in 1910 the total cut of the four was increased 70 per cent. Up to three years ago white pine stood at the top of the list, when it was supplanted by spruce, although the actual cut of the former had not decreased. The prediction of last year that white pine had nearly reached its maximum yield has proved true, as the cut shows a falling off of 4 per cent. or 42,000,000 feet, as compared with 1909. In British Columbia the cut of yellow pine has increased nearly 600 per cent. in one year. This increase, amounting to over 150,000,000 feet, was sufficient to raise it in importance from fourteenth place to sixth place among the different species.

With the Life Underwriters.

Doings of the Associations, East and West — Welcome to President Vipond at Halifax — Informing Address at Winnipeg — Notable Visitors Entertained at Vancouver.

Members of the Maritime Life Underwriters' Association held their fourth annual banquet at the Queen's Hotel, Halifax, on September 28, and had the pleasure of entertaining President A. Homer Vipond of the Dominion Association. Captain Beardsley was in the chair and about 50 life underwriters enjoyed an excellent evening.

President Vipond, in his address, pointed out the three-fold object of the Life Underwriters' Association—increased efficiency, the elimination of evils and better service for the public. Life insurance is becoming a profession, said the speaker. An insurance man should sell insurance best suitable for the individual just as a doctor prescribes for his patients. Having referred to the rapid growth of the Association movement in Canada during recent years, President Vipond pointed out the good work which had been accomplished, and, in conclusion, called upon the members to take as their mottoes, duty and loyalty.

The other speakers included Mr. W. J. Marquand, Hon. George E. Faulkner, Hon. E. H. Armstrong, Messrs, J. O. Stradder, R. V. Harris, A. E. Lawson, Lawlor, Dr. E. Blackadder, etc.

LAPSED BUSINESS UNDER CONSIDERATION AT WINNIPEG.

At the last meeting of the Manitoba Association an excellent address was delivered by Mr. F. D. Macorquodale, A.A.S., of the Prudential, on the subject of Lapsed Business from the Standpoint of the Home Mr. Macorquodale stated that he had con-Office." ducted an investigation into ratio of lapses to business issued according to occupation, dividing occupations into twelve to fifteen different classes : Medical men, professional men other than medical men, proprietors, bankers, clerks, farmers (that is, owners), farm laborers, and laborers, tradesmen, agents, storekeepers, females, under age. "This investigation," the speaker said, "was not conducted as long as it might have been as I was leaving for the West, but the ratio of lapses to applications received in the different occupations, for the one year's test, showed that the highest lapse ratio was among laborers, clerks, and those whose employment returned them a comparatively small wage, the percentage varying from 60 to 30 per cent. One point might here be noted, under the heading 'Agents' was included policies issued on insurance agents. These taken individually showed a lapse ratio of about 66 per cent." Mr. Macorquodale suggested that owing to the fact that an agent could receive a commission on a policy on his own life, it was not difficult, when the second full premium had to be paid, for an agent to convince himself that the plan he had taken formerly was not the best one for him and so take out a new policy. To his knowledge this had been done several years in succession.

The speaker recommended that there should be in each head office a well organized re-instatement department. This department should be headed by a thoroughly experienced fieldman, one who has worked for some years with success in the field. This department when they received notice of a past due premium should commence right away to canvass the man by correspondence as if he were an entirely new prospect.

THE CHRONICLE.

The Standard Life Assurance Company. of EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA : MONTREAL.
INVESTED FUNDS
INVESTMENTS UNDER CANADIAN BRANCH 16,000,000
DEPOSITED with CANADIAN GOVERNMENT and GOVERNMENT
TRUSTEES, OVER
ANNUAL REVENUE
BONUS DECLARED
CLAIMS PAID
D. M. McGOUN, Manager for Canada



NOTICE TO AGENTS.

Agents of this Company can refer prospective assurers to our unique record of having paid the same rate of profits to our policyholders for the past 45 years. Insurances in force over \$112,000,000, Assets over \$46,000,000. Most favourable terms to Agents. Address the Secretary, Royal Insurance Company Limited, Life Department, Montreal.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE INSURANCE ONLY-ABSOLUTE SECURITY WM. MACKAY, Manager. J. H. LABELLE, Asst. Manager.

THE FEDERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office, HAMILTON, CANADA.

CAPITAL and ASSETS \$4,866,443.08

INSURANCE IN FORCE \$22,309,929.42

This old established Company has several attractive agency propositions to offer at the present time and to the right men liberal contracts will be given. Two large General Agencies in Ontario are now open. Three General Agencies in Saskatchewan Province.

Manager required for large City branch in Ontario.

Apply: DAVID DEXTER,

President and Managing Director

They should preach the gospel of life insurance, they should show by illustrations the loss that comes to the wives and children by the death of the father. The man should also be informed of the loss he sustains should he endeavor to take out new insurance at an advanced rate owing to his increased age. The letters should be sent to the lapsed policyholder under some follow-up system so that he will receive a letter on the subject about every two weeks. Each should contain some new point of interest, some argument in a few words to catch the attention of the lapsed policyholder. What will interest one man will not interest another, so that it is necessary to cover all the different arguments that are made when canvassing a prospect. When once a reply had been received, the services of the fieldman could then be called into requisition.

A vigorous debate followed Mr. Macorquodale's excellent address, and it was agreed to discuss at a subsequent meeting the same question from the point of view of the field-man.

NOTABLE VISITORS ENTERTAINED AT VANCOUVER.

The Vancouver Association tendered a dinner on September 27 to Messrs. George T. Wilson, second vice-president, and Henry L. Rosenfeld, assistant to the President, of the Equitable Life of New York. Mr. Wilson, addressing his hearers as advance agents for protection in the future, expressed the hope there would always exist a reciprocity between the dollars and cents of the Canadian people, and the life protective policies of the best American companies. Life insurance was one of the most essential needs of human life-there was no substitute--and it was becoming truer every year, to paraphrase a well known Old Country saying, that the sun never sets on the beneficences of life insurance. One American company alone had expended since organization \$760,000,-000 to compensate for suffering and loss in the families of its policy holders. In the United States during the past sixty-five years, \$5,934,732,144 had been paid by the insurance companies in death claims, annuities, endowments and dividends. There was no business in the wide world to-day that contributed more material benefits to mankind than life insurance.

Mr. Rosenfeld, referring to the great growth of Vancouver since 1907, when he was last there, observed that much of the development was made possible by the investment of sums in railroads and municipal bonds on the part of the insurance companies. The insurance companies were becoming important factors in the constructive work of the nation, and all this was made possible by the individual premiumpayer and the local agent, who, working together, were responsible for the greater operations of the head offices and the national industrial leaders.

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Canadian Pacific Railway's August statement of earnings and expenses is as follows:

-		July 1 to
	Aug., 1911	Aug. 31, 1911.
Gross earnings	\$10,421,904.42	\$20,083,722.56
Working expenses	6,346,333.41	12,305,123.22

Net profits. . . . \$ 4,075,571.01 \$ 7,778,599.34

In August, 1910, the net profits were \$3,691,672.33, and from July 1st to August 31, 1910, there was a net profit of \$7,176,291.92. The gain in net profits over the same period last year is, therefore, for August, \$383,898.68; and from July 1st to August 31st, \$002,-307.42.

LIVERPOOL-MANITOBA ASSURANCE DEVELOP-MENTS.

Notice appears in the Canada Gazette that application will be made during next Session at Ottawa for an act to incorporate the Liverpool-Manitoba Assurance Company. The powers to be asked for are as follows:— "To carry on the business of fire insurance, marine insurance, sprinkler leakage insurance, explosion insurance, including boiler insurance, tornado insurance, and all other kinds of insurance torept that of life; to take over the business, assets and liabilities of the Manitoba Assurance Company, a company incorporated under Acts of the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba, and any other insurance company except a life insurance company; to acquire and hold stock in any other insurance company, and to hold real estate."

As is well known, the present Manitoba Assurance Company is owned by the Liverpool & London & Globe. It was incorporated in 1886, commenced business in Manitoba in 1890 and received a Dominion license in January, 1905.

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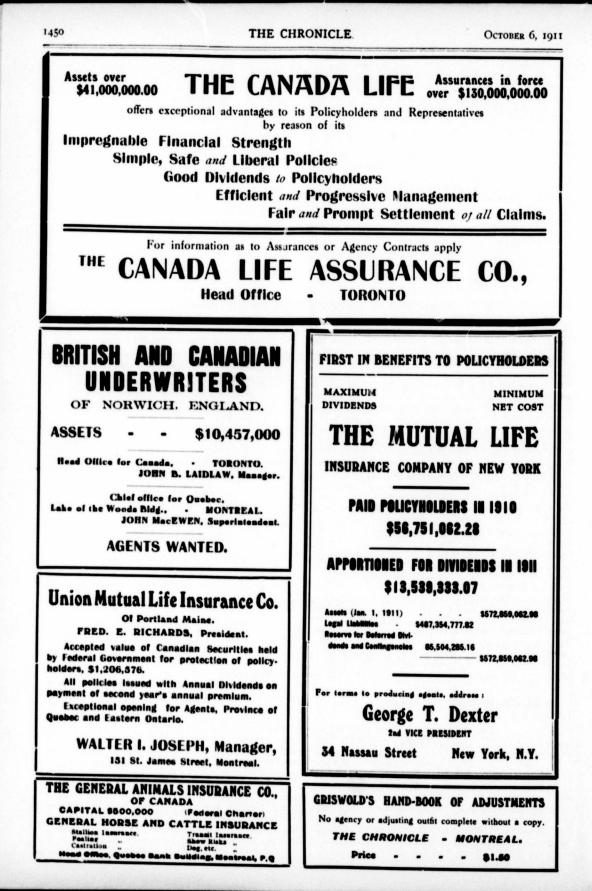
From Western Fields.

The Influx of United States Farmers — Lumber Developments at Vancouver — A Bristol Visitor's Impressions.

The Canadian Northern Railway has issued an interesting statement made by Mr. J. Bruce Walker, chief commissioner of immigration for the Dominion Government at Winnipeg, regarding the influx of United States farmers into the Canadian West. Mr. Bruce Walker states that between April and August of last year, no fewer than 65,269 United States settlers crossed the line. By months they were divided as follows :- April, 20,443; May, 14,194; June, 10,943; July, 9,199; and August, 10,490. During the same months in 1911 the statement shows an even larger total of 66,974, divided as follows:- April, 16,397; May, 15,414; June, 12,035; July, 11,012; August, 12,116. Mr. Walker further points out that "the total estimated wealth brought in, in stock, cash and effects, by American immigrants, April to August, inclusive, 1910, was \$65,500,000. This year the total estimated wealth brought in for the same period was \$66,700,-000. This implies, it will at once be seen, an average wealth of about \$1,000."

LUMBER DEVELOPMENTS AT VANCOUVER.

It is understood that \$2,000,000 of English capital have been secured for the extension of the business of Messrs. E. H. Heaps & Co., Ltd., lumber manufacturers of Vancouver. The company has now in operation a sawmill, planing mill and sash and door factory on its waterfront site on Burrard Inlet in the east end, Vancouver. New mills of the same character, but of much greater capacity, will be crected alongside the existing plants. The sawmill will have a total capacity of 30,000,000 feet per annum. Plans of the proposed additions are now being prepared and construction work will be started very shortly. The plants will represent the latest ideas in sawmill practice. Arrangements have also been completed for the erection on the same site of modern machine shops for the manufacture of internal combustion engines, motor cars, taxicabs, commercial trucks and motor fire apparatus. The machinery for this portion of the enterprise will be imported from England.



The programme of improvements also includes the erection of a sawmill plant at Ruskin at the mouth of Stave River, near the main line of the C. P. R., to replace the company's sawmill partially destroyed by fire last year. There will also be a new sawmill and a new sash and door factory and a planing mill. The plant will have the same capacity as the proposed new plant in Vancouver, giving them a joint annual output of 60,000,000 feet. Construction work will start simultaneously with that in Vancouver and one year hence will see the new enterprise in operation. By the terms of the deal the British investors also acquire an interest in the timber limits of the Messrs. E. H. Heaps & Co., Ltd., situate at various points up the coast as well as within the Dominion railway belt. All holdings are vested in the one corporation.

BRISTOL VISITOR'S IMPRESSION.

Interviewed at Vancouver, Mr. Henry L. Risely, formerly High Sheriff of Bristol and a leading member of the Bristol Chamber of Commerce, who has lately been making a business trip through Canada, said :-"I believe that the defeat of reciprocity in Canada will mean the influx of vast sums of English capital. All the public utilities in the British Isles are subject at any time to legislation, and money formerly invested in British railways, coal mines and docks is being put to use among the unlimited investments of this country, where there is no likelihood of interference through municipal or government control. As to British Columbia as a place for the investment of English capital, I shall have much to say upon my return. I have made arrangements to lay well-devised plans before friends at that time, and I sincerely hope that they will help in the development of Vancouver." Mr. Risely anticipates great results from the opening of the Panama Canal in the development of trade between Bristol and Vancouver.

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NEW INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL AGENCY.

Mr. G. B. Bruce Paton, who for the last six years has been with the Phœnix Assurance Company, Ltd., of London, in charge of the statistical department, is severing his connection with that company as regards the staff, and will continue as a special agent of the fire department. Mr. Paton, who was formerly associated with the Northern Assurance Company, has just completed organization of the British Canadian Venture Syndicate, Ltd., and will conduct business as a financial and insurance broker. His office is at the Trust and Loan Company's building, **30** St. James Street, Montreal.

THE "INSURANCE AGE," NEW YORK.

Interesting changes are on foot with regard to the ownership of our New York monthly contemporary, the Insurance Age. The Hatch Publishing Company is in process of incorporation by George W. Hatch and a strong backing of associates. The company will purchase the Age from the present owners, and will continue it along the same progressive and conservative lines which it has pursued since its establishment forty years ago. The paper will continue to be under the editorial and business management of Mr. George W. Hatch, who has been connected with it in that capacity for the past twenty-four years, or since January 1, 1888. We extend our good wishes to Mr. Hatch in the new developments.

Insurance : Fire, Life and Miscellaneous.

The Northwestern National Insurance Company has joined the Western Canada Fire Underwriters' Association.

A general agency of the British America Assurance Company has been lately established at Copenhagen, Denmark.

The Fire Committee of the London, Ont., council have decided to ask insurance underwriters to make a reduction in the keyrate of the city.

The Calgary Fire Insurance Agents' Association of Calgary, Alberta, has adopted a resolution to "demand of the companies" that they pay the agents a commission of 20 per cent. on every risk in the city of Calgary.

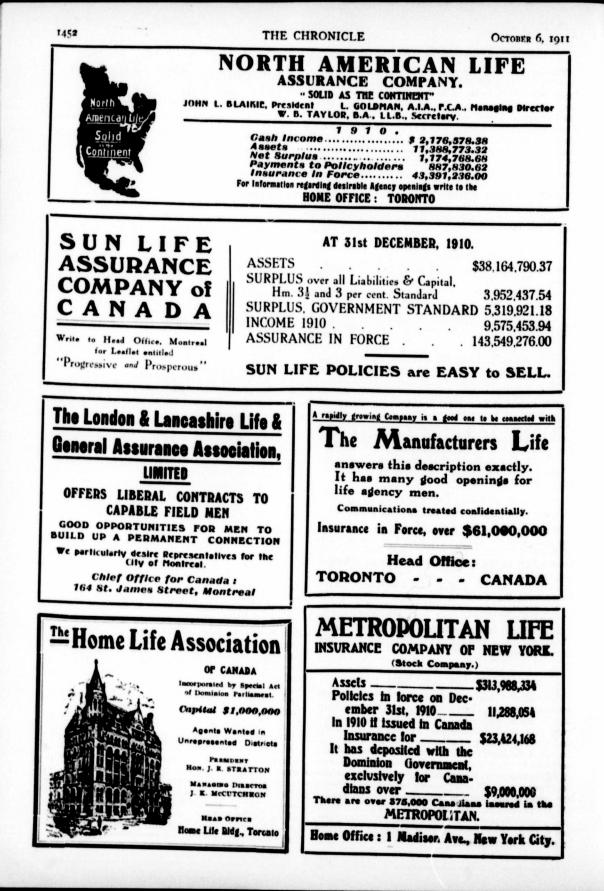
The more or less rough and ready methods of underwriting in vogue forty years ago are no longer possible. The ramifications of the insurance business require trained experts for each branch. A fire insurance man of these days must not only be an underwriter but also an expert builder and mechanical engineer.—Insurance Press.

A suit involving a most peculiar legal question was decided in Springfield, O., when the judge handed down a verdict denying the right of a divorced woman to collect her former husband's life insurance, even though her name as beneficiary had never been erased or changed. The decision was made in the suit of Nettie J. Perry against the Socern Camp, Woodmen of the World, to collect a \$1,000 policy carried by her former husband. The policy was ordered paid to the deceased man's mother, who entered the suit as interpleader.

A joint meeting of the International Association of Accident Underwriters and the Board of Casualty and Surety Underwriters will be held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on Tuesday and Wednesday, October 17 and 18, for the purpose of merging the two organizations into the International Association of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, according to votes already adopted. At this meeting, the new organization will be effected, constitution and by-laws adopted, officers and executive committee elected, appropriate committees appointed, sectional meetings held, and addresses delivered by representatives of the two merged organizations and by others.

* *

The inevitable result of over-expansion is being experienced by the insurance companies in California where, especially in Los Angeles, there has been a eraze recently for promoting insurance companies. A number of the promotions have fallen by the way after the organizers had absorbed a large part of the money paid in, and several of the smaller companies which were actually organized, are finding it hard to get along, and are seeking amalgamation with older and stronger companies.—Insurance Post, Chicago.



A novel fire insurance hazard is reported from Ripley, Ohio, where fire started, apparently from spontaneous combustion, in a sofa pillow stuffed with a substance known as kapok. This is a form of thistle imported from the West Indies, and if the fire was due to the material itself, it must contain enough vegetable oil to generate spontaneous combustion. The circumstances of the fire have been very carefully investigated and it is declared that no fire of any kind was near the pillow and that spontaneous combustion is the only explanation.

Press notices and dispatches, as collated by the bonding department of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, indicate, for the months of July and August, 1911, the following defalcations:

July.		August.
Banks and trust companies \$ 231,898		736,802
Beneficial associations		140,049
Public service		134,914
General business		142,181
Court trusts		$126,396 \\ 28,890$
Transportation companies 16,200		28,890
Miscellaneous		110,212
#1 S06 319	\$1	479.444

Total.....\$1,806,319 \$1,479,444

Recent news by mail from Montevideo indicates that the attempt to establish a State Insurance Monopoly in the Republic of Uruguay is likely to fail; in other words, the Government is credited in some quarters with a desire to climb down—with as much dignity as possible. In Montevideo it was understood that the British Minister had confidentially informed the Uruguayan Foreign Office that the British Government would diplomatically support any pecuniary claims that might be made by British insurance companies, in case the State Insurance Monopoly becomes law. If such was the case, a change in tone was what might have been expected.—Insurance Observer, London.

REQUIRED

By an Accident Insurance Company a CLERK with a knowledge of the business. Applications stating age, experience and salary required should be addressed to

"SECRETARY " c/o Chronicle, P. O. Box 1502,

Montreal

WANTED.

SALESMAN of ability to sell the Stock of a Western Fire Insurance Co. Capital authorised \$1,000,000, of which \$300,000 has been subscribed. The Company is in active operation and has paid dividends for the past three years. Address: P.O. Box 2073,

Calgary, Alta.

The agent who is wide awake for increase will be quick to realize that this is an especially favorable time for him to get earnestly and diligently "on the job" of looking after "summer lapses." This class of lapses are more accidental than intentional, the consequence of changed circumstances, situations and addresses rather than of fixed purpose on the part of the policyholders. When properly looked up and looked after, the latter are invariably quick to respond to the call for revival. Now is the time and here is the opportunity to do splendid work among thousands of good people all over the field in the line of bringing them to the front again as good, live premiumpayers. At present they are simply in a comatose condition, so to speak; their policies are not dead, but only in slumberland. All that is needed to restore them to life and usefulness is for you, Mr. Agent, to follow them up afresh, apply the wire of your galvanic revival battery, and reassign them to places on your debit. Remember, always, that a revived policy is almost certain to be the very best kind of staying and paying business.—The Prudential Bulletin.

Some sensible remarks, which deserve the widest publicity, are made by the Financial Times concerning proposal forms. While many life offices have now adopted a short and sensible proposal form, there are still a number who adhere to the old style. When a man is on the verge of taking out a policy the way should be made easy for him. He should not be worried about dates and ages and diseases of his progenitors. The great point is to get his signature to the proposal, and the shorter it is the more likely is he to make the plunge. Further, the average man has no objection to tell the doctor about himself, but he objects to unbosom himself to the agent. The question put to a man of fifty, "Have you always been of temperate habits?" might be easily answered to the medical man if there had been a period of indiscretion thirty years before, but the sight of the query in a proposal form has cooled the zeal of many a man. People do not wish to let the world know that a brother died of consumption or that his father had "disappeared;" and the companies which are awake to this natural leaning of human nature will profitably transfer all questionings of the kind to the medical referce's schedule.-The Policyholder.

. . .

The customs receipts for the Dominion for the first six months of the fiscal year were \$45,306,326, as compared with \$35,550,541 during the first six months of last year, an increase of \$5,746,784. For the month of September alone the collections amounted to \$7,-710,181, an increase of \$1,242,241 over September, 1010.

DAVID BURKE, GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,-FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT, Etc.

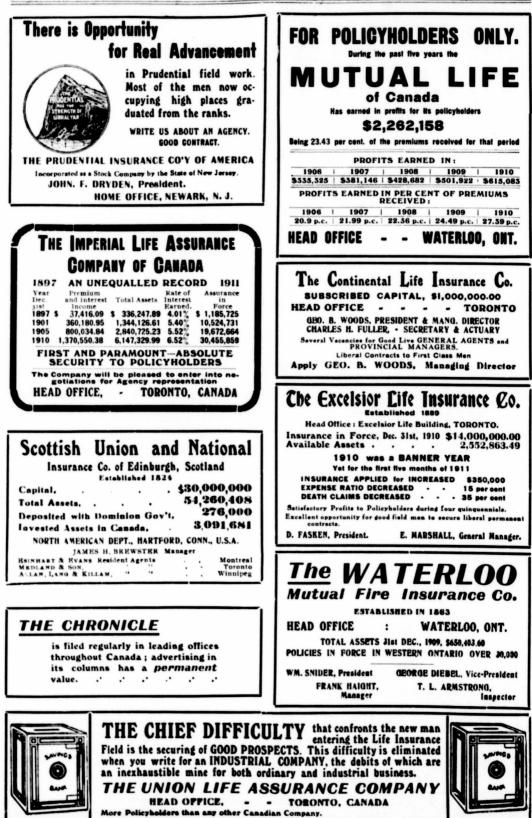
solicits the patronage of the insuring public of Montreal. He has been appointed a special agent of the NORTH BEITISH and MERCANTLE INSURANCE CONFANY, whose standing is unquestioned.

All business placed in his hands will be promptly attended to.

Office : 209 Lake of the Woods Building.

THE CHRONICLE.

OCTOBER 6, 1911



1454

The Canadian Fire Record.

QUEBEC, P.Q.-No. 5 Fire Station destroyed, October 3. One fireman dead.

MILVERTON, ONT.—Mr. George Gropp's barn destroyed, September 28, with season's grain and fodder, a few implements, a bull and 37 pigs. Loss placed at \$4,000; insurance of \$2,400 in Elma Mutual.

TORONTO.—Fire on premises of Brass & Co., 148 Yonge Street, September 26, resulted in considerable damage to stock by water and smoke. Stock insured in L., L. & G. for \$6,000. Stables of Canadian Transfer Co., Front Street, damaged, September 26. Loss placed at \$10,000. Hardware store of A. F. Carnegie, 166 Main Street, gutted, September 29. Building, owned by L. A. Delaplante, damaged to extent of \$15,000, covered by insurance. Damage to contents, \$12,000; insurance, \$5,00. Supposed origin, spontaneous combustion.

HEAVY LOSS AT QUEBEC.

On the morning of October 2, much damage was done by a fire which broke out in the building of the Crown Furniture Company, Crown street, Quebec, and spread to adjoining buildings. Details of the insurance, which, it is reported, only partially cover the losses, are as follows:—

CROWN FURNITURE Co., 68 CROWN STREET.

Protector		St. Paul F.	å	М.,	\$5,000
writers	\$6,500	Total.			\$11,500

Loss, total.

Myrand & Pouliot, Dry Goods, 205-219 St. Joseph Street.

*7 000	German-American .\$4,500
Alliance \$7,000	German-American . V1,000
Com. U 3,000	Hartford 3,000
Union of L 2,500	N. Y. Underwriters . 7,500
Gen. of Perth 4,000	Home 5,000
Guardian 5,000	Ins. Co. of N. A 2,000
L. & L. & G 3,000	Phoenix of H 1,000
Manitoba 4,500	St. Paul F. & M 4,000
National British 2,500	U. S. Underwriters. 5,000
N. B. & M 4,500	Dominion 4,000
Norwich U 1,000	Equity 2,000
Phoenix of L 7,000	London Mutual 2,000
Royal 9,000	Montreal-Canada 3,000
Queen 3,500	Mount Royal 4,000
Royal Exchange 3,000	Ontario 3,500
Scottish U. & N 3 000	Provincial 2,000
Sun 4,500	Quebec
Yorkshire	Western 5,000
101KShille	Strathcona 2,000
Aetna	Rimouski 3,000
Connecticut 2,500	Rimouski
Fidelity-Phenix 6,000	Total \$160,000

Loss, 7 p.c.

MYRAND & POULIOT, GROCERY DEPARTMENT

70 CROWN STREET.

Com. Union		Connecticut \$2,500
N. B. & M	1.000	Fidelity-Phenix 1,000
Royal.	1.000	Quebec
Scottish U. & N	1,000	Rimouski
Aetna	2,500	Total \$19,000

Loss, 65 p.c.

SYNDICAT DE QUEBEC, DRY GOODS STORE, 225 St. JOSEPH STREET.

225 ST. JOSI	
Alliance \$5,000	Scottish U. & N \$3,500
Com. U 5,000	Lloyds of London 5,062.50
L. & L. & G 3,000	Hartford
National British 5,062.50	Home 3,000
N. B. & M 5,500	British America 5,000
Norwich. U 5,000	Quebec
Omnium	Western 3,000
Discouly of I 5000	
Queen	Total \$75,000
Loss.	7 p.c.

Personals.

Mr. D. A. O'Meara has been admitted as a partner to the firm of G. W. Farrell & Co.

* * * *

Mr. Lyndhurst Ogden, the secretary of the Toronto Stock Exchange, who has been holidaying in the Isle of Man, has returned to Toronto.

* * * *

Mr. George B. Woods, president and managing director of the Continental Life Insurance Company, of Toronto, is on a trip to the western provinces and the coast.

Mr. W. E. Rundle has been appointed General Manager of the National Trust Company. Mr. Rundle, who has been associated with this undertaking since its inception, was formerly assistant general manager.

Mr. R. A. Ramsey, who has been promoted from the assistant managership of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Winnipeg to a position at the head office, has been presented with a number of gifts on his leaving Winnipeg. These include a solid silver service, a gold watch and chain, a suit case and a travelling bag.

* *

Mr. S. H. Ewing and Mr. J. W. McConnell have resigned from the directorate of Quebec Railway. Their places and the vacancy caused by the recent death of the Hon. E. Carneau, of Quebec, have been filled by the election of Messrs. Louis Galliard, Antony Thierce and Maxime Beauvisage, of Paris, France, who will represent on the board the extensive interests of French shareholders.

* * *

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We regret to announce the death of Mr. Charles F. Smith, of Montreal. In the business world Mr. Smith was vice-president of the Dominion Express Company, chairman of the board of directors of the Laurentide Paper Company, director of the Merchants' Bank, Montreal Trust Company, Dominion Textile Company, Ames-Holden-McCready, Ltd., and Carriage Factories, Ltd., and he was prominently associated also with many religious and philanthropic organisations.

* * *

Mr. C. H. Carpenter, agency director of the New York Life at Columbus, Ohio, is the new Provincial Manager for Ontario of the Great West Life, with headquarters at Toronto. Mr. Carpenter was formerly with the New York Life in the Province of Quebec. In 1900 he was appointed instructor of the Montreal and Halifax branches, with headquarters at Montreal, and in October, 1901, opened the Quebec branch office of the company. Mr. Carpenter has been in Ohio since 1904.

* *

Mr. E. G. Bogart, manager of the burglary insurance department of the Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, at the United States head office, has resigned as of October 1, to become superintendent of the burglary insurance department of the Globe Indemnity Company, the new casualty company being backed by the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company. Mr. Bogart is a Canadian by birth, like his new chief, General Manager A. Duncan Reid, and has all his business career been connected with the Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation. Captain D. C. Newton, of Messrs. C. Meredith & Co., Ltd., has been elected a director of the Lake Superior Corporation to represent English interests.

Mr. G. J. Bury, general manager of C. P. R. western lines, has been appointed a vice-president of the company, in charge of western territory, in succession to Sir William Whyte.

Mr. F. H. Marsh, manager of the Montreal branch of the Sterling Bank, has been appointed Superintendent of Agencies, with headquarters in Toronto.

Canada has become a favorite gathering ground of British insurance managers. Those travelling in the Dominion at the present time include Mr. E. Roger Owen, general manager of the Commercial Unicn, Mr. Robert Chapman, general manager of the Calcdonian Mr. Alex, Mackay, general manager and secretary of the Law Union & Rock, and Mr. Jones, sub-matager, Fire Department, North British & Mercantile.

Mr. George J. Cuthbertson, who has recently been appointed manager of the Montreal Board of Trade branch of the Bank of Toronto. was entertained last Saturday at the National Club, Toronto, by a number of customers and friends at the Bank of Toronto, King and Bathurst Streets branch, where he has been manager for 17 years. As an evidence of high regard and esteem, and of good wishes in his new office, Mr. Cuthbertson was presented with a gold watch and chain.

The directors of the Eastern Townships Bank, Mr. Farwell (president), Mr. F. N. McRae, Mr. J. S. Mitchell, Mr. C. H. Kathan, Mr. G. G. Foster, K.C., Mr. C. R. Howard, Mr. Gardiner Stevens, with Mr. J. Mackinnon, general manager, have left for the Coast. Mr. M. A. McFarlane, manager of the West End branch, Montreal, also accompanies the party, which will be joined by Mr. A. C. Flumerfelt.

The following changes have been officially announced in connection with the Grand Trunk railway system :- E. H. Fitzhugh, formerly vice-president of the Grand Trunk, becomes president of the Central Vermont, Central Vermont Transportation Company, Southern New England Railway Corporation, Southern New England Railway Company, and Montreal & Southern Counties Railway; William Wainwright, formerly second vice-president of the Grand Trunk and G. T. P., becomes senior vice-president of the Grand Trunk and second vice-president of the G.T.P.; M. M. Reynolds, formerly third vice-president of the Grand Trunk and G. T. P., becomes vice-president of the Grand Trunk, in charge of financial and accounting departments, and third vice-president of the G. T. P.; Howard G. Kelley, who was chief engineer of the Grand Trunk, becomes vice-president in charge of construction, transportation and maintenance departments, on the Grand Trunk; J. E. Dalrymple, who was assistant freight traffic manager of the G. T. P., becomes vice-president of the Grand Trunk, in charge of traffic, both passenger and freight; R. S. Logan, who for some years has been assistant to President Hays, is promoted to vice-president of the Grand Trunk, in charge of land, tax, claims and mail departments. The Grand Trunk's new chief engineer is Mr. H. R. Safford, of Chicago.

Market and Financial Section

A branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce will shortly be opened at Sherbrooke, P.Q.

Havana Electric traffic for the week ending October 1 show an increase of \$5,212, and from January 1, an increase of \$155,563.

* *

The Merchants' Bank of Canada has opened new branches at Coronation, Chauvin, and Pincher Station, Alberta, and Hartney, Manitoba.

The Peace River Trading & Land Company, Ltd., has been incorporated at Ottawa with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The incorporators are Montreal law employes.

Commercial failures last week in Canada, as reported by Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co., numbered 31 against 27 in the previous week and 27 in the corresponding week of 1910.

Montreal's bank clearings for September were \$178,712,213 against \$178,028,287 in the corresponding month of 1910. Toronto clearings were \$140,784,761 against \$125,910,038.

*

There were listed on the Montreal Exchange on Monday $\pounds 250,000$ additional Rio de Janeiro second mortgage bonds, and \$1,000,000 additional stock of the Bank of Toronto.

* *

* *

The Dominion's note circulation at August 31 was \$102,559.994. This compares with \$100,431,110.25 on July 31, when the circulation passed the \$100,000,000 mark for the first time.

Detroit United for the first week in September has an increase of \$21,267, and for the second week in September the increase is \$15,774. From January I the increase is reported at \$564,213.

The Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 13/4 per cent. payable October 25th to shareholders of record September 30. The books do not close.

Illinois Traction's August report shows total gross earnings of \$576,166 against \$523,559, and net earnings of \$221,330 against \$223,386. For eight months, total gross earnings are \$4,387,762 against \$3,874,962, and net earnings \$1,656,661 against \$1,548,266.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has opened a branch at Grouard, Alberta, in charge of Mr. H. S. Bruce. Grouard is situated at the west end of Lesser Slave Lake in the Peace River District, about 250 miles northwest of Edmonton.

For the first three months of its fiscal year the Canadian Northern Railway has secured a gain in gross earnings of \$874.950. The gross earnings for the quarter were \$4.472,000. The gain in gross earnings for the last week of September was \$52,700. Canadian bank clearings last week were \$129.674.-698 against \$123.325,019 in the corresponding week of last year. Regina, with clearings of \$1.651.827. had the largest percentage increase, viz., 79.4. There were small decreases at Montreal, Ottawa, Halifax, St. John, N.B., and London, Ont.

* * *

The return of traffic earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company from September 21st to September 30th is as follows:----

1911.																						,061	
1910.		•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	٠	٠	2	,933	000
I	n	er	e	IS	e.								•			,			,		\$	128	,000

Gross earnings of the Porto Rico Railways for the month of August totalled \$64,547, an increase of \$18,468 or 39,81 per cent. over the corresponding month of last year. Net earnings were \$29,993, which is a gain of \$9,800 or 48.53 per cent, over the same month of the previous year. The eight months are :

Gross			\$129,526	P.C. 35.98 35.87
	* *	* *		

From April 1 to September 1, the number of immigrants arriving in Canada was 212,854. Of these, 141,021 arrived at ocean ports and 71,883 were from the United States. Last year's figures for the same five months were 180,348, 115,119 arriving at ocean ports and 65,189 from the United States. During August, the new arrivals totalled 30,115, 13,006 being at ocean ports and 17,019 from the United States. This compares with 24,777 during August, 1910, of which 14,287 were at ocean ports and 10,490 from the United States.

* * *

A further decline of £52,771,000, or 1.5 per cent. (following a decrease of £73,163,000, or 2 per cent. in August), is shown for September by the usual monthly compilation of the London Bankers' Magazine of the aggregate value of 387 securities dealt in on the London Stock Exchange. British and Indian funds decreased £13,008,000, or 1.8 per cent. Foreign government stocks are £4,872,000, or .6 per cent. lower. British railroads declined £9,059,000, or 3.1 per cent.; Americans are £9,110,000, or 2.4 per cent. lower; and South Africans declined £893,000, or 1.2 per cent. Comparisons follow:—

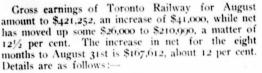
Aggregate value of 387 representative

securities on Sept. 21, 1911....£3,558,797,000 Aggregate value of 387 representative

securities on Aug. 21, 1911..... 3,611,568,000

Decrease....£ 52,771,000

In October, 1910, the aggregate value was \$3,671,-229,000.



			AUGUST.		the second second
			1911	1910	Inc.
Gross	 		. \$421,95	3 \$380,934	\$41,019
Operation	 		210,96	2 195,883	15,079
Net	 		\$210,99	1 \$185,051	\$25,940
Gross	 		MONTHS: 3,052,968	\$2,767,358	\$285,610
Operation	 	1	1,551,378	1,533,380	117,998
Net	 	\$	1,501,590	\$1,333,978	\$167,613

Demolition of the premises which at present occupy the site of the new Mount Royal Hotel, on Dominion Square and St. Catherine Street, Montreal, will begin on May 1 next, and it is hoped that the hotel will be completed and ready for guests by the early part of 1913. The hotel will be ten storeys in height and there will be 350 rooms. The exterior will be chiefly of marble. The following directors and officers have been elected for the new Mount Royal Hotel Company: President, Mr. H. Markland Molson; vicepresident, Mr. W. G. Ross; directors, Lt.-Col. John Carson, Messrs. W. I. Gear, Wm. Lyall, W. J. Morrice and Wm. Wainwright. Mr. Irving P. Rexford, manager of the Crown Trust Company, which is acting as general financial agent and trustee, has been appointed the secretary of the company.



DOMINION BOND COMPANY, LIMITED

MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA and LONDON, ENGLAND.

Dealers in Municipal, Corporation and Industrial Bonds

MONTREAL OFFICE : Merchants Bank Building. Business in general is of rather indifferent character and the feeling has gained ground of late that until the Presidential election of 1912 is out of the way, or else until the results of that election can be pretty definitely foreseen, it is hardly safe to expect any permanent expansion in trade. At the same time it should not be forgotten that alone the every-day necessities of a nation with a population of 90,000,000 souls create a very fair volume of business, and in addition there is our large export trade to help out in times of temporary depression.—Spencer Trask & Co., N. Y.

During the month of September twenty-nine leading commodity prices out of fifty-five continuously enumerated by the New York Journal of Commerce rose to higher levels. Prices of fifteen staples show slight declines compared with the month of August this year and eleven remain unchanged. It is a noteworthy fact that the tendency points toward higher levels. During the last few months of this year a gradual advance has taken place—with no effort made to minimize the situation. Although new high records were made by several commodities during the month it is freely asserted in some circles that still further advance is looked for.

The most reassuring facts at home are the fairly good economic conditions prevalent in England, despite the depression in domestic stocks, and our good financial position relative to other European countries. But the position is still too sensitive to warrant any prolonged and immediate revival. There are some unrevealed and unpleasant features connected with recent financial embarrassments here, and this imparts nervousness to the money market. But the worst part of the situation is the part with which every one is familiar-the prolonged depreciation in our highest class of stocks, the fall in bank shares to the lowest prices in fifteen years, the burden of national expenditure, the labor unrest and class bitterness. One need only imagine such conditions in the United States, with a resultant exodus of capital to other markets and with your country shifted to the centre of an armed Europe, to picture the perplexities which surround our own position of the moment.-London Correspondence, N. Y. Evening Post.

* * *

Only \$37,520,000 new bonds, notes and stocks were issued by railroad, industrial and miscellaneous corporations in the United States during September. This is the smallest figure ever compiled by the N. Y. Journal of Commerce. As compared with a year ago, the decrease is \$24,931,950. All classes of companies showed a decrease. The following table summarizes the month's flotations and gives comparisons with September, 1910:

RAILROADS. 1911. 1910. Change. Bonds. .\$12,609,000 \$25,885,000 ---\$13,276,000 4,000,000 + Notes. 5.620.000 1,620,000 Stocks. 1,490,000 3.246.150 -1,756,150 Total . . \$19,719,000 \$33,131,150 - \$13,412,150 INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS. Bonds \$10,501,000 \$ 9,450,000 + \$ 1,051,000 500,000 5.453.000 4.953.800 Notes. 7,617,000 Stocks. 6,800,000 14,417,000 ---Total . \$17,801,000 \$29.320.800 - \$11.519.800 Grand total .\$37,520,000 \$62,451 950 - \$24,931,000

Bank exchanges continue to reflect a considerably larger volume of payments through the banks than last year, the total last week at all leading cities in the United States aggregating \$2,666,651,887, an increase of 11.8 per cent. Compared with two years ago, however, there is a decrease of 2.9 per cent. The large gain over last year is mainly due to an expansion of 17.7 per cent. at New York City, where stock market operations have been extremely active, while the loss compared with 1909 is in greater part accounted for by a decrease of 4.6 per cent. at the same centre. The comparison with last year at outside cities, except for the contraction at Boston; shows improvement over last week, Philadelphia reporting a gain of 10 per cent., while the decreases at Chicago and Pittsburg are only 0.1 and 0.3 per cent, respectively. Good gains are also made by Baltimore, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Louisville, New Orleans and San Francisco. Compared with 1909 eight out of the thirteen cities included in the statement report gains, some of which are very large, and there is an increase in the total of 0.8 per cent. Average daily bank exchanges for the year to date are compared below for three years:

	1911.		1909.
September .	\$437.014.000	\$403,434,000	\$487,106,000
August	412,628,000		470,846,000
July	461,232,000		465,991,000
2nd quarter.	. 455,087,000		482,465,000
1st quarter.	. 479,973,000	553,799,000	461,764,000

MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY: AMALGAMATION PUT THROUGH.

Yesterday, the shareholders of the Montreal Street Railway met for the purpose of ratifying the proposed merger of the several concerns controlled into what is to be known as the Montreal Tramways Company. The companies involved in the deal are the Street Railway, Park & Island Co., Terminal Railway and Public Service Corporation. The proposals submitted by the directors to yesterday's meeting were that the Street Railway should be transferred to the new company, for the following consideration per share of Street Railway stock :- \$87.50 in cash, \$160 5 per cent. debenture stock and \$20 in common stock, an alternative being \$250 in 5 per cent. debenture stock and \$20 common stock. This proposal was eventually carried by a large majority of shareholders. It was announced that N. W. Harris & Company, of Boston, have been awarded \$10,000,000 Montreal Tramways Company first and refunding mortgage five per cent. gold bonds. This issue provides the Montreal Tramways Company with funds in connection with the purchase of the property of the Montreal Street Railway and the retirement of part of the latter's bonds.

Assuming a price of 90 for the 5 per cent. debenture stock and 25 for the common stock of the Tramways Company, the offer to the Montreal Street Railway shareholders will work out as follows:

\$160 5 per cent. deb. Stoc \$ 20 Common Stock at 25 Cash		 	, ma 0.00
and the second			\$236.50
Or the alternative offer \$250 5 per cent. deb. Stock \$ 20 Common Stock at 25	at 90	 	= \$225.00
• 10 Common Block ut 10	4		\$230.00

THE CHRONICLE

Stock Exchange Notes.

Thursday, October 5, 1911.

Montreal Street, though only fairly active took a prominent place in this week's trading. After closing at 235 on Tuesday, it opened 2 points up on Wednesday mern-ing with 237, sales only to re-act quickly to a lower level. The announcement to-day of the basis of exchange was not strongly received and the closing quotation was 229 1/2 bid. It is understand that the exchange for old stock of the Montreal Street Railway Company, will be on the following basis: \$87.50 in cash, 160 per cent. of 5 per cent. Debenture stock and 20 per cent. of the Common stock of the new Tramways Company. Canadian Pacific was an important feature in the trading and a large turnover was seen. The cement stocks, both common and preferred, were prominent and Dominion Steel Corporation was another point of interest on a good business. Richelieu and Ontario was a strong spot on a fair volume of sales, and advanced in price. The whole market had an undertone of strength and closed firm. Apart from the stocks above mentioned the trading was narrow, and without particular interest, but the pressure towards a higher level locally is still evident. The Bank of England rate is unchanged at 4 per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE RATES.

	To-day	Last week.	A Year Age
Call money in Montreal	51-6%	51-6%	5 %
" " in Toronto	51-6%	51-6%	5 %
" " in New York.	2%	21%	21%
" " in London	2-21%	21-21 %	2-21%
Bank of England rate	4%	4 %	4 %
Consols	771	771	8013
Demand Sterling	9,5	9.7	9,7
Sixty days' sight Sterling	88	811	83

QUOTATIONS AT CONTINENTAL POINTS.

	This W.	eek	Last W	eek	A Year Ago	
	Market	Bank	Ma:ket	Bank	Market	Bank
Paris	34	31	34	34	21	3
Berlin	4	5	43	5	33	5
Amsterdam	31	4	3	3	31	4
Vienna	4 4	5	44	5	4	4
Brussels	5	51	5	54	35	43

SUMMARY OF WEEK'S SALES AND QUOTATIONS

SUMMARY OF WEEK'S SA	LES AND QU	OTATIONS.	
Security.	Closing bid.	Closing bid.	Net change.
Sales.			com.Be :
Canadian Pacific 5,720	2261	2271	+ 11
" Soo" Common 143		126 x.D.	- 1
Detroit United 1,199		701	+ 31
Halifax Tram	146		_
Illinois Preferred 130	89	891	+ 1
Montreal Street 4,042	2293	2291	- +
Quebec Ry 15		58 x D.	+ 2
Toronto Railway 1,888	1334	1334	<u> </u>
Twin City 100	105 x.D.	106	+ 1
Richelieu & Ontario 2,133		1201	+ 31
Can. Cement Com 5,813		253	+ 1
Can. Cement Pfd 2,750	86	874	+ 11
Dom. Iron Preferred 174	1018	1011	+ 1
Dom. Iron Bonds \$2,000	941	94 2	
Dom, Steel Corpn6,418		583	- 1
East Can. P. & P		42	
Lake of the Woods Com 310		1464	
Mackay Common			
Mackay Preferred 150	72	73	+ 1
Mexican Power		833	
Montreal Power 9(0	1653	166	+ 1
Nova Scotia Steel Com 120		911 x.D	
Ogilvie Com 236		13/4	- 1
Ottawa Power		142	$+ 3\frac{3}{4}$
Rio Light and Power 895		1143	+ 11
Shawinigan 414		1141	+ 1
Steel Co. of Can. Com 332		27	+ 1
Can. Converters	381	371	- 1
Dom. Textile Com 76		65	- 1
Dom. Textile Preferred 125	961	98 x D.	+ 31
Montreal Cotton 1		147	
Penmans Common 40	561	561	
Penmans Preferred 25			
Crown Reserve 2,850	2.83	2.70 x.D.	- 8

Bank Statements. BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Yesterday	Sept. 28, 1911	Oct. 6, 1910
Coin & Bullion Reserve	£39,061,131 27,853,000 51,46 p.e. 29,623,0-3 11,322,000 42,858,000 15,596,000 28,388,000	£41,556,473 30,945,000 5536 p.e. 29,064,000 12,170,000 43,711,000 14,97,000 29,138,000	234,413,052 24,687,000 474 p.e. 28,174,00 7,618,000 44,141,000 14,880,000 27,791,030

NEW YORK ASSOCIATED BANKS.

1	Sept. 3), 1911	Sept. 23, 1911	Oct. 1, 1910
Loans.	\$1,354,047,000	\$1,357,222,000	\$1,285 416,400
Deposits	1,380,158,000	1,357,300,000	1,276,574,000
Circulation	49,959,000	49,656,000	47,189,600
Specie	293,911,000	293,634,000	261,607,600
Legal Tenders	76,562,000	77,097,000	67,815,300
Total Reserves	\$367,273,000	\$370,731,000	\$329,422,900
Reserves Req'd	\$45,039,500	346,825,000	319,142,500
Surplus	\$22,233,500	\$23,906,000	\$10,280,400
Ratio of R'serv's	26.6	26.5	25 8

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

CANADIAN BANK CLEARINGS.

	Week ending	Week ending	Week ending	Week ending
	Oct. 5, 1911	Sept. 28, 1911	Oct. 6, 1910	Oct. 7, 1909
fontreal	\$48,818,951	\$42,136,909	\$46,999,087	\$47,721,890
	37,8(5,546	29,940,525	35,904,808	32,881,219
	4,503,818	3,363,179	4,142,320	3,827,930

Traffic Returns.

		PACIFIC RAI	LWAY.	T
Year to date.	1909.	1910.	1911.	Increase \$4,929,000
Aug. 31 \$		161,522,000	100,451,00	
Week ending	1909.	1910.	1911.	Increase 272.000
Sept. 7	1,664,000	1,958,000	2,230,000	272,000
" 14	1,836,000	2,195,000	2,325,000	130,000
** 21	1,885,000	2,029,000	2,218,000	189,000
** 30	2,763,000	2,933,000	3,061,000	128,000
	GRAND T	RUNK RAILY	VAY.	
Year to date.	1909.	1910.	1911.	Increase
Aug. 31 \$2	25,596,536	28,241,172	\$31,260,979	\$1,019,807
Week ending	1909.	1910.	1911.	Increase
Sept. 7	939,143	969,491	1,033,652	64,158
" 14	897,498	951,950	1,026,449	74,499
· 21	933,213	949,498	1,018,506	69,008
** 30	1,179,150	1,237,013	1,330,952	93,939
C	NADIAN NO	DRTHERN RA	ILWAY.	
Year to date.	1909.	1910.	1911.	Increase
Aug. 31	15,684,800	\$8,349,900	\$10,049,200	\$1,699,300
Week ending	1909.	1910.	1911.	Increase
Sept 7	190,400	286,500	336,500	50,000
a 14	239,700	257,800	360,300	102,500
" 21	270,800	282,300	373,600	91,300
· 30	375,900	453,300	506,000	52,700
	N CITY RAD		COMPANY.	
			1911.	Increase
Year to date.	1909.	1910.	1911.	
Year to date. Aug. 31	1909. . \$4,4 85,380	1910. \$4,873,79	1911.	
Year to date. Aug. 31 Week ending.	1909. .\$4,485,380 1909	1910. \$4,873,79 1910	1911. 6 \$5,098,916 1911	\$225,120 Decrease
Year to date. Aug. 31 Week ending. Sept. 7	1909. . \$4,485,380 1909 159,820	1910. \$4,873,79 1910 186,767	1911. 6 \$5,098,916 1911 175,203	\$225,120
Year to date. Aug. 31 Week ending. Sept. 7 14	1909. . \$4,485,380 1909 159,820 169,207	1910. \$4,873,79 1910 186,767 169,722	1911. 6 \$5,098,916 1911 175,203 168,180	\$225,120 Decrease 11,564 542
Year to date. Aug. 31 Week ending. Sept. 7 ' 14 " 21.	1909. . \$4,485,380 1909 159,820 169,207 137,286	1910. \$4,873,79 1910 186,767 168,722 116,769	1911. 6 \$5,098,916 1911 175,203 168,180 147,797	\$225,120 Decrease 11,564
Year to date. Aug. 31 Week ending. Sept. 7 ' 14 " 21.	1909. .\$4,485,380 1909 159,820 169,207 137,256 FAX ELECT	1910. \$4,873,79 1910 186,767 169,722 116,769 RIC TRAMWA	1911. 6 \$ 5,098,916 1911 175,203 168,180 147,797 х Сомраху.	\$225,120 Decrease 11,564 542
Year to date. Ang. 31 Week ending. Sept. 7 " 14 " 21 HALD	1909. . \$4,485,380 1909 159,820 169,207 137,286 FAX ELECT Raily	1910.) \$4,873,79 1910 186,767 163,722 116,769 вис Ткамwа way Receipt	1911. 6 \$ 5,098,916 1911 175,203 168,180 147,797 х Сомраху.	\$225,120 Decrease 11,564 542
Year to date. Aug. 31 Week ending. Sept. 7 " 14 " 21 Week ending.	1909. .\$4,485,380 1909 159,820 169,207 137,286 FAX ELECT Raily 1909.	1910. 9 \$4,873,79 1910 186,767 168,722 116,769 RIC TRAMWA way Receipt 1910.	1911. 1911 175,203 168,180 147,797 Y COMPANY. 8. 1911.	\$225,120 Decrease 11,564 542 Inc. 1,028 Increase
Year to date. Ang. 31 Week ending. Sept. 7 " 14 Hatn Week ending. Sept. 7	1909. . \$4,485,380 1909 159,820 169,207 137,246 FAX ELECT Raily 1909. 4,720	1910. 4,873,79 1910 186,767 168,722 116,769 RIC TRAMWA WRY Receipt 1910. 5,365	1911. 6 \$5,098,916 1911 175,203 168,180 147,797 Y COMPANY. 8. 1911. 8,554	\$225,120 Decrease 11,564 542 Inc. 1,028
Year to date. Ang. 31 Week ending. Sept. 7 4 14 HALD Week ending. Sept. 7 4 14	1909. .\$4,485,380 1909 159,820 169,207 137,286 FAX ELECT Railh 1909. 4,720 4,199	1910.) \$4,873,79 1910 186,767 168,722 116,769 RIC TRAMWA Way Receipt 1910. 5,365 4,521.	1911. 6 \$5,098,916 1911 175,203 168,180 147,797 х Сомрану. 8,554 5,046	 \$225,120 Decrease 11,564 542 Inc. 1,028 Increase 3,189
Year to date. Ang. 31 Week ending. Sept. 7 HALN Week ending. Sept. 7 * 14 * 14 * 21	1909. .\$4,485,380 1909 159,820 169,207 137,246 FAX ELECT Rail 1909. 4,720 4,199 4,238	1910. 44,873,79 1910 186,767 164,722 116,769 RIC TRAMWA way Receipt 1910. 5,365 4,521. 4,479	1911. 1911. 1911 175,203 168,180 147,797 Y COMPANY. 8. 1911. 8,554 5,046 5,090	 \$225,120 Decrease 11,564 542 Inc. 1,028 Increase 3,189 525
Year to date. Ang. 31 Week ending. Sept. 7 4 14 4 21 Week ending. Sept. 7 4 14 Hatn Week ending. Sept. 7 4 14 4 21 4 21 4 30.	1909. .\$4,485,38(1909 159,820 169,207 137,286 FAX ELECT Raill 1909. 4,720 4,199 4,238 7,864	1910.) \$4,873,79 1910 186,767 169,722 116,769 вис Ткамих алу Receipt 5,365 4,521, 4,479 6,775	1911. 1913 1911 175,203 168,180 147,797 х Сомраху. 8. 1911. 8,554 5,046 5,090 6,174	\$225,120 Decrease 11,564 542 Inc. 1,028 Increase 3,189 525 611
Year to date. Ang. 31 Week ending. Sept. 7 4 14 Hatn Week ending. Sept. 7 4 14 Hatn Week ending. Sept. 7 4 14	1909. .\$4,485,38(1909 159,820 169,207 137,286 FAX ELECT Raill 1909. 4,720 4,199 4,238 7,864	1910. \$4,873,79 1910 186,767 164,722 116,769 RtC TRAMWA xny Receipt 1910. 5,365 4,521. 4,479 6,775 EECTRIC RALL	1911. 6 \$5,098,916 1911 175,203 168,180 147,797 Y COMPANY. 8. 1911. 8,554 5,090 6,174 way Co.	\$225,120 Decrease 11,564 542 Inc. 1,028 Increase 3,189 525 611
Year to date. Ang. 31 Week ending. Sept. 7 HALD Week ending. Sept. 7 14 Week ending. Sept. 7 30 Week ending. HALD	1909. .\$4,485,38(1909 159,820 169,207 137,286 FAX ELECT Raill 1909. 4,720 4,199 4,238 7,864	1910. 1910. 1910 186,767 164,722 1910, 164,722 164,725 164,722 164	1911. 6 \$5,098,916 1911 175,203 168,180 147,797 Y COMPANY. S. 1911. 8,554 5,046 5,090 6,174 way Co. 1911.	 \$225,120 Decrease 11,564 14,564 10,028 Inc. 1,028 Increase 3,189 525 611 Dec. 601 Increase
Year to date. Ang. 31 Week ending. Sept. 7 4 14 Hatn Week ending. Sept. 7 4 14 Hatn Week ending. Sept. 7 4 14	1909. . \$4,485,380 1909 159,820 169,207 137,246 FAX ELECT Raily 1909 4,720 4,129 4,238 7,864 [AVANA EL	1910. 1910. 1910 186,767 164,722 116,769 RtC TRAMWA way Receipt 1910. 5,365 4,521. 4,479 6,775 ECTRIC RAIL 1910. 1910. 40,154	1911. 6 ≴5,098,916 1911 175,203 168,180 147,797 Y COMPANY. s. 1911. 8,554 5,046 5,090 6,174 way Co. 1911. 45,366	 \$225,120 Decrease 11,564 542 Inc. 1,028 Inc. 1,028 Increase 3,189 525 611 Dec. 601
Year to date. Ang. 31 Week ending. Sept. 7 HALD Week ending. Sept. 7 14 Week ending. Sept. 7 30 Week ending. HALD	1909. . \$4,485,380 1909 159,820 169,207 137,286 FAX ELECT Raily 1909. 4,238 7,864 [AVANA EL DULUTH S	1910. 1910. 1910 186,767 164,722 116,769 RtC TRAMWA xny Receipt 1910. 5,365 4,521. 4,479 6,775 ECTRIC RALL 1910. 40,154 CPERIOR TR.	1911. 6 \$5,098,916 1911 175,203 168,180 147,797 Y COMPANY. 8. 1911. 8,554 5,046 5,046 5,046 6,174 way Co. 1911. 45,366 xcrtos.	 \$225,120 Decrease 11,564 14,564 10,028 Inc. 1,028 Increase 3,189 525 611 Dec. 601 Increase
Year to date. Ang. 31 Week ending. Sept. 7 4 14 4 21 Week ending. Sept. 7 4 14 HALD Week ending. Sept. 7 4 30 H Week ending. H Week ending. H Week ending. H Week ending. H H H H H H H H H H H H H	1909. . \$4,485,386 1909 159,820 169,207 137,226 FAX ELECT Railh 1909. 4,720 4,199 4,238 7,864 IAVANA EL DTLUTH S 1909.	1910. 1910. 1910 186,767 164,722 116,769 106,769 106,769 106,769 1910. 5,365 5,365 4,521. 4,479 6,775 ECTRIC RAIL 1910. 40,154 CPERIOR TB.) 1910.	1911. 6 \$5,098,916 1911 175,203 168,180 147,797 Y COMPANY. s. 1911. 8,554 5,046 5,046 5,046 5,046 5,046 5,046 4,174 0,1911. 45,366 (cction, 1911.	 \$225,120 Decrease 11,664 542 Inc. 1,028 Increase 3,189 525 611 Dec. 601 Increase 5,212 Increase
Year to date. Ang. 31 Week ending. Sept. 7 " 14 Hatn Week ending. Sept. 7 " 14 " 14 Week ending. Sept. 7 " 30 Week ending. Sept. 7	1909. . \$4,485,380 1909 159,820 169,207 137,246 FAX ELECT Raily 1909 4,238 7,864 IAVANA EL DULUTH S 1909. . 21,608	 1910. \$4,873,79 1910 186,767 164,722 116,769 RIC TRAMWA May Receipt 1910. 5,365 4,521. 4,521. 6,775 ECTRIC RAIL 1910. 40,154 trenktor TB. 1910. 23 172 	1911. 6 \$5,098,916 1911 175,203 168,180 147,797 Y COMPANY. 8. 1911. 8,554 5,046 5,090 6,174 way Co. 1911. 45,366 terron. 1911. 22,235	 \$225,120 Decrease 11,564 512 Inc. 1,028 Increase 3,189 525 611 Dec. 601 Increase 5,212
Year to date. Ang. 31 Week ending. Sept. 7 " 14 " 21 " 21 " 21 " 30 Week ending. Sept. 7 " 30 Week ending. Sept. 7 " 14	1909. . \$4,485,386 1909 159,820 169,207 137,226 FAX ELECT Rail 1909. 4,720 4,7	 1910. \$4,873,79 1910 186,767 164,722 164,722 164,762 164,762 1910. 5,365 4,521. 4,479 6,775 6,775 6,765 6,765 6,765 1910. 40,154 1910. 23,172 20,875 	1911. 6 \$5,098,916 1911 175,203 168,180 147,797 Y COMPANY. 8. 1911. 8,554 5,046 5,046 5,046 5,040 6,174 way Co. 1911. 45,366 terros. 1911. 22,235 21,391	 \$225,120 Decrease 11,654 542 Inc. 1,028 Increase 3,189 525 611 Dec. 601 Increase 5,212 Increase Dec. 937
Year to date. Ang. 31 Week ending. Sept. 7 * 14 HALD Week ending. Sept. 7 * 30 Week ending Oct. 1 Sept. 7 * 14 * 21 H Week ending. H Week ending. H Week ending. H Week ending. H Week ending. H Week ending. H H H H H H H H H H H H H	1909. . \$4,485,386 1909 159,820 169,207 137,226 FAX ELECT Railb 1909 4,720 4,199 4,238 7,864 IAVANA EL DULUTH S 1909. . 21,608 . 18,918 . 20,223	1910. 1910. 1910 186,767 164,722 116,769 RIC TRAMWA MANY Receipt 1910. 5,365 5,365 4,521. 4,479 6,775 ECTRIC RAIL 1910. 40,154 CPERIOR TB. 1910. 23,172 20,875 2.,520	1911. 6 \$5,098,916 1911 175,203 168,180 147,797 Y COMPANY. s. 1911. 8,554 5,046 5,090 6,174 way Co. 1911. 45,366 (crtos. 1911. 22,235 21,391 21,949	 \$225,120 Decrease 11,664 542 Inc. 1,028 Increase 3,189 525 611 Dec. 601 Increase 5,212 Increase Dec. 937 516 29
Year to date. Ang. 31 Week ending. Sept. 7 " 14 " 21 " 21 " 21 " 30 Week ending. Sept. 7 " 30 Week ending. Sept. 7 " 14	1909. 1909. 1909 159,820 169,207 137,226 FAX ELECT Raily 1909 4,720 4,129 4,238 7,864 IAVANA EL DTLUTH S 1909. 21,608 18,918 20,223 25,128	 1910. \$4,873,79 1910 186,767 164,722 116,769 RIC TRAMWA MAY Receipt 1910, 5,365 4,521, 4,479 6,775 ECTRIC RALL 1910, 40,154 CPERIOR TR. 1910, 23,172 20,875 2,520 26,783 	1911. 6 \$5,098,916 1911 175,203 168,180 147,797 Y COMPANY. 8. 1911. 8,554 5,046 5,090 6,174 WAY Co. 1911. 45,366 (CTDOS. 1911. 22,235 21,391 21,949 	 \$225,120 Decrease 11,564 542 Inc. 1,028 Increase 3,189 525 611 Dec. 601 Increase 5,212 Increase Dec. 937 516
Year to date. Ang. 31 Week ending. Sept. 7 " 14 " 21 Week ending. Sept. 7 " 30 Week ending Oct. 1 Sept. 7 " 14 " 30 Sept. 7 " 14 " 30 Sept. 7 " 14 " 30 " 14 " 30	1909. . ₹4,485,386 1909 159,820 169,207 137,226 FAX ELECT Raill 1909. 4,720 4,786 1,808 20,223 25,128 DETERD	1910. 1910. 1910 186,767 164,722 116,769 Rtc Traawa Avay Receipt 1910. 5,365 4,521. 4,479 6,775 ECTRIC RAIL 1910. 20,875 2,520 26,783 UNITED RAIL 1910. 20,875 2,520 26,783 UNITED RAIL	1911. 6 \$5,098,916 1911 175,203 168,180 147,797 Y COMPANY. 8. 1911. 8,554 5,046 5,046 5,046 5,090 6,174 WAY Co. 1911. 45,366 tertos. 1911. 22,235 21,391 21,949 	 \$225,120 Decrease 11,564 542 Inc. 1,028 Increase 3,189 525 611 Dec. 601 Increase 5,212 Increase 5,212 Increase Dec. 937 516 29
Year to date. Ang. 31 Week ending. Sept. 7 * 14 * 14 Hat.n Week ending. Sept. 7 * 30 Week ending Oct. 1 Sept. 7 * 14 * 30 Week ending Week ending Week ending Week ending * 14 * 30 * 30 * 14 * 30 * 4 * 4 * 30 * 4 * 30 * 4 * 4 * 30 * 4 * 4 * 30 * 4 * 4 * 30 * 4 * 30 * 4 * 4 * 30 * 4 * 4 * 30 * 4 * 30 * 4 * 4 * 30 * 4 * 30 * 4 * 4 * 30 * 4 * 4 * 30 * 4 * 5 * 4 * 5 *	1909. . \$4, 485, 386 1909 159, 820 169, 207 137, 226 FAX ELECT Railb 1909 4, 228 7, 864 IAVANA EL DULUTH S 1909. . 21,608 . 18, 918 . 20, 223 . 25, 128 DETROIT 1909.	 1910. \$4,873,79 1910 186,767 164,722 116,769 RIC TRAMWA ANAY Receipt 5,365 4,521. 4,479 6,775 6,775 20,875 20,875 20,783 US ITED RAIL 1910. 	1911. 6 \$5,098,916 1911 175,203 168,180 147,797 Y COMPANY. s. 1911. 8,554 5,046 5,046 5,090 6,174 way Co. 1911. 45,366 tccrtos. 1911. 22,235 21,391 21,949 LWAY. 1911.	 \$225,120 Decrease 11,664 542 Inc. 1,028 Increase 3,189 525 611 Dec. 601 Increase 5,212 Increase Dec. 937 516 29 Increase
Year to date. Ang. 31 Week ending. Sept. 7 " 14 " 21 Week ending. Sept. 7 " 30 Week ending Oct. 1 Sept. 7 " 14 " 30 Sept. 7 " 14 " 30 Sept. 7 " 14 " 30 " 14 " 30	1909. . ₹4,485,386 1909 159,820 169,207 137,226 FAX ELECT Raill 1909. 4,720 4,786 1,808 20,223 25,128 DETERD	 1910. \$4,873,79 1910 186,767 164,722 116,769 RIC TRAMWA RAMWA Receipt 1910. 5,365 4,521. 4,479 6,775 ECTRIC RALL 1910. 40,154 CPERIOR TRANSA 1910. 23,172 20,875 2.,520 26,783 UNITED RAL 9,191,754 	1911. 6 \$5,098,916 1911 175,203 168,180 147,797 Y COMPANY. S. 1911. 8,554 5,046 5,046 5,090 6,174 WAY Co. 1911. 45,366 KCTIOS. 1911. 22,235 21,391 21,949 LWAY. 1911. 4 213,021	 \$225,120 Decrease 11,564 542 Inc. 1,028 Increase 3,189 525 611 Dec. 601 Increase 5,212 Increase 5,212 Increase Dec. 937 516 29

460	THE CHRO	NICLE OCTOBER 6, 19					
	STOCK BROKERS						
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THE CHRONICLE

List of Leading Stocks and Bonds REPORTED FOR THE CHRONICLE BY R. WILSON-SMITH & CO., 160 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. CORRECTED TO THURSDAY, OCTOBER 516, 1911

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BANK STOCKS.	Closing prices of Last sale	valu	e at present	A	Capital subscribed	Capital paid up	Rest Fund	Per cent'ge of Rest to paid up Capital	When Dividend payable.
British North America XD Canadian Bank of CommerceXR Dominion	Asked. B 150 15 2071 1731 15	20 24 50 100	4 82	Per cent 7 10 12 9	4,866,666 11,620,850 4,588,400 3,000,000	\$ 4,566,666 11,316,895 4,460,626 3,000,090	\$ 2,652.333 9,053,512 5,460,626 2,250,000	\$ 54.50 80.00 122.42 75.00	April, October. March, June, Sept., Dec. Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October
familion		59 10 10	5 32	11 9 6	2,715.900 2,500.000 1,358,600	2,742.500 2,500,000 1,269,748	3,063,777 2,500,000 425,000 5,852,640	111.72 100.00 33.55	March, June, Sept., Dec. March, June, Sept., Dec. March, June, Sept., Dec. Feb., May, August, Nov.
mperial ferchants Bank of Canada fercopolitan Bank folsons, fontreal	200 1: 205 2	10 93 10 10 034 10	5 00 5 36	10 10 11	5,921,100 6,000,000 1,000,000 4,000,000	6,909,000 1,000,000 4,000,000	4,900,000 1 250,000 4,400,000	81,66 125.00 110.00	March, June, Sept., Dec. Jan., April, July, October Jau., April, July, October
Nationale	123 1 265 .	50 10 22 3 10	0 5 69	10 7 13	14,400,000 2,000,000 895,300	14,400,000 2,000,000 895,300	12,000,000 1,300,000 1,598,666	65.00	March, June, Sept., Dec. Feb., May, August, Nov. Jan., April, July, October
Northern Crown Bank Nora Scotla Ditawa Provincial Bank of Canada	2784 2 210	77 10 77 10	0 5 02 0 5 23	5 14 11 8	2,297,500 4,000,000 3,500,000 1,000,000	3,811,140 3,500,000 1.000,000	150,000 7,623,023 3,900,000 425,000 1,250,000	184.13 111.43 42.50	January, July. Jan., April, July. October March, June, Sept., Dec. Jan. April, July, October March, June, Sept., Dec.
2 lebec. Royal Standard Sterling.	239 2	10	0 5 02 0	7 12 12 5	2,500,000 6,200,000 2,000,000 1,911,800	6,200,000 2,000,000 917,454	7,000,000 2,500,000 281,616	111.29 125.00 29 72	Jan., April, July, October Feb., May, Aug. November Feb., May, Aug.ust, Nov. March, June, Sept., Dec.
ForontoXR FradersXD Union Bank of Canada Vancouver Weyburn Security Misculas Routs Strucks.	1:0 1	1	0 5 63 0 5 33 0	11 8 8		4,354,500 4,679,110 609,655	5,048,98 2,300,000 2,739,550	59.52	Jan., April, July, October March, June, Sept., Dec.
MIRCELLAROUS STOCKS. Amal. Asbestos Com do Pref. Bell Telephone XD Black Lake Asb. Com	4 15 145	23 140	0 0 0 5.51		8,125,0% 1,875,0% 12,5 (0,000	8,125,000 1,875,00 12,500,000			
do Pref.	91 93	90 11 91 1	10 10 7 69 10 7 52	7	1,000,000 635,000 7 22,5	1,000,000 635,000 0,522,590			Cumulative. do March, June, Sept., Dec.
Canadian Pacific		2261	00 10 1 40	7.		180,000,000			April, October.
Canadian Car Com		1	7 97	1	5,000,00	0 5,000 060 0 5,392,736 0 13,500,000			Jan., April, July, October
Can. Comment Com. Dos. Pfd. Can. Com. Rubber Com. Cans "an Converters. Crowa Rieserve Xi Detroit United Ry Xi Deminion Coal Preferred.	2.74 2	37) 70	00 00 00	4 7 60 5	2,802,41 1,972,86 1,733,50 1,999,95 12,500,00	0 2,802.440 0 1.972,860 0 1,738,000 7 1,999,957			Jan., April, July, October
Dominion Textile Co. Com	67	113 65)	00 6 14 00 7 46	7	3,000,00 5,000,00 1,859,00	0 3,000,000 5.000,000			Jan., April, July, October
Dom. Iron & Steel Pfd. Dominion Steel Corpn.	. 1021 . 581	101	00 7 00 00 6 84 00 6 84	i	5,000.00	0 5,000,000 0 34,598 6 W			Jan., April, July, October
Duluth Superior Traction Halitax Tramway Co Havana Electric Ry Com do Preferred Illinois Trac. Pfd	:		00 ···· 00 ···· 00 ···· 00 ····	4 7 4 6 6	3 500,00 1,400,00 7,463,70 5,000,00 5,304,60	00 1,400,000 03 7,463.708 00 5,000,000			Initial Div. Jan., April, July, October
Kaministiquia Power	. 95	80	00 3 15	3778	2,000,00 2,705,6 \$91,4 2,100,0	2.000.004 00 2,705.604 00 894,104			Feb., May, August, Nov February, August. Jan., April, July, October Apr. Oct. (\$10 B'nusOct.'0)
do Pfd Lake of the Woods Mill Co. Com do do Pfd Mackay Companies Com			100	5	1,500,0 41,387,4 50,000,0	00 1,500,000 00 41,380,400	·····	•	Jan., April, July, Octobe
Mezican Light & Power Co do do Pfd Minn. St. Paul & S.S.M. Com X do Pfd X	85 D 1251 D	73 833 126	100 5 47 100 4 70 100 5 54 100 5 54	7777	13,585,0 2,400,0 20,832,0 10,416,0	00 13.553,0 00 2,400,00 00 16,800,00 00 8,400,00	0 0 0 0 0	:	May, November April, October April, October
Montreal Light, Ht. & Pwr. Co	1651	147 165)	100 5 26 100 4 82 100	8	3,000,0 17,000.0 700,0	00 3,000,00 00 17,000,00 00 700,00	0 0 0 0		Feb., May, August, Nov. January, July.
Montreal Street Railway Montreal Telegraph	D 231	2331	100 100 4 32 40	10	800,0 10,000,0 2,000,0	0r 10,000,00 0r 2,000,00	0		
Northern Ohio Traction CoX N.Scotla Steel & Coal Co. ComX do PfdX Ogilvie Flour Mills Com	D 1931	941 133	100 4 21 100 5 99	2488	9.000,0 6,000,0 1,0 t0,0 2,500,0	6,000,00 00 1,030,00 00 2,500,00	ю ю		Jan., April, July, Octobe March, September. March, June Seut. Dee
ao Pfd. Penman's Ltd. Com do Pref	. 874 b 601	57 57 1204	100 5 60 100 6 98 100 100 4 12	6	2,000,0 2,150,0 1,075,0 9,500,0 3,1 (2,0	00 2,150,60 1,075,00 9,*00,00	10 10		Feb. May, August, Nov. Feb. May, August, Nov.
Rio de Janiero. Shawinighan Water & PowerCo	. 111j	1141	100 4 12 100 3 49 100 3 47 109 5.71	1	37,62 ,0 8,500,0 10,000,0	00 37,625.00 8,500,00 100 10,000,00	10 10		Jan., April, July, Octobe Jan., April, July, Octobe
Toledo Rys & Light Co Toronto Street Railway	1 100	134	1-0 100 5 18 100 5 60		13,875, ×,000, 2,825, 20,100,1	13.875,00 100 8.000,00 310 2,826,20 510 20,100,00			Jan., April, July, Octobe Jan., April, July, Octobe
West India Flectric			100 4 21	10 10	800, 1,000, 6,000,	000 800,00 000 1,000 00	x0 x0 x10		May, November Jan., April, July, Octobe



OCTOBER 6, 1911

THE CHRONICLE.

STOCK AND BOND LIST, Continued

BONDS. Asked Bid.		Closing Quotations		A mount outstanding.	When Interest due.	Where Interest payable.	Date of Maturity.	BEWARKS
	Bid.	88- 868		-				
3+11 Telephone Co		103	5	\$3,649,000	lat Oct. 1st Apl	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl	April 1st, 1925	
Can. Car & Fdy	1063	105	6	3,500,000	Ist June 1st Dec.		Dec. 1st, 1939	Red.at 110 aft. Nov.'19 or in pt. aft. Nov.'11
Can. Converters			6	474,000	let June 1st Dec		Dec. 1st, 1926	
Can. Con. Rubber Co	97	96	61	2,579,600	Ist Apl. 1st Oct.		Oct. 1st, 1946	Redeemable at 110 after Oct. 1st, 1911.
Can. Colored Cotton Co.	1	993	6	2.000.000	2nd Apl. 2nd Oct.		April 2nd, 1912	
Can. Cement Co	991	98	64	5,000,000	Ist Apl. 1st Oct.		Oct. 21st, 1929	Redeemable at 110.
Dominion Coal Co	1		5	6,300,000	1st May 1st Nov.		April 1st, 1940	Redeemable at 105 and Int.after May 1st, 1910
Dom. Iron & Steel Co	944	941	5	7,332,000	let Jan. 1st July.	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl	July 1st, 1929	
Dom. Tex Sers. "A"	. 97	96	6	758,500	1 March 1 Sept.	Royal Trust Co., Mtl.		Redeemable at 110 and Interest.
" "B"		102	6	1,000,000			•	Redeemable at par after 5 years.
" "C"…	961	95	6	1,000,000	"		"	Redeemable at 106 and Interest.
" "D"				450.000				
Havana Electric Railwa			5	7,824,731	1st Feb. 1st Aug.	52 Broadway, N.Y	Feb. 1st, 1952	Redeemable at 105
Halifax Tram		101	6	600,000	let Jan. 1st July	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl.	Jan. 1st, 1916	
Keewatin Mill Co			6	750,000	1st March 1 Sept.	Royal Trust, Mtl	Sept. 1st, 1916	Redeemable at 110
Lake of the Woods MillC	• • •	1	6	1,000,000	let June 1st Dec	Merchants Bank of Canada, Montreal		
Laurentide Paper Co		110	6	947,305	2 Jan. 2 July.	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl.		
Mexican Electric L. Co.			5	5.778.600	1st Jan. 1st July		July 1et, 1935	
Mex. L't & Power Co		1	5		lst Feb. 1st Aug		Feb. 1st, 1933	1
Montreal L. & Pow. Co.		98	4	6,787,000	lst Jan. 1st July.		Jan. 1st, 1932	Redeemable at 105 and Int. after 1912.
Montreal Street Ry. Co	100		44		let May 1st Nov		May 1st, 1922	
Ogilvie Flour Mails Co	1131		6	1,750,000	1st June 1st Dec.	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl.	July 1st, 1932	Redeemable at 105 and Interest.
Penmans	951	93	5	2,000,000	1st May 1st Nov	Bk. of M., Mtl. & Ln	Nov.1st, 1926	Redeemable at 110 after Nov. 1, 1911.
Price Bros			6				June 1st, 1925	
Quebec Ry. L. & P. Co.	80	79	5				June 1st, 1929	
Kio Janeiro			5	25,000,000	1 Jan. 1 July.	C. B. of C. London)	
Sao Paulo			5		1 June 1 Dec.	Nat. Trust Co Tor		
Toronto & York Radial.			5		I July 1 Jan. 1 st Apl. 1st Oct.	B. of M., Tor. & N.Y Bk. of Montreal, Mtl.		
Winnipeg Electric		105	5		2 Jan. 2 July		Jan. 1et, 1935	
West India Electric		88	5					

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

SAULT-AU-RECOLLET & ST. VINCENT DE PAUL. - 20 min service; St. Denis Street, from 5.00 s.m., and from St. Vincent from 5.30 s.m.; 30 min service from 9 30 s.m. to 4.00 p.m.; 20 min service, 4.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.; 30 min service, 8 30 p.m. t) 11.30 p.m. Last car from St. Vincent de Paul at 12.00 p.m.; from Sault-au-Recollet at 1.00 s.m.; from St. Denis Street at 12.40 midnight.

MOUNTAIN. -- From Mount Royal Avenue, 20 min service; 5.40 a.m. to 11.40 p.m. From Victoria Avenue, Westmount, 20 min. service; 5.00 a.m. to 11.50 p.m.

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

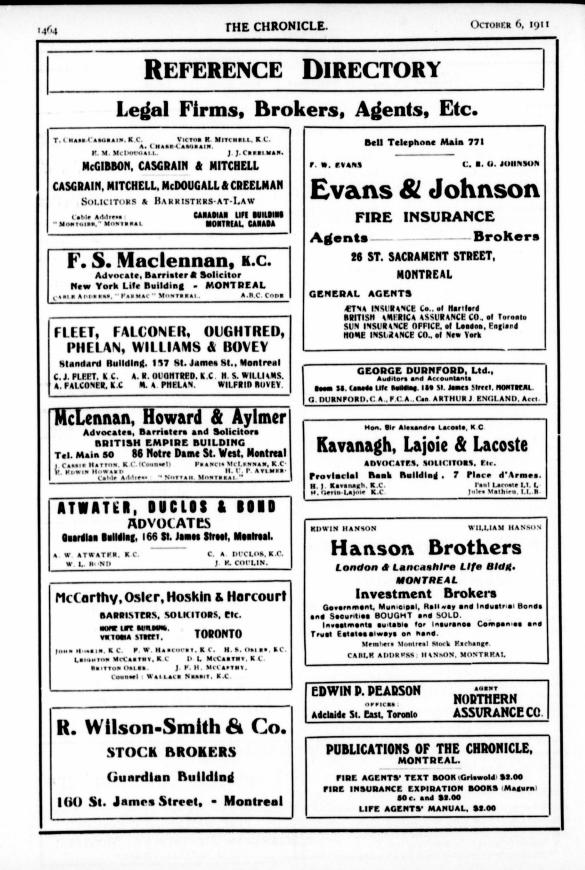
Subject to change without notice.

German American Jusurance Company New York STATEMENT MAY. IDII CAPITAL \$2,000,000 RESERVE FOR ALL OTHER LIABILITIES 9,802.074 NET SURPLUS 8,447,668 ASSETS 20,249,742 AGENTS WANTED

Apply to THOS. C. MOORE, Supt. of Agencies IC Wellington Street, East, Toronto, Ontario



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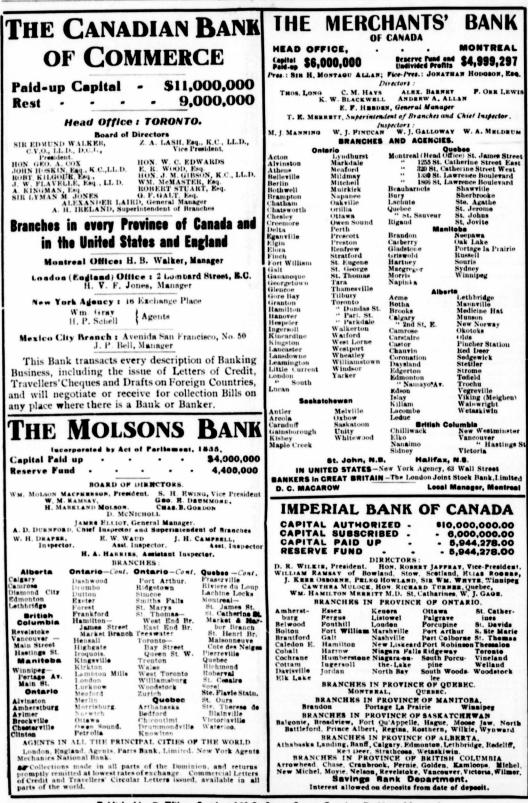




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