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MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 3. 1911.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT TO BE

IT is now officially announced that H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught GOVERNOR-GENERAL. has been appointed to succeed Earl Grey in Septem-

ber next as Governor-General of Canada. The appointment is for two years and under conditions now prevailing in England is an indication that the British Government attaches no small importance to Canada. The news will be heartily approved by all classes of Canadians, and the Duke may be sure of a most enthusiastic welcome. That the period of the appointment may be extended to the full term will be the general desire.

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RECIPROCITY. A

DESPATCH from Washington announces that President Taft has cancelled all his engage-

ments for a southern tour in order to devote his whole time to an effort to secure the ratification of the reciprocity agreement with Canada. That he will succeed is highly improbable for reasons not altogether connected with the merits of the proposed arrangement. On the eve of a political crisis he finds himself dependent upon a hostile majority in Congress to enable him to pass a measure which is liable to be opposed by any members who want for party reasons to oppose him; some, on the ground that it goes too far and others, on the ground that it does not go far enough. In Canada, opposition to the agreement is developing rapidly and is likely to take a concerted form at any moment. That it will safely pass the Dominion Parliament, if the Government press it, may be taken for granted. That the Goverament will push the matter, if there is any sign of reluctance, or successful opposition in Congress is very doubtful. In view of the protests raised in the principal commercial centres of the Dominion, it becomes a debatable question whether it is good polities to make reciprocity the chief issue in the approaching general election campaign. Should Congress turn the agreement down positively and with the appearance of finality it might avert an embarrassing situation for the Dominion Government. The agreement is neither so good for Canada as claimed by its friends, nor so bad as pretended by its opponents. It will tend to raise the price of hay and dairy products for the Canadian farmers along the Mastern Townships frontion; but that it will increase the price of wheat for the farmers of the North-West, by so much as a cont a bushel is altogether improbable, because the price of wheat is fixed not by con-"itions on this continent, but entirely by the law of

supply and demand in the European market. The United States must tend in the nature of things to become more and more a wheat importing country, Mr. James J. Hill is a shrewd observer, a keen critic and a master of terse suggestion. He makes no secret of where the interests of his roads lie. Regarding the passage of the reciprocity legislation by the Dominion Parliament as a sure thing and the enactment of similar legislation by Congress as problematical, he openly declares that the completion of the international agreement will deprive the Canadian Pacific Railway of the long hanl to Fort William. If Mr. Hill is correct and he is a good judge of these things, it means something more than depriving the C.P.R. of the long haul-it means the diversion by wholesale of the Canadian wheat traffic to American ports and shipping. The situation is a serious one and demands the grave consideration of Canadians not from any party point of view, but solely from the point of view of Canadian national interests.

WHITHER DOES **RECIPROCITY LEAD?**

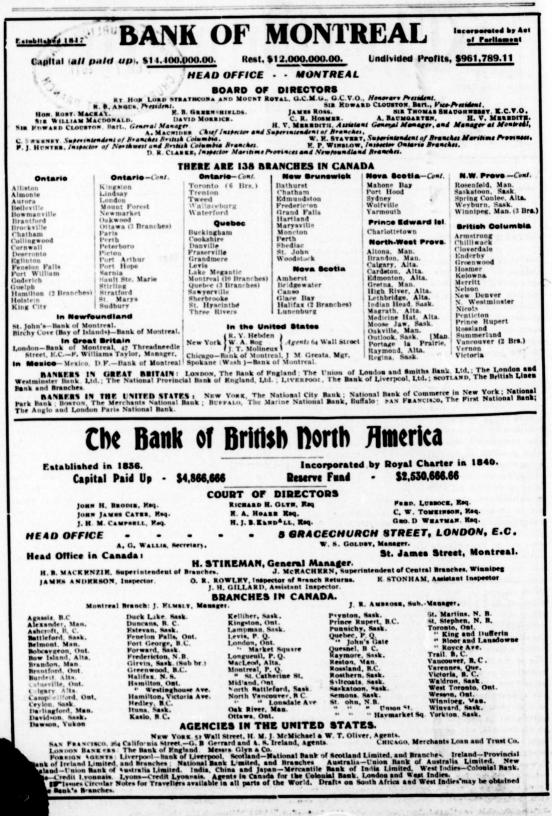
HE most serious aspect about the reciprocity question is. what is its legitimate

and natural conclusion? In the opinion of many people its chief danger is not in its failure, but in the possibility of its success. In their judgment, if the reciprocity agreement succeeds it tends to commercial annexation. For good or for ill, it means putting all our eggs into the continental basket, and giving the basket to the Government at Washington to hold. How will this affect the British connection? How will it affect the Empire?

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ELECTORAL. COMMITTEE ROOMS. OST parliamentary candidates will be grateful for Mr. Langlois' bill, making it

illegal for any candidate to have more than two committee rooms in each parliamentary division. Between committee rooms and canvassing and what is exphemistically called "organization," every candidate is now practically held up or blackmailed for large amounts of money, the expenditure of which h is perfectly aware will not do him any good, althou the withholding thereof is calculated to do him 1 The Bill was unanimously passed by the I Rouse, the members of which, almost to a man, been victime of the old system.



Prominent Topics.

New French Canadian Bank.

With regard to the application now being made to Parliament for an Act to incorporate a new Bank with a capital of \$10,000,-

coo, to be known as La Banque du Canada, we are informed that several prominent men are behind the proposal and that, associated with it, are parties connected with three large French banks.

The Question of Mergers.

The discussion in the House of Commons yesterday on the question of mergers covered several points, which have been previously

emphasized in THE CHRONICLE, particularly that these consolidations are not in the interest of Canada, or of the public. Mr. Monk's motion for a Royal Commission of investigation of the subject was negatived, but the discussion will do good in helping to create a healthy public opinion in regard to this important matter.

Frontage Tax Adopted.

By a majority of one vote only (16 to 15) the Montreal City Council has declared in favor of the frontage tax

for street improvements. The proportion will, therefore, be included in the charter amendments to be submitted to the Legislation.

Dynamite Explosion in Jersey City.

A dreadful dynamite explosion in Jersey City, has killed thirty people, wounded hundreds. left fifteen to

twenty unaccounted for and done property damage to the extent of about \$750,000. It is seldom that anything certain can be positively decided about the cause of a dynamite explosion. The only witnesses who could throw light upon the subject are generally wiped figuratively and literally out of existence. Dynamite is a quick explosive, exercising a great proportion of its power to a most destructive extent within a comparatively limited area. The fact that the shock was felt thirty-five miles away, gives some idea of the tremendously destructive force that must have been exerted in the immediate vicinity of the explosion. Power explosives are a necessity of modern engineering, that is to say, almost a necessity of modern life and their use involves their transportation by rail and water and no inconsiderable shipment and transhipment, every move involving a certain amount of risk. It is easy to be wise after the event and the first question that naturally presents itself is whether the shipment of dynamite and similar compounds by the whole car-load is justifiable. Breaking up the cargo into small shipments means.

however, that while you minimize the probable results of an explosion, you greatly increase the number of risks. One thing that might be done and is done in the old country, is to impose restrictions as to the hours, during which large shipments of explosives may be made in and through crowded localities. This explosion occurred at one minute past noon, about the worst time in the day for a big explosion to take place in a crowded city.

of Trade.

The annual meeting of the Mont-Montreal Board real Board of Trade was held on Tuesday and after a spirited debate, the following resolution

was passed :

Resolved, that we the members of the Montreal Board of Trade in annual meeting assembled, believe that the sober sense of the country as a whole is against any change in the trade policy under which Canada has grown to her present admitted state of prosperity;

That we consider it to be the bounden duty of every Canadian to resist to the last anything that might endanger our status as a component part of the British Empire, and that we fear such a treaty as proposed might easily prove to be the entering of a wedge that would eventually result in a separation of our interests from those of the Motherland:

That we hereby record the unalterable opposition of this Board to the proposed reciprocity treaty with the United States, which treaty would involve the country in dangers not yet fully realized, and we consider that the Government should first ascertain the opinion of the whole country on this question, and receive a definite mandate thereon before committing it to a change so revolutionary as this reversal of its entire policy, threatening not only the trade, but also the more vital interests of Canada, as a nation;

That the Council of the Board, with the following other members, are hereby appointed a special committee, with power to add to its number, for the purpose of proceeding to Ottawa and presenting to the Government the views of this Board as expressed in this resolution,

Messrs, C. C. Ballantyne, Geo. Caverhill, E. B. Greenshields, A. J. Hodgson, Robert Meighen, Farguhar Robertson.

The chair was then taken by Lt.-Col Burland, the newly elected president, who warmly expressed the gratitude of the Board to Mr. George L. Cains, the retiring president and his appreciation of the honor done to himself by his election to the presidency. In his valedictory address, Mr. Cains took a strong stand against the reciprocity agreement .

anuary bank clearings are as follows : --

Montreal	1911 \$175,€30,000	. #174,154,000
Toronto		\$134,571,457
Ottawa		. \$ 15,813,593



FEBRUARY 3, 1911

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The Chronicle

Banking, Insurance and Finance

ESTABLISHED 1881.	PUBLISHED	EVERY	FRIDAY	
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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1911.

INDEX TO PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Prominent Topics 16!,	163
General Financial Situation	165
Dominion Bank	167
Aspects of Banking Expansion	167
Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation	171
North American Life Assurance Company	173
Fire and Life Business in Canada : Some points of view	173
Ætna Life Insurance Company	175
Notes on Business -	
Increased Fire Rates at Winnipeg	175
Charing Cross Bank in Canada	177
December's Industrial Accidents in Canada	177
"Twisting" in New York State	177
Affairs in London (Exclusive Correspondence)	179
Insurance in the United States (Exclusive Correspondence)	179
Stock Exchange Notes, Bank and Traffic Returns	107
Stock and Bond Lists 187.	185
Canadian Fire Record.	
Register of New Companies (Dominion Incorporations)	193
Statements and Meetings :-	
North American Life	188
Canada Permanent Mortgage	190
Ætna Life	191
	191

Dominion Bank 191

THE GENERAL FINANCIAL SITUATION.

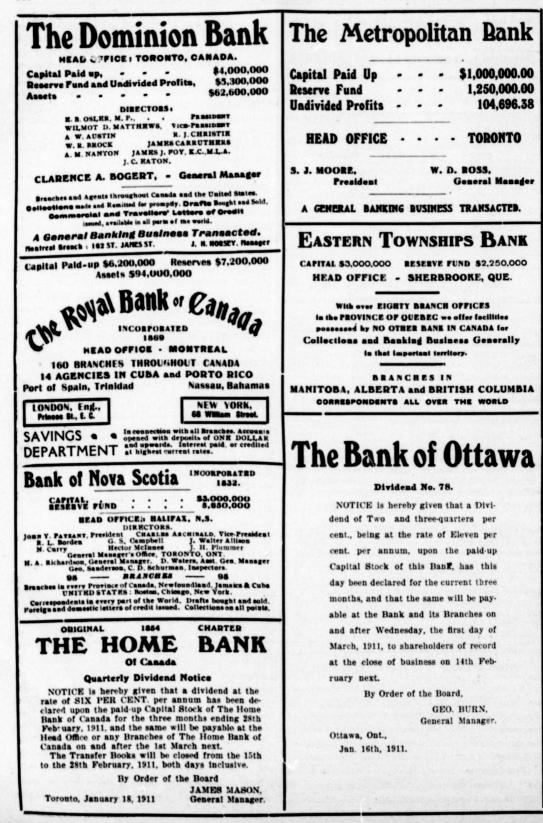
As there was no competition from the Continent, the Bank of England secured the \$3,500,000 of new gold arriving in London at the beginning of this week. The official discount rate was left at the 4 p.c. notch. The London market has eased off somewhat, especially in the case of call money, which is now quoted at $2\frac{34}{2}$ to 3. Short bills are $3\frac{3}{3}$; three months bills, 3 9-16. Open market in Paris is the same as a week ago $-2\frac{14}{2}$ pc., while

Berlin has, like London, shown a tendency towards cheaper money. The Berlin market is 33% as compared with 33% last week. No change has occurred in the official rates quoted by the French and German central banks. The Bank of France adheres to 3 p.c. and the Bank of Germany to 5 p.c.

Interest rates in New York have not changed materially. Call loans are 21/4 to 21/2; sixty days, 3; ninety days, 31/4 to 31/2; and six months, 31/2 to 334. The clearing house banks were able to report on Saturday another large gain in cash-\$12,-500,000; but the cash gain was neutralized by the huge expansion of loans that occurred. Loans increased \$45,500,000 and the surplus decreased about \$2,000,000. If now stands at \$37,358,000. It is noteworthy that in the three weeks between January 7th and January 28th, the loans have increased \$84,000,000. Quite probably further large expansion of the loan account will be seen as the clearing house institutions are obliged to receive back the loans recently shifted to other institutions. As the return flow from the interior may be expected to decrease in volume during February, and as there are some important issues of new securities to finance, it may be that the month will witness a substantial lowering of the surplus of reserve. Ouite probably the financing necessary for the flotation of the big New York city loan was responsible for a large part of the loan increase reported on Saturday. The trust companies and non-member state banks would also participate in that transaction and it is to be observed that they reported a loan expansion of \$4,500,000. Their cash gain was \$420,000 and their proportion of reserve to liability fell from 17.5 p.c. to 17.4 p.c.

The evidences of trade reaction in the United States continue to appear from day to day. A number of the important industries are not in satisfactory condition. The cotton trade is much troubled over the high price of the raw material. The executive officers of the mills have been holding meetings and have been arriving at the decision to curtail their operations. Raw cotton has ruled high for over a year, and the mills have found it impossible to raise the selling prices of their finished product to such an extent as to give them a profit. Their troubles are due to the short yield of cotton, and improvement cannot well occur until raw cotton comes down in price. That may not happen till the next crop is taken off. The steel industry also is depressed. But in its case the trouble arises from over production, which in turn is largely due to the action of the Steel Trust in arbitrarily maintaining prices at high levels. The true remedy for the troubles of iron and steel is reduction of prices. It remains to be seen whether it will be put in force. Then the copper trade is suffering severely from over-production brought

FEBRUARY 3, 1911



about by the same evil policy of arbitrarily holding prices up. The rubber trade is upset over the collapse of the speculation in that article of commerce. The produce trade is all at sea, over the reciprocity arrangement. The grain markets cannot make up their minds whether the agreement will be ratified or not.

This unsettlement of trade on the other side of the boundary is likely to have some effect upon Canadian conditions. Not a great deal of change has occurred in the Montreal and Toronto money markets. The stringency in money has not passed away. Great difficulty is experienced in negotiating new loans. Although the press correspondents at Ottawa were unanimous in referring to the decrease of deposits shown in the December bank statement as a seasonable and normal occurrence, it should be said that in nearly every year December shows an increase of deposits. January, on the other hand, almost invariably sees a fall. There is no reason to suppose that January in 1911 proved an exception to the general rule. So we may suppose that deposits fell off again last month. It is to be hoped that the accessions of new funds during the spring months will be on a large scale; and that the banks generally will succeed in their efforts to bring themselves into shape for extending a generous support to Canadian industry and trade and finance.

THE DOMINION BANK.

The expansion in the business of the Dominion Bank is shown not only by the figures of the 1910 statement; printed, with a report of the fortieth annual meeting of shareholders, in full on another page, but, also, by the fact that the Head Office premises have become inadequate for present needs, and the directors of the Bank have purchased a lot at the north-east corner of King and Yonge streets, Toronto, and purpose erecting a new building there. The Bank's activity in thus meeting present and future requirements is shown by the fact that last year buildings were erected for the branches at Edmonton, Moose Jaw and Notre Dame avenue, Winnipeg, and buildings will be erected during the current year at Saskatoon and Calgary, completing, for the time being, necessary expenditures upon western branches. Additionally, branch offices will be erected this year on four sites in Toronto. The success of the Bank's policy of extension is shown by the fact mentioned in the directors' statement, that the offices opened in 1000 are making satisfactory progress and already justify their establishment.

The leading figures of the Dominion Bank's 1910 balance sheet in comparison with that for 1900 are as follows: --

			1910.	1909.
Net profits			 \$ 659,300	\$ 620,927
Circulation			 . 3,587,547	3,565,994
Deposits				45,487,813
Total Liabilities	to	public	 53,100,513	49,400,392
Paid-up Capital.			 4,000,000	4,000,000
Reserve				5,000,000
Specie and Note	s		 6,665,105	5,389,163
Call loans			 4,327,484	5,407,124
Current Loans			 37,920,928	34,815,943
Total Assets			 62,677,820	58,957,038
Quick Assets			 . 22,044,300	22,042,232

The net profits of \$650,300 were equal to $16\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. upon the paid-up capital, and are an advance of over \$30,000 in amount and of 1 p.c. in ratio upon the net profits of 1000. A sum of \$205,767 was brought forward upon profit and loss account so that the total amount available was \$055,067. Of this the dividend of 12 p.c. absorbed \$480,000 only, and after \$170,000, against \$150,000 last year, has been written off bank premises, the increased balance of \$305,067 is brought forward. It will be observed that the Dominion Bank does not this year increase its reserve fund, but requirements in this direction have previously been amply met, the fund standing at \$5,000,000 or the high ratio of 125 p.c. to the paid-up capital.

The directors, in their report, note that there has been a substantial growth in business in every direction, and this is borne out by the figures of the statement in comparison with those of last year. Deposits have increased by \$4,000,000; and now stand at \$49,302,784; current loans, on the other side, have increased by well over \$3,000,000 to \$37,920,928. There has been during 1910, a notable increase in the amount of specie and notes held by the Bank, the total advancing upon that of 1909 by \$1,300,000 to \$6,665,105. The cash assets of the Bank, in fact, total just over \$11,-000,000 and immediately available assets slightly above \$22,000,000 or 41 1/2 p.c. of the total liabilities to the public. Assets at the close of December last, reached \$62,677,820, against \$58,957,038 at the close of 1909.

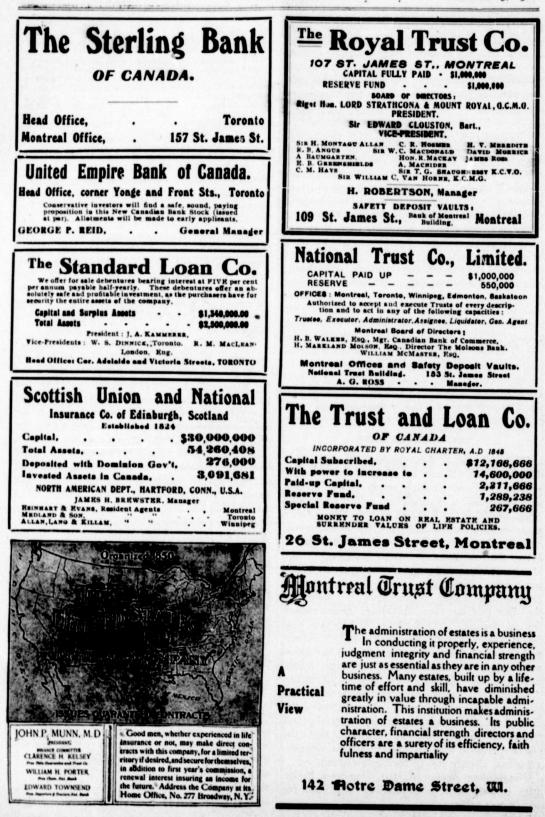
The par value of the Bank's shares has now been changed from \$50 to \$100. Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P., continues as President, Mr. W. D. Matthews, as Vice-President, Mr. Clarence A. Bogert, as General Manager, while the Bank's St. James Street, Montreal branch remains under the management of Mr. J. Haydn Horsey.

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ASPECTS OF BANKING EXPANSION.

The statistics of loans and deposits of the Canadian banks during the five years, 1906-10, which we give on another page, cover three periods. There is, first, a period of expansion, continuing on from previous years. This expansion was steadily pursued throughout the whole of 1906, and the early part of 1907, and reached its climax 168

THE CHRONICLE.



FEBRUARY 3, 1911

THE CHRONICLE

about the middle of that year. In June, 1907, current loans in Canada reached \$586,930,000, a record up till that time and for nearly two years and a half later. From that month, the banks' aggregates of loans began to show a falling-oif. Deposits followed a little later, the same way and there succeeded a period of contraction in banking figures, lasting about 12 months. Then began the

third period, covered by the statistics of large expansion both of loans and deposits, which has continued with but trifling checks right up to the present time, and has carried Canadian banking far ahead of any previous records of business set up by the trade activity of 1907.

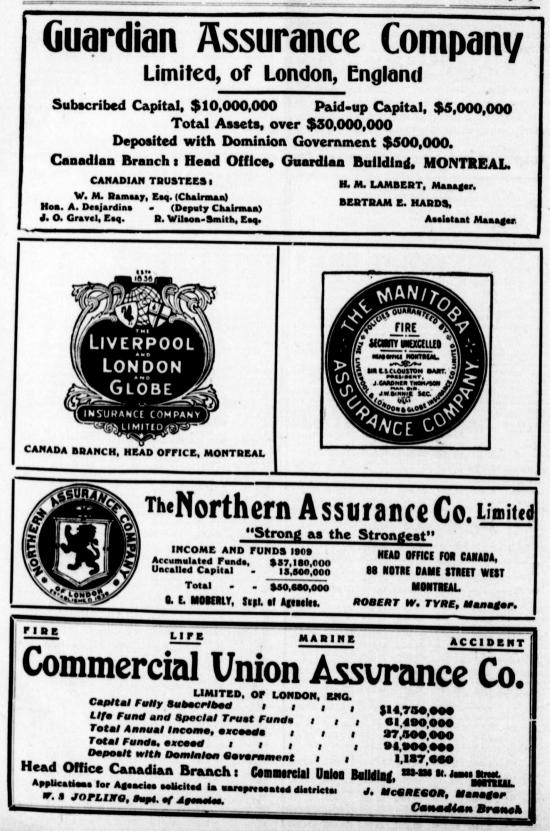
At the close of 1909, the Canadian banks were in a strong and favorable position for coping with

LOANS AND DEPOSITS OF CANADIAN BANKS DURING FIVE YEARS, 1906-10 INCLUSIVE.

	Deposits in Canada and Abroad. (000's Omitted.)						o the Pu							
		Total Deposits.	Notice Deposits in Canada.	D-mand Deposits in Canada.	Deposits elsewhere than in Canada.	Dominion and Provincial Gov't Deposits.	Total Loans.	Current Loans in Canada.	Call Loans in Canada.	Carrent Loans A broad.	Call Loans Abroad.	Loans to Dom. and Prov. Govern- ments.	1	
		578,750	369,499	151,722	47,191	10,336	613,171	451,207	54.242	37,284	68,433	2,046	'06	lan.
		579.5 7	373,693	149,521	45,824	10.367	616,281	458,706	55,591	37,462	62,353	2.167		eb.
		576,995	364.296	152.520	44.777	15,400	626,435	475,032	55,969	39,037	55,318	1,080	**	lar.
•	May	583,510 591,400	373,376	157,147	43,355	9,631	631,032	486,683	55,296	35,578	51,743	1,732	"	pr.
0	linne	698 567	377,608 378,777	154,983 157,992	46,284 47,344	12,523	637,627 645,263	493,506 501.630	53,130 56,025	33,586 33,159	55.886 53,477	1,520		lay
y	July	609,752	379 030	165,077	50,826	14,454	648,765	500,934	58,209	34,380	54,261	981		une
ţ.	Aug.	609,752 621 084 622,561	385,027	168,285	53,419	14,351	666,000	507,943	60.384	35,782	60,707	1,184		ug.
	Oet.	640,178	387,052	167,439	55,287	12,782	675,354	515,213	59.496	35,776	63,772	1,097	"	ept.
	Nov.	660.987	390,909 400,307	181,408 183,391	55,236 62,815	12,623	684,969	531,019	56,879	35,725 35,089	60,537 66.919	809 979		ct.
•	Dec.	669,317	358,765	192,143	64,191	14,473 14,417	698,123 702,986	538,695 548,684	56,441 57,512	35,474	58,958	1,357	"	lov. Dec.
		653 521	404,992	170,564	62,314	15,650	695,129	550,939	53,979	36,017	53,080	1,114	'07	an.
•	Mar.	653,100 648,297	406,307	168 482	61,201	17,110	707,872	562,678	53,343	34,615	55.948	1,287	"	eb.
		657,611	404,299 407,370	163,637 167,217	63,133 64,830	17,227	717.762	579,078	52,677	33,305 28,993	51,341	1,382 1,400	"	far.
1	May	663,016	415.476	172,065	53,484	18,292 16,988	715,331 713,934	586,150 584,708	50,357 49,886	25,412	48,430 52,282	1,646		pr.
e	June	664,277	419,417	170,042	59,176	15,642	716,955	586,930	49.481	25,412 23,3*8	55,299	1,856	**	ine
,	July	658,645 658,106	423,121	166,352	58,421	17,751	715,551	581.328	48,441	23,723	60,609	1,450	**	uly
	Sen.	666,047	425,727	160,459	55,604	16,315	.715,125	580,076	48,441 47,766 47,299	25,034	62,088	161	"	ug.
	Oct.	655,774	421.157 416, 87	169,069 170,498	60,319 54,226	15.511 14.261	714,628 705 147	578,207 579,860	47,299	25,794 25,355	63,159 47,947	169 5,141		ept.
	Nov.	640,615	408,902	160,529	54,818	16,466	686,692	570,897	46,843 45,734	25 576	41,198	5,287		lov.
-	Dec	632,060	402,626	157,185	53,407	18,842	672,579	556,588	44,501	22,923	43,509	5,310	")ec.
. '0	Jan.	625,785 +16,717	399 407		59,230	20,390	664,756	546,958	43,053	22,441	47,253	5,052	'08 "	an.
r.	Mar.	629,742	396,711 397,141	140,995 148,666		19.190 16.888	657,863 667,894	541,252 545,020	43 858 43,715	21,352 22,187	47,098 52,547	4,304 4,423		eb.
	Apr.	630 055	397,305	154,566		14,559	659,666	539 331	41,586	22,105	51,240	5,405	**	Mar.
y	May	629,509	398,178	153,901	61,261	16,169	656.184		41,143	22,521	48,662	6,0~4	**	lay
e	Jule	645,566 658,117	399,286	161,218		19,609	656.975	534,524	41,650	22,386	52,256	6,159	"	une
Ζ.	Aug	672.833	402 965 407,482		74,470 72,654	15,891 16,750	649,388 649,918	525,271 517,985	40,467 39,512	23,153 23,730	54,916 62,765	5,581 5,927	"	ulv
	Sep.	678,844	410.333			17,233	650,687	516,960	41.084	26,995	59,835	5,813		lug.
	Oct.	682 463	414 789	190,1.4	62 746	14.814	665,641	519,264	42,103	27,481	70,239	6,555	")et.
		707.998		206,316	68.234 66,904	13,528 15,966	678,828 687,044	515,695 511,809		27,899 30,352	85,221 97,136	7,283 3,919		Nov. Dec.
'(Ja	712,927	443,170	193.286	56,593	19,878	686,224	511,363		30,586	92,533	7,442	·09	lan.
•	Feb.	719,013	441 391			19,320	698,024	507 350	47 555	35 055		6,620		eb.
	Mar.	738,969	445,627	200,844	73,951	18,547	722,938	520,110	48,912	34,915	117,850	1,151	"	lar.
	May	748,220 765,397		207,039	73,579	17,152	726,402	524,169	48,912 50,214 49,772 52,618	35,874 34,487		1,652	"	pr.
e	June	773,590	453 599 455,178	216,916 226,4-0	76,410 69,250	18,472 22,682	739,446 738,635	528,313 535,212	49,772	34,487 33,403	124,878 115.225	1,996 2,177		lay
y	July	775.532	466,338			22,123	743,666	539,821	54,603	32,753	114,685	1,804		uly
Ζ.	Aug.	796.274	472,592	228,397	70,807	22,478	753,352	543,155	56,680	30,661	120,659	2,197	"	ug.
	Sep.	812,335 832,640	474,104	239,967		21,707	783,332	560,207	56,124	32,981		2,386		ept.
	Nov	858,44		250,968		25 289 29,072	806,060	579,838 590 292	56.996	37,311	129,964 134,836	1,951 2.501		Jet.
	Dec.	868,235	499,082	264,286 261,268		32,797	819,063 837,954	592,742	57,876 63,554	35,35× 40,073		3,080	**	Dec.
		864,476	508,208			34,476	823,004	590,984	63,946	37,866		2,273	'10	an.
		857 994	507,30-	236,698	73,945	40.044	829,854	602,455	61,856	42,404		2,765	"	eb.
		891,24- 887,641	515 272			42,466				40,720		2,834	"	lar.
7 '	May	907,086			76,600 80,489	42,867 45,264	860,775 866 246	638,247 643 247	59,621 58,159	34,637		1,346	-	apr.
e '	June	928.699	534,432		85,017	45,832		649,145	61,599	38,171	130.174	1.775	**	une
y :	July	907,113 919,139	534,384	251,639		41,814	857,439	653,008	60,081	40,267	102,436	1,646		uly
g.	Aug	919,139	545,357			38,353	859,172	657,814		38,610	100.447	1.873		ug.
	Uct.	945.961 940,576				39,409	877.216				103,535	2,0×5		bept.
v.	Nov	940,576				36.365		679,820 677,617	64,562 62,867	41,269 42,397	96,404	2,167		Nov.
	Dec.	926,391								40,401	90,710	2,144	-	Dec.

FEBRUARY 3. 1911

18



FEBRUARY 3, 1911

expanding commercial needs in 1010. In December, 1000, the banks' current loans in Canada. which had been steadily increasing throughout the year, had reached the new high figures of \$502.-742,000. At the same time, the additions to the banks' resources in 1000, were of so substantial a character that the banks increased their foreign call loans to a very large amount, the December. 1000, figures of \$138,505,000 being, in fact, a record in this regard. In addition, specie and legals, foreign bank balances and security holdings had been advanced considerably from their 1007 levels. So that there were ample resources available for meeting the demands for commercial loans in 1910. These expanded on the twelvemonths by about 85 millions, and to a considerable extent were financed by the withdrawal of call loans from abroad, this item having been brought down by \$48,000,000 in twelve months, while the level of \$00,700,000 at which these loans stand in the December, 1010, bank return is the lowest since November, 1008, when they were \$85,200,000.

The December, 1910, position of the banks, in comparison with the position at December, 1909 and June, 1907, is shown in the following compilation :--

(000's omitted)

LIABILITIES.	June, 1907	Dec., 1909	Dec., 1910
Dom. Gov. deposits	\$ 5.191	\$ 8.205	\$ 5,970
Prov. " "		24,592	24,714
Dep. of public, "demand"	170.042	261,268	280,911
Dep. of public "notice"	419,418	499,082	544.221
Dep. elsewhere		75,088	70,575
Total deposits	\$664.277	\$868,235	\$926,391
Note circulation			87,695
	\$739,787	\$949,561	\$1,014.086
*Less notes and chequ other Canadian banks held		45,792	48,045
Net liability	\$710,270	\$903,769	\$966,041
AVAILABLE ASSETS.			
Specie and legals	\$ 69,656	\$100.682	\$109,419

Foreign call loans	55,299	138,505 \$265,027	90.710
Per cent. of liability	 18.57	29.32	24.06

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

From this table it appears that the position of the banks, after the enormous expansion which has taken place during 1010, is still much stronger than at the close of the period of more modest expansion in 1007. There has been very large growth in deposits. Whereas, in Lune, 1007, they were, including government deposits, \$664,000,000 or about \$52,000,000 less than loans, by December, 1000, they had grown to \$868,000,000, or \$20,-000,000 more than loans. During 1010, deposits made a further, though less consistent, advance of

about \$58,000,000 and at December, 1910, stand at \$926,390,000, or over \$52,000,000 more than the total of the banks' loans.

So far as further additions to the banks' resources in the immediate future are concerned, additional paid-up capitalization, the continued influx of immigrants, and the sending of capital here by investors abroad, will, it is hoped, contribute substantially. A good deal of activity on the part of financial houses and promoters appears to be again in evidence in London in regard to Canadian issues, but it remains to be seen whether the market is in shape to absorb readily the offerings made. With an extensive increase of the crop area, and the stimulus of new population in large numbers, which appear not unlikely events of this year, there will follow, naturally, a continued brisk demand upon the banks for loans.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION.

Again in 1910, the figures of the balance sheet of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation show a marked advance upon those of the preceding year, and there is ample evidence that the management of this well-known undertaking secured for it a desirable portion of the increased business which was offering as a result of the general activity of last year. The Corporation's position, in comparison with 1900, is shown in the following table of leading items from the balance sheets of 1900 and 1010:—

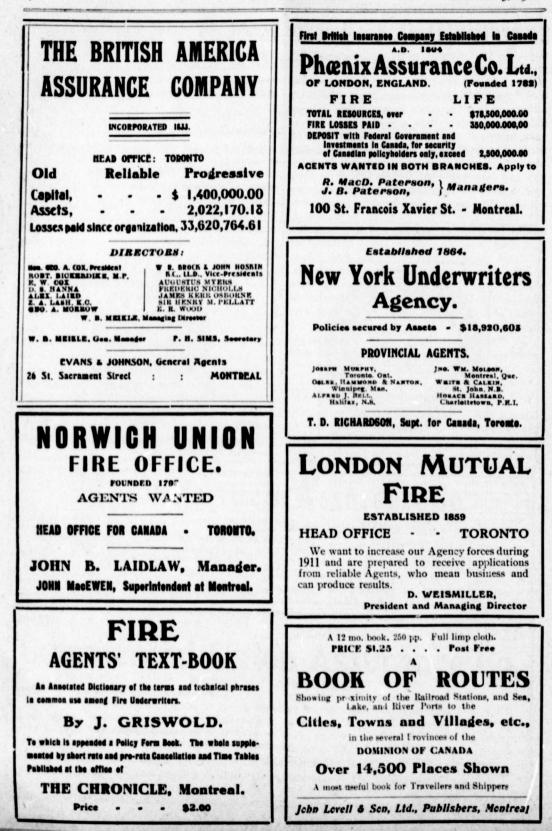
15	909. 1910.	
Capital Stock \$ 6,0	00,000 \$ 6,000,000	
Reserve Fund 3.2		
Net profits 6	95,422 715,767	
Deposits 5,2	33.083 5,704,910	
Debentures, sterling 10,2	16,544 10,702,815	
Debentures, currency 3,0	69,840 3,276,691	
Mortgages 25,0	03,945 27,014,165	
Total Assets	82,710 29,782,942	

There was in 1910, it will be seen, an encouraging increase in net profits. These reached \$715,-767, an increase of upwards of \$20,000 upon those of 1909, which were \$695,422 and in turn, an increase over those of 1908. On this account, a sum of \$56,001 was brought forward so that the total for distribution was \$771,768. Of this amount the 8 per cent. dividend absorbed \$480,-000; \$250,000 was transferred to reserve fund as in 1909, raising that fund to \$3,500,000, and a balance of \$41,768 is carried forward to the current year.

The Company's aggregate of assets again shows a marked advance, reaching at the close of 1910, \$20,782,042, an increase upon the 1000 total of inst over \$1,400,000. Mortgages during the year increased by over \$2,000,000; deposits by nearly \$500,000; and currency debentures, by \$200,000, Sterling debentures again show a marked increase

172

THE CHRONICLE.



of £100,000, which is evidence that this Corporation, which has done much to utilize old country capital in the development of Canada, continues a trusted medium of investment by those abroad. Scotch investors have long been particularly partial to sound mortgage securities of the kind offered by the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation and the Corporation has, as we have previously pointed out, been particularly successful in attracting to Canada, capital from that part of Great Britain.

The regretted ill-health of Mr. W. H. Beatty necessitated his retirement during 1910 from the Presidency of the Corporation, which he has held since 1905, and Mr. W. G. Gooderham, the First Vice-President has been elected as his successor. Mr. W. D. Matthews has moved up from the Second to the First Vice-Presidency, with Mr. G. W. Monk as the new Second Vice-President. Messrs. R. S. Hudson and John Massey continue as the joint General Managers. The speech of the President at the recent annual meeting indicates the restrained and conservative character of the Company's management, which should ensure for it both the continued confidence of investors and prosperity.

* 3

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A gratifying feature of the thirtieth annual report of the directors of the North American Life Assurance Company is the fact that business continues to be conducted on an economical basis The North American Life has been able to report favorably in this connection for several years past, which is doubtless as satisfactory to the policyholders as to the Company.

The annual statement, which appears in full on another page, shows that to this company, 1910 was a year of continued progress. New insurance during the year, including policies revived, was \$5,106,047, which was an increase over 1000, while the amount of insurance in force at the close of 1910, reached \$43,391,236, a considerable advance upon the 1909 year-end total of \$41,064,641. The year's income also showed a satisfactory increase, reaching \$2,177,012, an appreciation of \$147,134 upon the 1909 figures. The payments for death claims reached \$321,408; matured endowments. \$125,102; matured investment policies surrendered, \$212,841; dividends to policyholders, \$142,764. The directors point out in their report, that, including surplus and guaranteed reserve, the aggregate amount paid to holders of deferred dividend policies was \$480,707. The disbursement from this source may be expected to continue comparatively large; and although the Company's terminated business is thereby increased, in the

fulfilment of these contracts the Company is performing one of its most important functions.

Assets of the company now reach \$11,388,773, an increase during 1910 of \$898,308 upon the 1909 total of \$10,400,465. Of these assets, \$2,060,766are represented by first mortgages upon real estate; \$6,052,751 by stocks, bonds and debentures, and \$1,350,750 by loans upon the company's policies. It may be noted as a satisfactory feature of the balance sheet that the stocks, bonds and debentures, taken as stated above, at \$6,052,751, were of the market value on December 31, 1010, of \$6,140,202, and the directors state that since the close of the year, the value of these securities has further appreciated by about \$60,000. As a result of the year's operations the net surplus on policyholders' account was increased to \$1,174,768

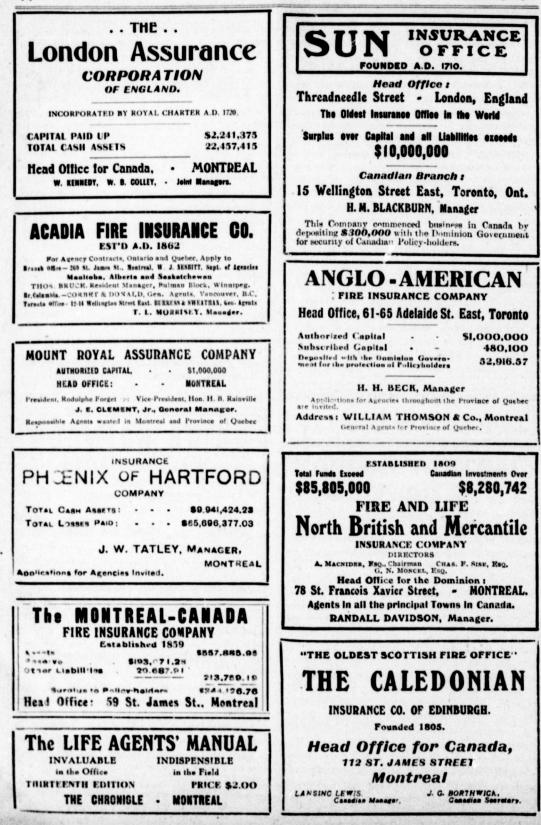
The directorate and management of the company remains unchanged, Mr. L. Goldman continuing as the company's well-known Managing Director. In Montreal, the company's interests remain in the charge of Mr. G. Herbert Simpson as Montreal manager.

FIRE AND LIFE BUSINESS IN CANADA: SOME POINTS OF VIEW.

Recent informal conversations of THE CHRON-ICLE with a number of the leading fire and life insurance officials in Montreal have elicited several interesting points with regard to the fire and life experience of 1910, which are of considerable value in throwing light upon the record of last year, in anticipation of the Government returns.

So far as fire insurance is concerned, the general impression gathered from these conversations is that 1910 was for the companies operating in the Canadian field, only a fair year. From the point of view of losses, the year was not so good a one as 1909, when, it will be in recollection, the ratio of losses to premiums received was exceptionally low, at 50.72 p.c., in comparison with other recent years and with the average loss ratio since 1868. On the other hand the business of 1010 is described as yielding a moderate profit. The heaviest single losses were incurred at the cast and west ends of the Dominion at Campbellton, N.B., and Victoria, B.C. British Columbia is reported normally as being a satisfactory field for the companies, but in 1910, it was certainly less satisfactory than usual. But the heaviest losses of the year occurred at Winnipeg, where a sequence of large fires has now been followed by a rise in rates, as we report in another column. So far as that part of Canada is alone concerned, 1910 may certainly be considered an unsatisfactory year; but on the whole, it would appear that from the fire com174

THE CHRONICLE.



panies point of view, 1910 is best described as a fair year, not so good as 1900.

In the case of the life companies, the tale of 1010 is a much more cheerful one. Generally speaking, the year is reported to have been thoroughly successful and to have marked considerable growth and expansion. As contributing to this result, several reasons are adduced. The general prosperity throughout the country was, of course, of considerable help to the companies, who also derived benefit from the expansion and improvements in their organization. A third interesting reason which we are informed had a considerable effect upon the progress of the companies, is that there was not in 1910, excessive speculation in lots in the West. Speculation of this kind is detrimental to the companies, since it attracts the money of small investors, who might otherwise be favorably disposed towards life insurance. In 1010, the movement did not attain excessive proportions, and the year was a prosperous one for the life companies.

We have decided not to publish this year THE CHRONICLE'S usual preliminary tables with regard to fire and life business of the year which has recently concluded. These tables gave a very fair indication of the year's business many weeks in advance of the government report and we regret that we are compelled to discontinue them. The fire table is discontinued as some companies decline to give their figures and we consider it unfair to publish, under these circumstances, the figures of other companies. For the life table it was found difficult to obtain correct data, and it has been found that unfair comparisons were made by agents from these figures, which dittered somewhat from those in the Government report. Susbcribers who have been good enough to express to us their appreciation of these tables will understand that their compilation has only been given up after mature consideration of the circumstances. We shall endeavour to obtain from Ottawa the preliminary statement at the earliest possible date.

* *

AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

With 1910, the assets of the Ætna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., reach over \$100,000,000 and the surplus to policyholders over \$10,000,000. During the year, this company continued its steady growth, and is able to state that life insurance in force is over \$300,000,000 while more than \$200,000,000 has been paid to policyholders since its organization in 1850.

The income of the year reached \$21,506,586, of which \$16,695,501 was from premiums. The income compares with \$20,587,255 in 1909, a total which was itself a notable gain over 1908. Total assets at the close of 1910 were \$101,018,142, a gain of practically four millions over the 1909 total of \$07,227,607. Of these assets, stocks and bonds account for \$31,974,664, a gain of practically \$1,500,000 during 1910; mortgages, \$49,061,500, an advance of \$1.700,000; and loans on policies, \$8,325,140, an increase of \$500,000. On the other side there is a reserve on life, endowment and term policies of \$82,794,149, a surplus reserved for special classes of policies and dividends to policyholders payable on demand of \$1,858,001; a special reserve of \$704,525; while after making other allocations there is a surplus to policyholders of \$10,102,000. The surplus to policyholders at the close of 1000 was \$0,672,458, so that, in this respect, as in others, there has been with the Ætna Life, substantial advance during 1910

The Ætna Life is well and favorably known throughout Canada, which field it entered in 1866. The Eastern Canada branch is under the efficient management of the well-known firm of Messrs. T. H. Christmas & Sons, at 160. St. James Street, Montreal. Messrs. Christmas report that among the fifty leading agents of the Company during 1010—agents who led in the matter of new business paid for—are to be found the names of three representatives of this agency, while of the sixty general agencies of the Company, the Eastern Canada branch ranks fifth for the year in regard to new business, written and paid for. Efficient representation of this kind should ensure for the Ætna Life continued progress in the Canadian field.

Notes on Business.

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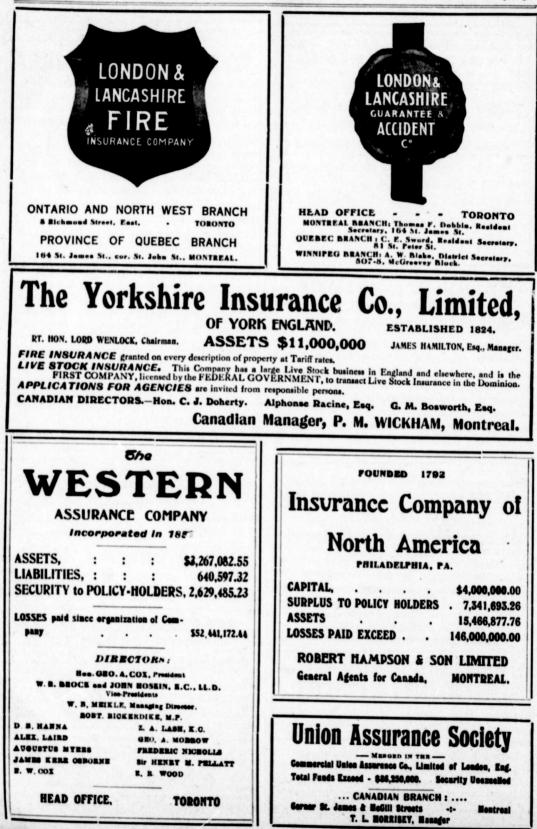
Increased Fire Rates at Winnipeg.

Following upon the recent sequence of heavy losses, lately incurred in Winnipeg, the Western Canada Fire

Underwriters Association have resolved upon an increase in rates, which goes into effect at once with the board companies. Particulars of the increase are given in the following statement issued by Mr. F. J. L. Harrison, secretary of the Association :-

In consideration of the very heavy losses in the city of Winnipeg for the past two years, rates on the contents of mercantile buildings throughout the city will be increased as follows: The key rate on contents of all buildings, except fireproof, sprinklered risks and risks eligible for triennial insurance, is increased from 65 to 75 cents, putting the city in this respect on the same basis as the city of Toronto, where conditions with regard to the high pressure system and fire department equipment, are much the same as in Winnipeg. Extra charges have been imposed for height, area and vertical openings, such as stairways and elevator shafts, and on all buildings of three stories in height, and over. These extra charges apply only to contents, also charges for party walls, in any way defective, will be strictly enforced. It is understood there is no increase whatever made in rates on buildings-the increase being only on the contents. To somewhat offset the large increases which will apply to the larger buildings in the congested area, an increased reduction has been made for the installation of the Dominion Messenger and Signal company's service, or the May-Oatway automatic alarms.

176



The Charing Cross Bank, of The Charing Cross London, England, the one-Bank in Canada. man concern which suspended

now in liquidation. From the report of the liquidation proceedings in London papers, we take the following with regard to the operations of the owner of the Bank, Mr. A. W. Carpenter, in Canada :

In 1901 the bankrupt and three other persons obtained an Act of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec for the incorporation of a company styled "the Atlantic, Quebec and Western Railway Company" to construct and operate a railway in two sections, one called the Interior Line and the other the Coast Line. In 1901 and 1902 the bankrupt acquired the interest of his coadventurers in the project. and in September 1902 there was formed a company called the "New Canadian Company" (hereinafter called the construction company), to which he sold the benefits of the Act and all rights and privileges thereunder for £50,000, paid as to £5,000 in cash and £45,000 in fully paid shares. In a 1965 the construction company entered into a contract with the railway company for the construction of the Coast Line (the bankrupt undertaking to finance the former company), and he stated that since 1904 he had paid away upwards of £800,000 in connection with the two companies, in return for which he had received the bonds and shares of the railway company which now appeared in the statement of affairs as available assets.

In 1892, in association with other persons, the debtor formed ar English company, called the Petroleum Oll Trust, Linded, which bought large tracts of supposed ollbearing land, mining rights, and other properties in the county of Gaspé, Quebec, in which he had acquired an interest, at considerable cost. He acted as director of the company, and bought a large number of shares in it, and made advances, amounting to about £30,000; but the company was unsuccessful, and went into liquidation in 1904. His loss from first to last was some £100,000. In 1905 or 1906 he purchased from the Sheriff for \$7,000 or \$8,000 the company's Canadian assets, including buildings, wharves, and a store at Gaspé, and afterwards erected and equipped large saw-mills in the town of Gaspé, and he had since carried on business there under the style of Gaspé Lumber and Trading Company. He has sunk some \$30,000 in the property and business, which latter has recently become self-supporting.

December's Industrial Accidents.

Industrial accidents occurring to 351 individual work-people in Canada during the month of December, 1910. were reported to the Department of

Labor. Of these, 154 were fatal and 197 resulted in serious injuries. In addition, two fatal accidents were reported as having taken place prior to the beginning of the month, information not having been received by the Department before December, 1910. In the preceding month there were 140 fatal and 267 non-fatal accidents reported, a total of 406, and in December, 1909, there were 126 fatal and 218 non-fatal accidents, a total of 344. The number of fatal accidents reported in December, 1910, was, therefore, fourteen more than in the preceding month, and twenty-eight more than in December, 1909. The number of non-fatal accidents reported in December, 1910, was seventy less than in the preceding month, and twenty-one less than in December, 1900. Altogether, there were fifty-five less industrial accidents reported in December, 1910, than in the preceding month, and eleven less than in the same month of the preceding year. Of 201 returns received during the month giving the ages of the victims of industrial accidents, nineteen

*Particulars of this failure were given on November 4, p. 1607; November 11, p. 1639; November 18, p. 1681.

referred to persons under twenty-one years of age, thirty-seven to persons between twenty-one and forty-five, and thirteen to persons over forty-five. Eighty-two persons were over twenty-one years of age, but their exact ages were not specified. The following is a record of the accidents of the month. by industries and trades : -

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING DECEMBER

1910, BY INDUSTRIES	AND TI	ADES.		
Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total	
	25	15	40	
Fishing and hunting	4		4	
Lumbering	7	12	19	
Mining		14	55	
Building trades	5	17	22	
Metal trades	10	41	51	
Woodworking trades		8	8	
Printing trades		1	1	
Textile trades		3	3	
Food and tobacco preparation	2	7	9	
Railway service	17	29	46	
Navigation	26	3	29	
General transport	4	19	23	
Civic employees	2	8	10	
Miscellaneous	5	7	12	
Unskilled labour	6	13	19	
Total	154	197	351	

Total.. 154

A bill will shortly be introduced "Twisting" in into the New York State Legis-New York State. lature, it is announced by the New York Insurance Depart-

ment, the purpose of which is to check, if possible, the "twisting" operations of unscrupulous agents and so-called adjusting concerns. The bill will amend section 60 of the Insurance Law, making it a crime for any officer or agent of an insurance corporation to issue or circulate or make any misleading representation or incomplete comparison of policies for the purpose of inducing another to lapse, forfeit or surrender his insurance. As to these practices and the necessity for legislation, Superintendent Hotchkiss, in his annual report presented to the Legislature, says: "The devices of the "twister" continue to grow day by day. Socalled 'readjusting' agencies or companies now exist-certainly in other States and perhaps here which make it their business to unsettle insurance with which the insured is satisfied, thereby appropriating to themselves a questionable commission. Individual agents of more skill than morals continue to find ways to deceive the policyholders of another company without, in a technical sense, misrepresenting the facts. The most frequent means now resorted to seem to be through misleading or incomplete comparisons of the results of policies in different companies. Indeed, it is thought that, given a sufficient number of figures, the smart insurance agent can prove that the experience of any policyholder in any company is worse than it would have been had he been in any other company. This is usually done through omitting certain factors in the computation, and the poor layman is thus easily misled towards giving up a contract which was doubtless what he wanted, and, in many ways, worth at the time more to him and his dependents than the contract he is induced to buy. It is thought that the suggested change in section 60 will make it possible to secure some convictions that will prove warnings to those who mislead, even though they do not, strictly, misrepresent."



Carson Bros., Montreal Brown Clarke Agency, Winnipeg W. S. Holland, Vancouver Young & Lorway, Sydney, B. C. McCallum, Hill & Co., Regina

Montreal Adent

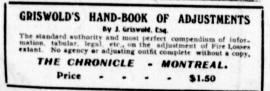
178

Faulkner & Co., Halifax, N.S. Geo. A. Lavis, Calgary J. M. Queen, St. John, N.B.

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Bonds issued insuring Employers and Corporations against loss through the defalcation of trusted employees. Bonds for legal purposes. Administrators' Bonds. Liability Insurance.

W. Mayne McCombe - Canada Life Bldg.





FEBRUARY 3. IOII

Affairs in London.

(Exclusive Correspondence of The Chronicle.)

A Disappearance of Investment Capital—All-British Shopping Movement—Prosperous England: London Banker's Views—Sir Felix Schuster Suggests an Indian Boom—A Canadian's Appointment.

The third week of the month has not brought that influx of investment orders to the market that was anticipated. There has been a weak-spirited gamble in oil shares, home railways have been bought in the speculative hope that the proposed issue of bearer securities may foster public interest in this market, and Canadian Pacific shares have been soaring in statistical flights which have sent the "bears" to cover. But of investment there has been very little, and now we are all speculating as to where the money has gone which has been distributed in dividends since Christmas. A moderate estimate would put this figure at about £10,000,000, and even after making the necessary allowance for expenses accruing at the turn of the year, there should have been a substantial sum available for re-investment in the market. Where has it gone? Some newspapers are suggesting that it has gone in increased living expenditure and the purchase of luxuries, and one daily paper makes much of the assertion that we are replacing the aristocracy with a plutocracy and that the former are endeavoring to outstrip the latter in the expenditure of money.

The All-British Shopping Movement.

Although not strictly financial the movement for the establishment of a week in London when a special display is to be made by all the big retail stores of "All-British" goods is of importance to traders. In the course of a conversation I had with Viscount Hill, who is the President of the Union Jack Industries' League, it appears that the movement, which is entirely non-political, is being received with enthusiasm, and is likely to lead to a wonderful change in the ideas of British womenfolk respecting the goods they purchase. Gloves, lace and many dress materials, which it is imagined come from abroad, are really produced in England, and when the week arrives-it is fixed for the end of March-our London streets should represent one huge exhibition of British-made goods.

Prosperous England: London Banker's Views.

Mr. S. M. Samuel, the head of the firm of Samuel Montagu & Co., the well-known London bankers, has been telling an interviewer what he thinks of the trade outlook in England. He looks forward with confidence to a record year and he thinks this will be reflected in our commerce with the United States. The figures of the trade returns for the eleven months ended November 30, certainly bear out Mr. Samuel's views The imports of the United Kingdom amounted to £515,460,000 and the nearest approach to this figure by any country was Germany with £382,555,000 imports. The exports of the United Kingdom were £393,166,-000; of Germany, £331,580,000.

Will there be an Indian Boom?

Every country has successively "boomed" during the past 20 years except India. We have seen remarkable trade expansions and stock market "booms" in Argentina, Japan, Canada, Mexico, etc. It is the opinion of Sir Felix Schuster, who is our greatest authority on banking matters, that India is the great country of the future. She only lacks enterprise, and in an expression of opinion given the other day Sir Felix went so far as to say that it might be the duty of the banks themselves to foster enterprise and bring before the British public the many opportunities India affords for investment. Sir Felix Schuster even thought that the commercial development of India in the next 10 or 20 years would be such as was almost undreamt of at the present time and that the possibilities of the development of India were in fact as great if not greater than those of any of our British Dominions, most of which have such great promise for the future.

The Census of Production.

I understand that Mr. A. W. Flux, who was for several years at McGill University, Montreal, as William Dow professor of Political Economy, has been appointed director of the Census of Production of the United Kingdom. Mr. Flux has an opportunity to achieve a big reputation in directing this census. As matters stand at present much of the statistical work being done is not of any practical value either to politicians, economists, or traders. For example, whilst the production of umbrellas and parasols in 1007 is returned in the census as $\pounds 50,000$, the export tables for the same year show exports of $\pounds 557,000$ of the same article 1

Canadian Wheat Lands.

According to my information, the underwriters were left with 80 per cent. of this issue, to the prospectus of which I referred a fortnight ago. LONDONER.

London, E.C., January 21, 1011.

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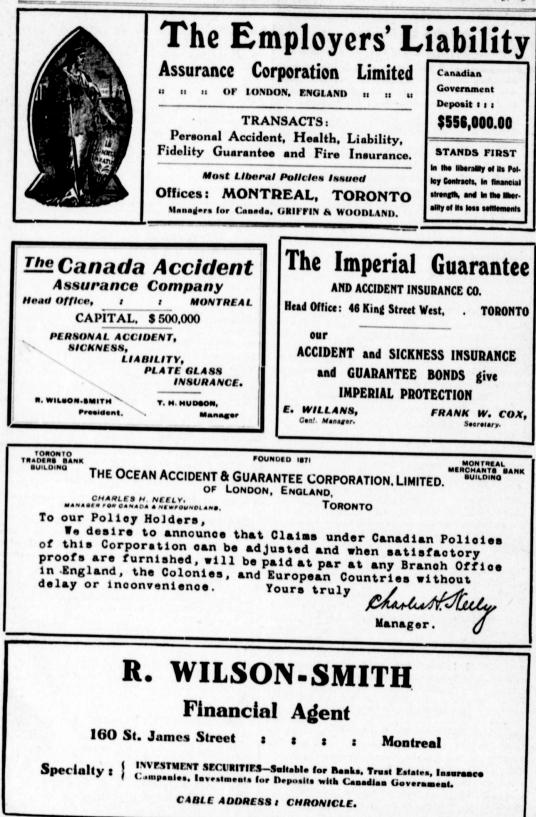
Insurance in the United States.

(Exclusive Correspondence of The Chronicle.)

The Question of Mr. Paul Morton's Successor—The Actna Indemnity Company's Downfall—Provident Savings Life and Postal Life: The Tail Wags the Dog—Conflagration Possibilities in New York City—Company Notes.

This city and vicinity have been so prolific of insurance news of late, that it is difficult even for the professional news-sifter to determine what is most important, and what to begin on first. Important events are the recent tragic death of Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Life (already announced in these columns), the failure of the Ætna Indemnity Company, and the sale of the Provident Savings Life, formerly an active corporation, to the Postal Life Insurance Company, a small and unimportant concern of this city.

With regard to Mr. Morton's successor, there is, of course, much speculation. The Morgan interests, which own the capital stock of the Equitable, have appointed three trustees, consisting of Judge Morgan. J. O'Brien, George W. Perkins and Lewis Cass Ledyard. Many think that Mr. Perkins will be chosen President, but there are other possible candidates, among them Judge



William A. Day, who was elected Vice-President in 1905, and George T. Wilson, 2nd Vice-President. who, having traversed both continents many times, and intermingled freely with agents, would be the natural choice of the field force. We doubt much whether Mr. Perkins would accept the position, unless it might be as a token of personal satisfaction. Mr. Perkins is understood to be considerably interested in the New York Life, and his interests in the two companies might clash. Besides that, he is a wealthy man, does not need the salary, and being a trustee, and still having at least a sentimental relationship with the banking house of J. P. Morgan & Company, would undoubtedly be able to control the destinies of the Equitable, without being its presiding officer.

As to the Ætna Indemnity Company, which, by the way, is not to be confounded with either the Ætna Life or the Ætna Fire, its course has never been marked by success, it never earned a dividend, and its down-fall has been freely predicted. The most of its business was reinsured before it finally went into the hands of receivers in its native State of Connecticut and in the State of New York.

A strange circumstance is the disposal of the Provident Savings Life to the Postal Life, of this city, which appears much like a case of the tail wagging the dog. For example, the Provident Savings had total assets of more than \$10,000,000, while the Postal had funds of scarcely more than half a million. President Rittenhouse, of the late Provident Savings, as insurance commissioner of Colorado, was a sharp and relentless theorist, but he failed to put his knowledge to practical advantage in the management of the Provident Savings Life. He introduced several innovations which looked good upon their face, but which apparently cost the company money without saving it any. What the management of the Postal Life will do with the large assets and risks in force which it now assumes, it is impossible to say. Time will work out that, at present, uncertain problem.

There seems to be a considerable diversity of opinion as to the possibility of a conflagration in New York City. Many think that the high pressure service, together with the added efficiency of the fire department, and the alertness which has come with the fear of such a conflagration, is sufficient insurance against it. Others believe that the wholesale dry goods district offers a constant temptation to the flames, and that if a fire once broke out there, in a dry time, with a high wind, and especially when the service system might fail, as it has done on one or two occasions, the loss would be of hundreds of millions of dollars. As for the present correspondent, he believes that the latter is true, though since "eternal vigilance is the price of safety," such a disaster might possibly be averted. This would be the more possible with a further extension of the high pressure system, which will probably soon be made.

Company Notes.

Both the fire and life insurance statements so far have been very satisfactory, in spite of the unsettled condition of the security market, and the marking down of values during the past few months. There has been some talk of a gigantic amalgamation of surety companies, but it is believed, at the present time, that no such connection will be made.

The Continental Fire Insurance Company will put up a thirty story office building in Cedar Street between Pearl and William, and now we learn that all high buildings heretofore erected in the world, are to receive the cap and climax in the erection of a fifty-five story building in the lower part of the city. How such a building can be protected against fire, is not as yet demonstrated.

The Royal Indemnity Company, which has been organized and chartered to write almost every kind of casualty insurance, and which is closely allied with the Royal Insurance Company, has elected E. F. Beddall as President, and among its Vice-Presidents we find the name of Mr. George W. Burchell, well known as Vice-President and Managing Underwriter of the Oueen. The General Manager of the Royal Indemnity will be Mr. Charles H. Holland.

The Queen Insurance Company has chosen Mr. P. D. McGregor, for many years its Western manager at Chicago, as a director of the company

Superintendent Hotchkiss, of the New York Insurance Department, has been very prompt in his annual report to the legislature, although, of course, no figures could be given. In his report he recommends notable changes in the insurance laws.

An enthusiastic meeting of the agents of the Home Life, was held in the city at the Hotel Imperial, on January 17 and 18. Together with the other life insurance companies, the Home was very successful in the year 1010.

OUERIST.

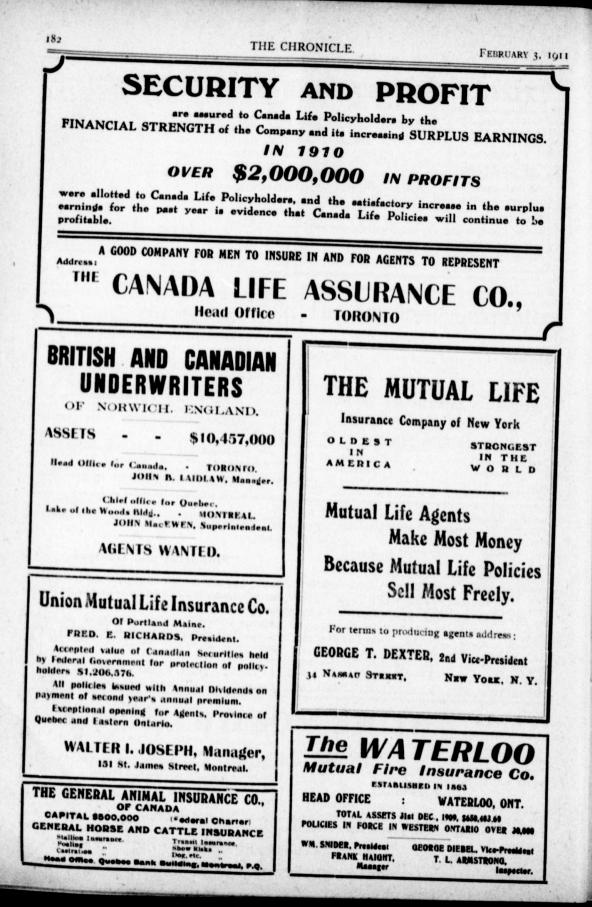
New York, February 1, 1011.

Financial and General.

THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE GUARANTEE & ACCI-DENT COMPANY has applied for admission to Massachusetts.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—A Branch of this Bank has been opened at Lampman, Sask., under the temporary management of Mr. H. Vaughan.

CANADIAN TRADE.—Trade figures for the first nine months of the fiscal year show that the total trade amounted to \$577,909.628, an increase of \$65,511.950. The increase was entirely in imports. Imports for the nine months totaled \$339,817.563, an increase of about sixty-eight millions over the corresponding period of 1009. Exports of domestic products for nine months totaled \$221,764,869, a comparative increase of a little over half a million dollars. Exports of foreign products fell off by about two millions. For the first time in a year and a half the monthly statement shows a falling off. Exports of agriculture totaled only \$65,541,-876, as compared with \$72,527,465 for December, 1000. Imports for the month increased by four millions, but exports fell off by nearly ten millions.



The Canadian Fire Record.

(Specially Compiled by The Chronicle.)

WELLAND, ONT .- Ontario Iron & Steel Company's office, destroyed, January 28

PHENIX, B.C.-Queen's Hotel gutted, January 15. Started from stove in second storey.

BRANDON, MAN .- No. 1 elevator of Maple Leaf Milling Company badly damaged, January 19.

ROBERVAL, QUE .- Canadian Northern's round house and machine shops, destroyed, January 11.

HALIFAX, N.S.-House of a fisherman on Little Tancook Island burned, January 17, with four children.

TRURO, N.S.-Crowe Bros., druggists, building gutted, and stock destroyed, January 31. Loss heavy

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.-House of Mr. C. A. Burris, of Sapperton, burned, January 22. No insurance.

MONCTON, N.B .- Store occupied by Murdock McLeod, tailor and furrier, Main Street, destroyed, January 15.

FRANKLIN, MAN .- Residence of E. H. Sharpe, damaged, January 28. Part of contents saved. Insurance light.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT .- Two houses in foreign settlement known as Coal Docks district, destroyed, January 25.

ALAMEDA, SASK .- R. H. Scott's barn, containing automobile, a number of buggies, cutters, harness, etc., destroyed, January 27. STRATHCONA, ALTA.-Fire destroyed stores of

Bright & Ashbaugh, men's outfitters, Cook & Orr, general merchants, and office of O'Brien Lumber Co., January 31. Origin, overheated stove; loss heavy.

HAMILTON, ONT .- Ald. Ryan's flour and feed store, Market Square, damaged slightly, January 20. Quantity of baled hay and grain was destroved.

WOODSTOCK, ONT.-Hayden's saw mill and woodworking factory destroyed by fire with large quantity of boards ready to ship, January 31. No insurance.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.-Woodworking steam mills of Barnard Creamer, of Souris, destroyed, January 27. Loss, \$8,000; no insurance. M. F. Schurman & Co's mill at Summerside, destroyed, anuary 27.

BUCKINGHAM, QUE .- Marrill block and old Kelly House destroyed, February 2. Losers are Ed Paquette, pool room, George Penny, saddler, the Electric office, and Le Sage, agricultural implement maker. Marrill's stock of sleighs and bug-gies, for which he was agent, also lost.

BELLEVILLE, ONT.-Doub'e rough cast house on Front street, destroyed, January 25. Buildings occupied by David Glenn, and Mr. Wilson, and owned by Col. Ponton. Part of effects saved R J. Graham's cold storage building damaged, January 25.

TORONTO .- Basement of Fred Victor Mission, Overn and Jarvis streets, damaged to extent of \$100, January 20. Stock of furs in premises of Frederick McNab, 274 Yonge Street, destroyed, January 27, Valued at \$18.000. University Avenue Synagogue, damaged, January 31. Supposed due to defective electric wires.

NOTICE

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until Thursday noon, March 2nd, 1911, for the purchase of \$40,000 Twenty Year CITY OF PRINCE RUPERT Tele-340,000 Iwenty tear Cirl of PRINCE RUPERT Fele-phone Debentures, bearing interest at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in Prince Rupert, B.C., Lon-don, Eng., New York, U.S.A., Montreal, Toronto, Winni-peg and Vancouver, B.C., and secured by special rate. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

ERNEST A. WOODS. City Clerk.

NOTICE

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until Thursday noon, March 2nd, 1911, for the purchase of the whole or any portion of Four Year CITY OF PRINCE RUPERT Local Improvement Debentures, as follows:

the second second bebent	ures	. 21.25	IOHOWS:
11th St. and Beach Place, pla			\$ 3,600
Hay's Cove and 8th Avenue	**	**	11,600
Fraser, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Sts.	**	**	5,300
2nd Street,	**		2.700
Alfred Street,	**	**	160
Sth Avenue and Fulton Street.	**		2.500
7th Avenue (Fulton to Thompson)	**	**	3,900
9th Avenue,	**	**	12,000
4th Avenue (McBride and Hay's			12,000
Cove),		**	8.000
Sth Avenue (McBride and Hay's			3,000
Cove),	**		7.000
Ambrose Avenue,	**	**	6,000
Conrad St and 11th two Geo o			6,000

Amorose Avenue, Conrad St. and 11th Ave., Sec. 8, " " 16,800 bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in London, Eng., New York, U.S.A., Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Prince Rupert, and secured by special rate upon the land benefited and guaranteed by the City at large. (1) Assessed value of the land benefited, \$ 1,007,604.00 (2) Assessed value of the land benefited, excluding G.T.P. and Government ... 936,394.00 (3) Total assessed value of the land of the Municipality...

- the Municipality 14,844,860.00 2,569.590.00
- (4) Government lands—exempted
 (5) Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co.

Assessment (Subject to adjustment) (6) Total Assessment—Excluding G.T.P. 7,319,000.00

Ry. and Government 4.956.270.00 The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

THE ABOVE FIGURES DO NOT INCLUDE IMPROVEMENTS.

ERNEST A. WOODS.

City Clerk.

CANADIAN FINANCIERS

LIMITED

Authorized Capital \$2,000,000

EXECUTORS. ADMINISTRATORS. TRUSTEES, RECEIVERS. MEMBERS VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR

DIVIDEND PAYING STOCKS. REVENUE PRODUCING REAL ESTATE AND LOANS, PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OCEAN ACCIDENT & GUARANTEE CORFORATION, LTD.

MANAGERS OF B. C. AND YUKON TEERITORY FOR CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

GENERAL AND LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

PATRICK CONNELLY, General Manager.

Head Office : 632 Granville Street, Vancouver, B. C. Branches : Korth Vanceuver, South Vancouver, and 8 Princes Square, Glasgow,



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Stock Exchange Notes

Montreal, February 2, 1911.

The statement of the Canada Cement Company for the year ending December 31, shows that the earnings, after paying all operating expenses, and considerable sums ex-pended on improvements, providing for the bond interest, and the 7 per cent. dividend on the Preferred, give a surand the 7 per cent, dividend on the Frentres, give a sur-plus of \$142,697.84, or equivalent to about 1.05 per cent. on the Common stock. The total net profits are given as \$1,177,697.84, bond interest \$300,000, preferred dividends \$735,000, surplus \$142,697.84.

The rise of some 11 points in the price of Ottawa Power The rise of some 11 points in the price of oftawa Power stock brought out good trading in these shares, and the announcement of a 25 per cent. stock bonus accounts for the movement. The stock pays 7 per cent, so deducting the stock bonus, it is now selling on approximately a 5 per cent. basis. The stock touched 165. The week saw an per cent. basis. The stock touched 165. The week saw an active market with advancing prices, and although the highest level was not held, there is a good gain throughout the list at the close to-night. Dominion Steel Corporation, most prominent securities with heavy trading in them all. Detroit, Richelieu, Scotiz Common and Cement Common were also active and strong. Crown Reserve, now selling ex-dividend of five per cent. (the first of the monthly payment since the change from quarterly dividends) is off the equivalent of seven cents on sales of some 5,400 shares. There was no change in the Bank of England rate.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE RATES. Exchan To-day 51-6 % 21-21 % 23 3 % Last week. A Year Ago Call money in Montreal 51-6 % 51-6 % 21-6 % 31-4 % 552223 44 in Toronto ** .. in New York in London Bank of England rate 79.2 817 9,8 9 811 810 QUOTATIONS AT CONTINENTAL POINTS. This Week Lot Week A Market Bank Market Bank M A Year Ago Market Bank 3 Paris. 211 3 24 35 21 3 Berlin 3 34 5 Amsterdam...... Vienna..... 41 34 31 3,3 31 118 3 41 5 4 5 31 31 Brussels..... 34 41 31 43 32 31 SUMMARY OF WEEK'S SALES AND QUOTATIONS. Closing Closing bid. Net Security. bid. Jan. 20. 209 change. Sales 26, 1911. Canadian Pacific 1,734 to-day. 209 "Soo" Common 335 1361 138 14 Detroit United. 3,737 718 711 ÷ d Duluth Superior 81 81 1403 1421 + 12 931 93 ŧ Montreal Street 225 2211 2203 60 611 + 11 1251 124 14 109 1104 + 981 981 Amal. Asbestos Amal. Asbestos Pref...... 高月 104 11 + .. Can. Cement Com ... 2,230 212 21 Can Cement Pfd. 1,363 Can.Con. Rubber Com.... 7.8-4 871 853x.D. + 99 99 Can. Con. Rubber Pfd • • 1061 Dom Iron Preferred...... 319 Dom Iron Bonds.....\$31,000 102 104 14 + 95 Dom' Steel Corpn 9,169 ... 581 597 +1 ake of the Woods Com 638 141 141 ł Laurentide Common 594 197 205 + Mackay Com neb 332 Mackay Preferred 45 941 92 21 74 914 Mexican Power 470 61 851 + Montreal Power 6,441 149 1471x.D. Nova Scotia Steel Com 2,380 3 24 92 1294 1294 1521 1624 9 Rio Light and Power..... 8,822 108 109 1094 1134 37 44 431 Dom. Textile Com..... Dom. Textile Preferred 553 64 694 5% 100 97 98

130 8

87

2.72

75 60

180

.5,429

130

60

87

2.60x.n.

Montreal Cotton Permans Common

Penmans Preferred. ...

Crown Reserve.

Bank Statements.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Yesterday	January 26, 1911	February 8, 1910
Coin & Bullion	234,959,000	4352,784,000	£36,690,140
Reserve	25,734,000	27,176,000	26,365,775
Res. to liab	51,49 p.e,	51,89 p.e	504 p.e
Circulation	27,865,000	27,250,000	28,154,365
Public Dep	9,762,000	11,248,000	10,211,150
Other Dep	40,806,000	41,051,000	42,193,928
Gov. securs	14,905,000	14,555,000	14,010,875
Other securs	28,053,000	28,298,000	30,459,471

NEW YORK ASSOCIATED BANKS.

	January 28, 1911	January 21, 1911	Jan. 29, 1910
Loans.	\$1,299,430,800	\$1,253,903,300	\$1,225,397,300
Deposits	1,332,016,460	1,274,153,800	1.249,*86,800
Circulation	47,247,600	47,543,400	50,778,000
Specie	293,785,900	2\$2,524,800	271,543,600
Legal Tenders .	76,576,200	75,296,700	73,405,300
Total Reserves	\$370,362,100	\$357,821,500	\$344,948,900
Reserves Req'd.	333,004,100	318,538,459	812,271,700
Surplus	\$37,358,000	\$39,283,050	\$32,677,200
	27.8	28.1	27,6

NOTE.-Actual amount of povernment deposits reported was \$1,674,200, against \$1,678,600 last week.

CANADIAN BANK CLEARINGS.

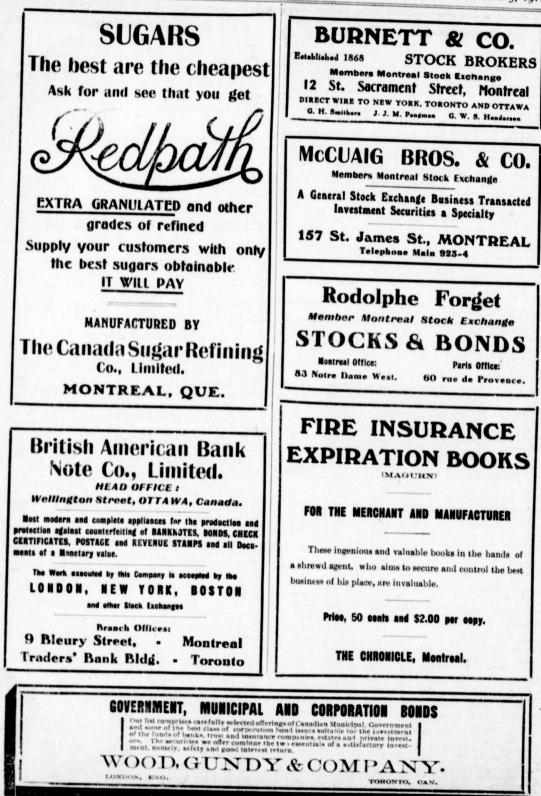
	Week ending	Week ending	Week ending	Week ending
	Feb. 2, 1911	Jan, 26, 1911	Feb. 3, 1910	Feb. 4, 1909
Montreal Toronto Ottawa	\$40,687,297 32,627,764 3,170,940	\$39,959,194 32,685,763 8,791,345	\$33,113,867 28,212,044 3,780,502	\$26,804,915 28,000,655

32,683,763 3,791,345 **Traffic Returns.**

	CANADIAN	PAOIPIO RA		
Year to date.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Income
Dec. 31 1	70.141.000	\$83,936,000	198 639 000	Increase
Week ending.	1909.	1910.	1911.	
Jan. 7	1,090,000	1,315,000	1,349,000	Increase
	970,000	1,342,000		34,000 Dec.188,000
" 21	1,039,000	1,377,000	1,263,000	
		TRUNK HAIL	WAY	" 114,000
Year to date.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Increase
Dec. 31,	38,701.207	\$40,993,032	\$44,252,628	\$3,259,596
Week ending.	1909.	1910.	1911.	increa-e
Jan. 7	536,240	654,885	711,427	
14	645,218	725,025	795,371	
21	624,750	764,825	812,861	
		ORTHERN IS	AII.WA1	
Year to date.	1908.	1909.	1910.	increase
Dec. 31	\$ 7,254,800	\$10,82°,600	\$14,078,400	\$3,254,800
Week ending.	1909.	191 .	1+11.	Increase
Jan. 7	145,300	174.900	181,800	6,900
19	117,200	185 700	190,200	4,500
**********	115,900	185,100	191,400	6,300
Twi			COMPANY.	
Year to date.	1909.	1910.	1911.	Incresse
Dec. 31	\$5,786,780	\$6,895.529	\$7,452,843	\$557,314
Week ending.	1909.	1910	1911.	Increase
Jan. 7	117,399	129,017	133,739	4,722
	117,126	130,746	138,720	7.974
" 21		131,642	141,302	9,660
Week ending.	DETROIT L	NITED HAIL		
Jan. 7	1908	909	1910	Incresse
** 14	121,284	140,004	154,539	14,535
	117,871	133,624	151,507	17,883
	FAX PLECTR	137,160	158,446	21,286
HALI		ay Recent	COMPANY.	
Week ending.	1909.	1910	1911.	Increase
Jan. 7	3,288		3,959	403
	3,129		3,641	205
" 21	3,111	3,551	3,737	186
H	AVANA BLEG			100
Week ending		1910	1911	Incresse
Jan. 1		37,680	43.247	5,567
		39,932	41,749	1.817
" 15		37,594	43,208	5,614
" 22		37,408	41.751	4,343
" 29		37,696	43,523	5,827
ALL STREET	DULUTH SUI	PERIOR TRAC	TION.	
		1910.	1911.	Increase
Jan. 7		18.518	18.905	837
" 14		18,291	18,7~3	492
" 21		19,238	18,568	670

186

THE CHRONICLE.



List of Leading Stocks and Bonds REPORTED FOR THE CHRONICLE BY R. WILSON-SMITH & CO., 160 ST. JAMES STREET. MONTPEAL CORRECTED TO THURSDAY. FEB. 2nd, 1911

BANK STOCKS.	Closing prices or Last sale,	Par value of one share,	Return per cent. on investment at present prices.	Annual	Capital subscribed	Capital paid up	Rest Fund	Per cent'g of Rest to paid up Capital	When Dividend
British North America Canadian Bank of Commerce Dominica Eastern Townships	Asked. Bid. 212 180 175	\$ 243 50 50 100	Per Cent. 4 21 5 00	Per cent 7 9 12 9	8 4.356,666 10,000,000 4.000,000 8,000,000	\$ 4.866,600 10,000,000 4,000,000 3,000,000	5,009,000	125.00	April, October. March. June, Sept. Dec. Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October
Hamilton Hochelaga Home Bank of Canada Imperial La Banque Nationale	162 160	100 100 100 100 30	4 93 	11 8 6 11 7	2,710,100 2,500,000 1,300,300 5,9+9,100 2,000,000	2,680,570 2,500,000 1,157,116 5,597,641 2,000,000	3,000,000 2,500,000 375,000 5 597,641	111.92 100.00 32.41 100.00	March, June, Sept., Dec. March, June, Sept., Dec. March, June, Sept., Dec. March, June, Sept., Dec. Feb., May, August, Nov. Feb., May, August, Nov.
Merchants Bank of Canada Metropolitan Bank Molsons . Montreal New Brunewick	251 250 275 272	100 100 100 100	4 84 5 31 3 98 4 72	9 8 11 10 13	6,000,000 1,000,000 4,000,000 14,400,000 774,300	6,000,000 1,000,000 4,000,000 14,400,000 774,300	4,900,000 1,2.0,000 4,400,000 12,000,004	81,06 125.00 110,00 83,33	March, June, Sept., Dec. Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October March, June, Sept., Dec. Jan., April, July, October
Northern Crown Bank	140 1391	100 100 100 100	4 33	5 12 11 5 7	2,207,500 3,000,000 3,500,000 1,000,000 2,500,000	2.203,440 3,400,000 3.500,000 1,000,000 2,500,060	5,650,000 3,900,000 350,000	4.54	January, July. Jan., April, July, October March, June, Sept., Dec. Jan April, July, October March, June, Sept., Dec.
Royal Standard	**** ***	100 50 100 100	5 02	12 12 5 10	6.200,000 2,000,000 988,000 4,000,000	6,200,000 2,000,000 914,912 4,000,000	2,400,000 281,616	111.29 120.00 29.80 118.75	Jan., April, July, October Feb., May, Aug. November Feb., May, August, Nov. March, June, Sept., Dec.
Traders Union Rank of Canada United Empire Bank Vancouver. MISCELLASTROUS STOCES. Amal Ashatca Com	···· 143j ···· 163 ···· ··· ··· ···	100 100 100	5 57 4 67	8 7 5	4,367,500 4,010,000 683,901 746,200	4,354,500 4,000,000 559,528 384,950	2,300,000 2,300,000	50.52 60.00	Jan., April, July, October March, June, Sept., Dec.
Amal. Asbestos Com do Pref Bell Telephone Black Lake Asb. Com do Pref	143 164 15	100 100 100 100	5 59		8,125,000 1,875,000 12,500,000 2,999,400 1,000,000	1,875 000			Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October
B. C. Packers Ason "A" pref do "B" pref Canadian Pacific Canada Car Com	83 93 40 89 2094 2091 70 69	100 100 100	8 43 7 52 10 00 4 77		635,000 635,000 2,700,000 150,000,000	635,000 635,000			Cumulative. do March, June, Sept., Dec. April, October.
10 Fla	103/	100 100 100	6 78 8 13		5,000,000 3,500,000 2,000,000 10,500,000 13,560,000	3,500,000			Jan., April, July, October Jan , April, July, October
Casadian General Electric Do, Pfd	2 63 2.60 72 711	100 107 100 106		7 9+6	3,000,000 2,000,000 1,733,500 1,999,957 12,500,000	2,805,000 1.990,000 1,728,000 1,999,967 12,500,000			Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October
do Pfd	67 661 1041 104: 591 597	100 100 100	7 46 6 67 6 .5	7 6 7 7	3,000,000 5,000,000 1,854,088 5,000,000 35,000,000	3,000,000 5.000,000 1,855.005 5,000,000			February, August. Jan., April, July, October Jan., April. July, October
Daluth Superior Trac	83 81 143 142 	100 100 100 100	4 81 4 19 	1	3.500,000 1.360,000 7,500,000 5,000,000	3,500,000			Cum. Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October Initial Div. Jan., April, July, October
Kaministiquia Power XD Aurentide Paper Com Lave of the Woods Mill Co. Com	207 205	100 100 100	3 38 5 63	3778	5,0°0,000 2,000,000 1,600,000 1,200,000 2,100,000	2.000.000 I.600.000 I.200.000			Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October Feb., May, August, Sov Pebruary, August, Sov February, August, Jan., April, July, October Apr., Oct.(Sio BrusCet. '09) March, June, Sept. Dec. Jan., April, July, October
do Pfd	95 94; 92 91;	100 100 100 100	5 16 4 62	5	1,500,000 43,437,300 50,000,000	1,500,000 43,437,200 50,000,000			March, June, Sept., Dec. Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October
do Pfd	1391 134 148 1471	100 100 100	5 08	1 7 8 8	3,000,000	2,400,000 16,800,000 8,400,000 3,000,000			Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October May, November. April, October. April, October. Mareh, June, Sept. Dec.
tontreal Scel Works Com	221 j 220 143	100 100 100 40	5 51 5 57 5 06	10 7 10 8	2,000,00	2,000,000			Peb., May, August, Nov. January, July. Jan., April, July, October Peb., May, August, Nov. Jan., April, July, October
	911 911 131 129/	100 100 100 100	4 33 6 10	24887	7.900,000 6.000,000 2.000,600 2.500,600 2.500,000	7,500,000 6,000,000 1,030,000 2,500,000 2,000,000			March, June, Sept., Dec. Jan., April, July, October March, September. March, June, Sept., Dec.
	61 60 99 987 110 1097	100 100 100	6 53 6 74 5 05 3 63	5	2,150,000 1,075,000 9,500,000 3,122,000 25,000,000	2,150,600 1,075,000 9,700,000 3,132,000			⁷ eb. May, August, Nov. ⁷ eb. May, August, Nov. ⁷ darch, June, Sept., Dec.
olede Ry & Light Co.	1131 1131 157 155 124	100 100 100 100	3 52 6 36	10	6,600,000 1 10,000,000 1	6,500,000			an., April, July, October an., April, July, October an., April, July, October
Via City Rapid Transit Co Fest India Electric	111 1101	100 100 100	5 40	6 6 6 10	8,000 000 2,000,000 20,100,000 20,100,000 1,000,000 6,000,000	2,000,000 10,100,000 800,000 1,000,000			an., April, July, October an., April, July, October eb., May, August, Nov. an., April, July, October ay, November. an., April, July, October

188

THE CHRONICLE

E CO.	ANG	IORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSUM
_	onto	Home Office-112-118 King Street West, To
	R. 1910	FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMB
		cember 31, 1909—To Net Ledger Assets
.\$10,115,858.5		cember 31, 1910- RECEIPTS.
		O Cash for Premiums
and the second	\$1,619,285.32 557,403.97	Income on Investments atc
	001,403.91	Real Estate Contingent Fund
	. 323.32	2,131.23
2,177,012.6		
2,292,871.1	\$19	ember 31, 1910- DISBURSEMENTS.
	\$ 153,326.30	y Expenses. Commission, Expenses and Salaries to Agents.
	224,791.89 321,498.24	
	125,102.30	Surrendered Policies
	75,586.22 212,841.49	Matured Investment Policies Surrendered.
	142,764.06	Annuities
	10,038.31 6.000.00	Interest on Guarantee Fund. Real Estate Contingent Fund etc.
	765.66	Real Estate Contingent Fund, etc.
1,272,714.4		
6,052,751,4 116,826,11 1,350,750,6 352,218,6 176,005,11 140,00 1,698,0; ,020,156,66 249,901,81 118,133,57 581,22 ,3888,773,32	\$11, \$11	Stocks, Bonds and Debentures (market value \$6,140,202.82). Real Estate (including Company's Buildings. Loans on Policies. Loans on Bonds and Stocks. Cash in Banks. Cash at Home Office. Fire Premiums paid on account Mortgagors, etc. Outstanding and Deferred Premiums (less loading). (Reserve on same included in Liabilities) Interest due \$12,860.36 and accrued \$105,273.21. Rent due \$327.50 and accrued \$253.75.
		Guarantee Fund
60,000.00 9,988,583.68	s at 4 ne.)	Death Lossos awaiting proof. Veat
60,331.09		
3,000.00 10,320.00		Premiums naid in advance
3,175.20		
70,160.24 3,000.00		Matured Endowments due to surrender value.
0 071 90		Real Estate Contingent Band
7,363.13		T SURPLUS.
388,773.32		v Insurance issued during 1910 (including and in
eet correctly	Balance She	v Insurance issued during 1910 (including policies revived). arance in force at end of 1910. e certify that we have examined the Books. Vouchers and Securities. The above the position of the Company as at the 31st December, 1910. Toronto, January 19th, 1911. H. D. LOCKHART GORDON JOHN H. YOUNG FOR A
	ORNE, Esq. LAKE, W. K.	setors-HAMILTON CASSELS, K.C., M. J. HANEY, LtCol. D. McCRAE, JOHN N PATERSON, K.C. aging Director-L. GOLDMAN, A.I.A., F.C.A. Medical Director-I. D. THOP

FEBRUARY 3, 1911

THE CHRONICLE.

STOCK AND	BOND	LIST,	Continued
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BONDS.		sing tat.ons	Rate p.c. of Int- erest	Amount outstanding.	When Inter due,	reat	Where Int payable			Date o		REMARKS
	Ask's	Bid.	Bom.									a stranger for the second
Bell Telephone Co Can. Car & Fdy		103	56	\$3,363,000 3,500,000	lst Oct. 1st ist June 1st	Apl Dec.	Bk. of Montre	al, Mtl	April Dec.			Red.at 110 aft. Nov.'19
Can. Converters Can. Con. Rubber Co	90 99		6	490,000	lst June 1st	Dec .			Dec.			or in pt. aft. Nov.'ll
Can. Colored Cotton Co	1	981	6		Ist Apl. 1st			"	Oct.			Redeemable at 110 after Oct. 1st, 1911
Can. Cement Co	981	98	64	2,000,000	2nd Apl. 2nd	Oct.			April			N-3
Dominion Coal Co	974		5	6 175 000	Ist Apl. 1st lst May 1st	Voct			Oct. S			Redeemable at 110. Redeemable at 105 and
Dom. Iron & Steel Co	-		5									Int.after May 1st, 1910
Dom. Tex Sers. "A"	951 963	951 961	6				Bk. of Montre		July	let.	1929	B-4
					I March I	Sept. I	Royal Trust C		Marc	h Ist,	1925	Redeemable at 110 and Interest.
" "B"		99		1,162,000						•		Redeemable at par
" "C"	96	95	6	1,000,000	"					*		after 5 years. Redeemable at 105 and Interest.
" "D"				450.000	"							44 H
Havana Electric Railway			5			Aug. 5	2 Broadway.	N.Y	Feb.	let.	1952	Redeemable at 105
Halifax Tram		100	5	600,000	1st Jan. 1st .]	July	3k. of Montre	al. Mtl.	Jan.			
Keewatin Mill Co			6				Royal Trust,		Sept.			Redeemable at 110
Lake of the Woods MillCo			6	1,000,000	lst June 1st	Dec.	Canada, Mor		June		1000	
Laurentide Paper Co			6	1,036,000	2 Jan. 2 Ja	uly. H	Bk. of Montres	l, Mtl	Jan.			
Mexican Electric L. Co	87	864	5	6.000.000	let Jan. 1st J	Inly.			July	let.	1935	
Mex. L't & Power Co	[90	5		lst Feb. 1st				Feb.	1st.	1933	
Montreal L. & Pow. Co		99	41		lst Jan. 1st J		"	"	Jan.	lst,	1932	Redeemable at 105 and Int. after 1912.
Montreal Street Ry. Co	101		43	1.500.000	let May let]	Nov.			May	lst.	1922	inte alter tora.
			6				k. of Montree	I, Mtl.	July			Redeemable at 105 and Interest.
Peamans			5	2,000,000	Ist May 1st 1	Nov. B	Sk. of M., Mt	l. & Ln.	Nov.1	st,	1926	Re eemable at 110
rice Bros.			6	1.000.000	at June 1st	Dec			June	lat.	1925	after Nov. 1, 1911.
Juebec Ry. L. & P. Co.	851	851	5						June			
10 Janeiro			5	23,284,000	Jan. 1 Ju	ulv	. B. of C.		Jan.			
an Paulo			5	6.000.000	June 1 I	Dec.	Nat. Trust C	o. Tor	June	1st.	1929	
oronto & York Radial		::	5		July 1 J		. of M., Tor.		Feb.			
The second s			-		Ist Apl. 1st (k. of Montre	J. Mul.	Jan.			
Vinnipeg Electric	104		5		2 Jan. 2 .		do.	,	Jan.			
Vest In fia El-ctric		90	5		st Jan. 1st J						1928	

MONTREAL PARK & ISLAND RAILWAY COMPANY

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

SAULT-AU-RECOLLET & ST. VINCENT DE PAUL. - 20 min service; St. Denis Street, from 5.00 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. to 11 30 p.m. Last car from St. Vincent de Paul at 12.00 p.m.; from Sault-su-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 Cartierville, 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.



GF HARTFORD ABBETS, JAN. 187 1910, \$9,941.424.23 FIRE INSURANCE ONLY CANADIAN DEPARTMENT. MONTREAL J. W. TATLEY, MANAGER

THE CHRONICI F

FEBRUARY 3, 1911

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation was held at the Head

Office of the Corporation, Toronto Street, Toronto, on Friday, the 27th January, at twelve o'clock noon. The President, Mr. W. G. Gooderham, occupied the chair. The Secretary, Mr. George H. Smith, was appointed Secretary of the meeting and read the Report of the Directors for 1910, and the General Statement of Assets and Liabilities, which are as follows:-

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors have much pleasure in submitting to the Shareholders the Annual Statement of the business of the Corporation for the year 1910, duly certified by the Auditors.

The net profits for the year, after deducting interest on borrowed capital, expenses of management, and all charges and losses, amounted to \$715,767.57. This sum, with the unappropriated profits as at December 31st, 1909. \$56,001.16, made the total available for distribution \$771,768.73, which amount has been appropriated

Four quarterly dividends of Two per Transferred to Reserve Fund.	r cent.	each on the	Capital	Stock	 	\$480,000.00
Transferred to Reserve Fund Balance carried forward at credit o	f Profi	and Loss			 	250,000.00
in a at croute o		and Loss			 	41,768,73

\$771.768.73

During the year, Mr. W. H. Beatty, who has been a Vice-President since the organization of the Corporation, and President since 1905, owing to continued indisposition, tendered his resignation of the Presidency. cancy thus created has been filled by appointing the undersigned as President. Mr. W. D. Matthews has been appointed First Vice-President, and Mr. G. W. Monk, Second Vice-President. The va-All which is respectfully submitted.

Toronto, January 16th, 1911.

W. G. GOODERHAM. President.

GENERAL STATEMENT LIABILITIES.

. Liabilities to the Public.

Debentures—Sterling—and Accrued interest (£2,199,208 14s. 6d.)		
Debentures_Currency_and Account Interest (22,139,208 148. 6d.)	 	10,702,815.79
Debentures-Currency-and Accrued Interest	 	3,276,691.58
Sundry Accounts	 	427,541.51
Sundry Accounts	 	9,213.91

\$20,121,173.62

Liabilities to Shareholders.

Reserve Fund.												\$ 6.000.000.00	
Dividend payable 3rd January 1911			••	••	••	••	• •					3,500,000.00	
Balance Carried forward at credit of Pro	offt and	Lose	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	••	120,000.00	
	and and	1.0000		•••	••	••		••	•••	••	••	41,768.73	

\$ 9,661,768.73

\$29,782,942.35

ASSETS

Advances on Bonds and Stocks.	7.014.165.33
Municipal Debentures, Bonds and other Securities	722,600.92
Office Premises (Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Saint John, Edmonton and Regina)	538,926.51 613,650,81
Cash on hand and in Banks	893,598.78

\$29,782,942.35

R. S. HUDSON Joint General Managers. JOHN MASSEY.

We beg to report that we have made an audit of the accounts, and examined the vouchers and securities of the CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION for the year 1910. We certify the accompanying Statement is a true exhibit of the Corporation's affairs as shown by the books as at 31st December, 1910.

A. E. OSLER, A.C.A. HENRY BARBER, F.S.A.A. (Eng.) Auditors.

Toronto, January 16th, 1911.

Montanana an Deal M.

The President moved the adoption of the Report of the Directors which was seconded by the First Vice-President and was unanimously carried.

The election of Directors was then proceeded with and resulted in the unanimous re-election of Messrs. W. G. Gooderham, W. D. Matthews, G. W. Monk, W. H. Beatty, John Campbell, S.S.C. (Edinburgh), Lt.-Col. Albert E. Gooderham, J. H. G. Hagarty, J. Herbert Mason, S. Nordheimer and Frederick Wyld. At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. W. G. Gooderham was re-elected President, Mr. W. D. Matthews First Vice-President, and Mr. G. W. Monk, Second Vice-President.

FEBRUARY 3, 1911

THE CHRONICLE.

61st Annual Statement

OF THE

Ætna Life Insurance Company

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

MORGAN G. BULKELEY, President

LIFE, ACCIDENT, HEALTH AND LIABILITY INSURANCE

JANUARY 1, 1911

ASSETS.

Real Estate acquired by foreclosure	\$ 97,001.31
Office Building	500,000.00
Cash on hand and in Banks	3,905,769.53
Stocks and Bonds	31,974,664.01
Mortgages secured by Real Estate	49,061,500.71
Loans on Collateral	1,320,470.76
Loans secured by policies of this Company	8,325,149.36
Interest due and accrued Dec. 31, 1910	1,792,917.15
Premiums in course of collection and De-	
ferred Premiums	1,680,133.81
Market Value of Securities over cost, less	
Assets not admitted	2,360,536.32

LIABILITIES.

Reserve on Life, Endowment and Term	
Policies	\$82,794,149.00
Special Reserve, not included above	704,525.00
Premiums paid in advance, and other	
Liabilities	566,606.80
Unearned Interest on Policy Loans	222,446.57
Accrued Taxes	524,044.77
Surplus reserved for special class of Pol- icies and dividends to Policyholders	
payable on Demand	1,858,901.33
Losses and Claims awaiting proof, and	
not yet due	451,885,93
Unearned Premiums on Accident, Health	
and Liability Insurance	2.245,982.70
Reserve for Liability claims	1,547,600.00
Surplus to Policyholders	10,102,000.86

Total Assets

INCOME.

Premiums		 	 	 \$16,695,501.40	ł
Interest, Rents,	etc	 	 	 4,811,085.42	1

DISBURSEMENTS.

Pay	mer	its	t	0	1	Pol	ic	y)	10	ld	e	rs					. 1	12,251,252.88
Tax	es.			•	•													521,334.87
All	oth	er	D	li	sb	ur	se	m	e	nt	s .		•	•	• •		•	5,225,126.63

Surplus over									\$ 10,000,000
Assets over			1.4.						100,000,000
Paid Policyho	lders	since	Organ	ization	in	1850	ove	er .	200,000,000
Life Insurance	in F	orce o	ver.						300,000,000

T. H. CHRISTMAS & SONS, Managers,

EASTERN CANADA BRANCH

160 St. James Street

MONTREAL

IOI

FEBRUARY 3, 1911

THE DOMINION BANK

Proceedings of the Fortieth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders

The Fortieth Annual General Meeting of The Dominion Bank was held at the Banking House of the Institution, Toronto, on Wednesday, 25th January, 1911.

tion, Toronto, on Wednesday, 25th January, 1911.
Among those present were noticed:
W. D. Matthews, Hon. J. J. Foy, W. R. Brock, A. W. Austin, R. J. Christie, C. A. Bogert, S. Jeffrey, Port Perry; H. W. Wilcox, Whitby; J. F. Risley, Cawthra Mulock, J. D. Warde, J. H. Patterson, Dr. Chas. O'Relly, David Kidd, Hamilton; Thos. Walmsley, James Matthews, F. E. Dingle, H. L. Lovering, Coldwater; W. E. Booth, G. N. Reynolds, Wm. Crocker, Geo. Pim, E. W. Langley, Wm. Ross, Port Perry; J. H. Horsey, Montreal; Dr. John F. Ross, Captain Jessopp, F. H. Gooch, Andrew Semple, J. C. Morrow, Richard Brown, J. F. Kavanagh, W. Cecil Lee, Dr. J. A. McCallum, C. E. Lee, W. C. Harvey, C. C. Van Norman, Dr. F. J. Grasett, David Smith, F. L. Patton, Winnipeg; Chas. Walker, J. T. Small, K.C.; S. Samuel, F. D. Benjamin, London, England; H. B. Hodgins, W. V. Carey, W. E. Carswell, Jacob Finkle, Edward Burns, F. E. Macdonald, W. K. Pearce, Hamilton; W. Glöson Cassels, W. C. Crowther, J. Stewart, Peter Macdonald, A.H. Campbell, J. M. Baldwin, Andrew Foulds, F. J. Harris, Hamilton; J. W. B. Walsh, D'Arcy Martin, K.C., Hamilton; S. Nordheimer, Col. Sir Henry Pellatt, Leighton McCarthy, K.C., J. J. Cawthra, R. S. Cassels, J. E. Bailie, R. M. Gray, Victor Cawthra, Wm. Mulock, Wm. Davies, F. D. Brown, C. H. Edwards, J. J. Maclennan, Rev. T. W. Paterson, Wm. McConaghy, Aemilius Baldwin, H. J. Bethune, E. A. Begg, and others.

It was moved by Mr. R. J. Christie, seconded by Mr. H. W. Wilcox, that Mr. W. D. Matthews do take the chair, and that C. A. Bogert do act as Secretary Messrs, W. Gibson Cassels and A. H. Campbell were appointed scrutineers.

The Secretary read the report of the Directors to the Shareholders, and submitted the Annual Statement of the affairs of the Bank, which is as follows: To the Shareholders:

The Directors beg to present the following Statement of the result of the business of the Bank for the year ending 31st December, 1910:-Balance of Profit and Loss Account 31st D

Profit for the year ending 31st December, 1910, after deducting charges of manage- ment etc. and making manufacture provide the state of the state o	\$ 295,766.98
and making provision for bad and doubtful debts	659,300.58
Making a total of Which has been disposed of as follows: Which has been disposed of as follows: \$120,000.00 Dividend 3 per cent., paid 1st April, 1910 \$120,000.00 Dividend 3 per cent., paid 1st October, 1910 120,000.00 Dividend 3 per cent., paid 1st October, 1910 120,000.00 Dividend 3 per cent., paid 1st October, 1910 120,000.00	955,067.56
	480,000.00
Written off Bank Premises	\$ 475,067.56 170,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward	\$ 305,067.56

Your Directors, in submitting the Annual Statement of the affairs of the Bank as on the 31st December, 1910, with the result of the year's business, beg to report that there has been a general substantial growth in every direction. A considerable increase in the net profits will be noted, owing to the satisfactory conditions which have prevailed throughout Canada and the steady demand for banking accommodation from all districts where

For some time past the Board has had under serious consideration the necessity for the enlargement of our Head Office premises, which have become quite inadequate to meet the present needs of the Bank, without having regard to the ordinary expansion of our business which may be expected in the future. Endeavors were made to secure adjoining lots, but without success. In 1910 an opportunity arose for the acquisition of the land and to secure adjoining lots, but without success. In 1910 an opportunity arose for the acquisition of the land and buildings at the northeast corner of King and Yonge streets—S1 feet on King street by 112 feet on Yonge street— and after due deliberation the purchase was completed. It is not, the purpose to hold both properties any long-er, than is necessary and when a policy for building is decided on, your Directors have every reason to believe that our present premises can be disposed of for an amount which will practically offset the recent outlay. In addition, suitable buildings were erected last year for Edmonton, Moose Jaw, and Notre Dame avenue,

These various disbursements have caused a considerable increase in Bank Premises Account, but, following the usual policy, a substantial amount has been written off.

A lot was purchased at Saskatoon, and it is proposed to erect a building at this point and at Calgary during the current year. With the completion of these buildings your Directors are of the opinion that no further immediate expenditures for our Western Branches will be necessary.

It is the intention to erect offices this year in Toronto: At the corner of Dovercourt road and Bloor street, corner of Lee avenue and Queen street, corner of St. Clair avenue and Vaughan road, and the corner of Sherbourne and Bloor streets, where we are already established in temporary premises. A Branch of the Bank was opened in February last at the corner of St. Lawrence boulevard and Prince Ar-

The offices opened in 1909 are making satisfactory progress, and already justify their establishment.

In accordance with the By-law passed by the Shareholders at our Annual Meeting in January last, the par value of the shares of the Bank was on September the 1st changed from \$50 to \$100.

The Directors, following their usual custom, have examined and verified the General Balance Sheet of the Bank as on the 31st of December, 1910, and have checked and found to be correct the cash assets, securities, and investments shown therein. They have, in addition, given careful scrutiny to all borrowing accounts.

FEBRUARY 3, 1011

THE DOMINION BANK

(Continued.)

The Branches of the Bank have been inspected in the usual thorough manner during the year.

E. B. OSLER.

President.

The Report was adopted.

The thanks of the Shareholders were tendered to the President, Vice-President, and Directors, for their services during the year, and to the General Manager and other Officers of the Bank for the efficient performance of

their respective duties. The following gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year: Messrs. A. W. Austin, W. R. Brock, James Carruthers, R. J. Christie, J. C. Eaton, J. J. Foy, K.C., M.L.A., W. D. Matthews, A. M. Nanton, and E. B. Osler, M.P.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P., was elected President, and Mr. W. D. Matthews, Vice-President, for the ensuing term.

GENERAL STATEMENT

LIABILITIE	s.					
Notes in Circulation Deposits not bearing interest Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date).					\$ 6,107,370.37 43,195,414,29	\$ 3,587,547.00
Deposits by other Banks in Canada Balances due to Banks in foreign countries						49,302.784.66 108,901.72 101,279.67
Total Liabilities to the Public	··· ··	··· ·· ··· ··		· · ·	\$ 5,000,000.00 305,067.56 120,000.00	\$53,100,513.05 4,000,000.00 5,577,307.82
					\$6	2,677,820.87
ASSETS.						
Specie	··· ·· ·· ··			: ::	5,137,975.25 2,720.115.80	
Provincial Government Securities	onial D	ublia	Caan	1+1		
other than Canadian					F FOO 400 00	
Bills Discounted and Advances Current Deposit with Dominion Government for Security of Note Cir- Loans to other Banks in Canada, secured Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for) Real Estate, other than Bank Premises Mortgages Bank Premises Dther Assets not included under foregoing heads	culation	n	··· · ·· ·	· · · ·	$\begin{array}{r} 180,551,00\\ 369,627,98\\ 57,259,23\\ 102,034,81\\ 18,920,00 \end{array}$	22,044,300.45 40,636,520.42
					and the second se	40,636,520.42
					\$6	2,677,820.87
					C. A. BOG	EDT
Foronto, 31st December, 1910.						Manager.
					General	manager.

Register of New Companies.

DOMINION INCORPORATIONS

Ne

DMINAL	CAPITAL	OF COMP	ANIES-This	week:	\$ 700,000
100		Do.		week:	25.245.000
1		Do.	Since J	an. 1;	51.092,000

A. W. CHRISTIE REALTY Co.-Capital stock, \$50,000 (\$100 shares). Object, to acquire and deal in real estate, etc., to construct dwelling houses, etc. Incorporators, Montreal office employees. Chief office, Montreal. Date of incorpor-ation, January 21, 1911.

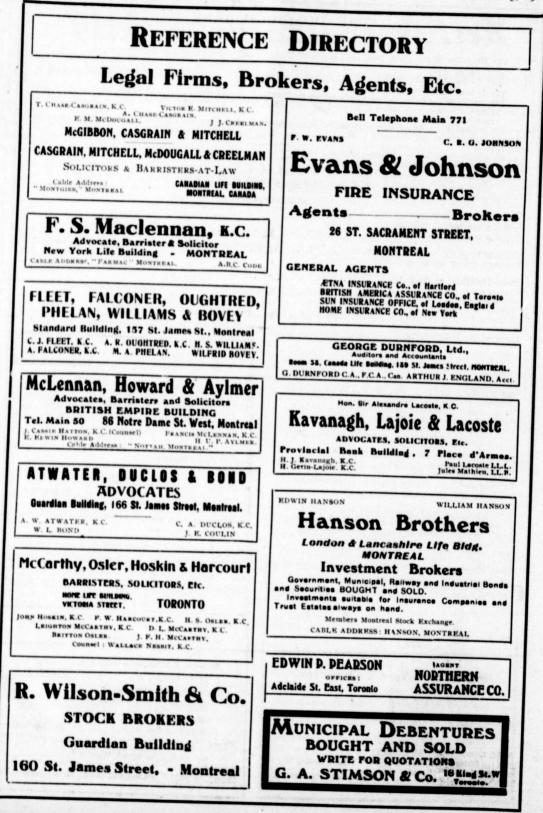
J. Y. GRIFFIN & COMPANY-Letters patent have been issued, changing the name of the Company to that of Swift Canadian Company, and increasing the capital stock from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 (\$100 shares).

PUBLISHERS PRESS-Capital stock, \$150,000 (\$100 shares). Object, to carry on the business of printing, publishing, engraving, lithographing, book-binding, stereotyping, electrotyping, syndicating, etc., to print and publish newspapers, books, magazines, periodicals, etc.; to act as literary and press agents, etc. Incorporators. Montreal law office employees. Chief office, Montreal. Date of incorporation, Jan-uary 21, 1911.

NOTE .- In these titles the word Limited or its equivalent Limitée is understood.

194

THE CHRONICLE.







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n. Guardian Bui