

The Chronicle

Banking, Insurance & Finance.

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FINANCE AND THE WAR.

Recent advices from London show that there exists in financial circles in that centre a quiet opinion that the European war may be brought to a close somewhat more speedily than is generally supposed. This opinion is based upon financial considerations. In a titanic conflict of this character, a long purse is a necessity to victory, once the initial stages have been passed with their possibility of striking a rapid and decisive blow, as was Germany's intention. London financiers, putting together the known facts, argue that it is already evident that Germany is in a serious economic position, owing to the paralysis of her trade and industry, and that in due course a time will inevitably arrive when the pressure of financial circumstances will compel her to give up, however well her armies may be holding their own in the field against the forces of the allies. This stage may well be reached before Germany reaches absolute bankruptcy.

* * * *

With regard to the development of the financial position of the different countries now engaged in war, there is much evidence for encouragement in the Allies' position in comparison with that of their opponents. There is little information available regarding the position of Russia, but that country will probably draw freely upon its immense gold reserves which have been piled up year after year against just such a conflagration as the present. Belgium is normally a wealthy and a lending country, but the resources of its government are not equal to a strain like the present, and it is being partly financed by Great Britain. The financial stalwarts among the Allies are Great Britain and France, and if a comparison be made between their position and that of Germany and Austria, it will be seen that they have, on all the evidence that is at present available, a great superiority, owing to the amount of free capital they possess. Austria indeed is in a parlous case. Her government finances were already in a bad state prior to the outbreak of the war owing to the immense expenditures entailed by the prolonged general mobilisation during the Balkan wars, and acute observers are at a loss to know how

she is finding the funds to meet her present enormous expenditures.

* * * *

Germany is suffering all the miseries of a depreciated paper currency. It has been stated in responsible quarters in London that notes of the Reichsbank were being negotiated in Berlin at a 35 per cent. discount, and that the German Government is closing shops which refuse to take these notes in payment. Too much need not be made of the supposed non-success of the recent German loans, but on the other hand apparently reliable particulars which have been published in New York, regarding the methods adopted for ensuring the "success" of recent borrowings suggest that desperate expedients are already being adopted. It is stated that 25 per cent. of all bank balances in the country were attached and that depositors were forced to subscribe to the war loan to that extent whether they wanted to or not. It also appears that German merchants, at the direction of the government, are liquidating their foreign debts by investing the amount owed in the government war loan at 5 per cent. placing this and interest thereon to the credit of the creditor while at the same time notifying the creditor that it has been decided to discontinue doing business with such manufacturers who will not agree with this method of paying German debts. The delight of the merchant of a neutral country with this method of meeting obligations due to him can be imagined.

* * * *

The contrast between these devices and the manner in which the issue of British Treasury Bills have been over-subscribed is a striking indication of the immense financial superiority of Great Britain. It is also important to note that while immediately on the outbreak of war, a paper currency was put into circulation in Great Britain that these one-pound and ten shilling notes are redeemable in gold at the Bank of England. The wisdom of this step is shown in the fact pointed out by the London *Economist*, that recently these notes were quoted in the neutral market of New York at 4.87 and 4.88 or slightly above the equivalent of the British sovereign, while at the same

(Continued on p. 1361).

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The Chronicle

Banking, Insurance and Finance

ESTABLISHED 1881.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

F. WILSON-SMITH,
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ARTHUR H. ROWLAND,
Editor.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1914.

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AN IMPROVED SENTIMENT.

The events of the week have been decidedly encouraging for Great Britain and her allies. In Northeastern France the military developments are decidedly of a nature to hasten the coming of the end of the war. It is necessary to bear in mind that one of the principal objects of Anglo-French strategy has been to keep a huge force of first-line German troops at close grips in Belgium and France and in that way facilitate the task of the Russians in conducting the invasion of Germany. The allies in Western Europe have more than attained this object. They have kept the Germans from using all their forces against Russia, and they are now in the way of gaining decisive mastery over the German invaders. The course of events makes for the restoration of confidence in financial quarters. Already the sentiment is much improved not only at London and Paris but also at New York and Montreal.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT'S LOAN.

On the other hand the news as to how the German Government succeeded in getting its great war loan taken up represents fairly satisfactory evidence that the enemy is already in straitened circumstances financially. It appears as is described elsewhere in our article dealing with the financial position of the war-

ring nations, that the Government appropriated 25 per cent. of the deposits held by the banks—the process doubtless being for the bankers to notify every one of their depositors that their accounts had been debited with \$250 out of every \$1,000 balance, and the funds handed over to the German Government in exchange for war bonds at 5 p.c. At the same time, German importers who had purchased goods from other countries, the payment for same not having been completed were required to pay the debts to their own Government and notify the foreign creditors to the effect that the money due them had been invested in the German war loan. These extraordinary efforts, taken in conjunction with the attempts to extort tribute from various Belgian cities, lead to the conclusion that all is not well with German finance.

NEW YORK GOLD POOL.

The New York bankers are said to be making headway with their \$100,000,000 gold pool for meeting American obligations abroad. There is an active discussion as to whether further shipments of gold from the United States are really necessary. The Financial Chronicle, one of the leading journals, urges that no more gold be exported. It advocates meeting the foreign-held obligations by means of borrowing in London, remarking that the principal American bankers could easily borrow \$100,000,000 in Europe even under present conditions, and that the loans could be repaid through shipments of produce. In this way it is argued, the exchange situation could be improved just as well as if credits were established in London through exporting gold. But banking critics here are disposed to think that London would not welcome American borrowings for that purpose at the present time, since it is gold that Europe wants. The probability is that the arrangements for the gold pool will be carried ahead, and perhaps it will be in operation shortly. In the meantime there was a sharp rise in demand sterling at the beginning of the week. Cables sold at \$5.02 and demand drafts at \$5.01 as a result of heavy demand from parties having large obligations to meet in London early in October. It is said that a large amount of 90 day bills issued just before the war are now maturing and the drawers of the bills are under the necessity of providing funds for meeting them.

SIR WILLIAM MACKENZIE'S OPTIMISM.

With reference to business conditions in Canada, the remarks of Sir William Mackenzie on his arrival the other day at Winnipeg after a trip to the end of the C. N. R. track, 300 miles west of Edmonton, served to raise expectations as to the extent of the yield in the Western Provinces. Sir William said that along the main line of his railway there are no districts in which the crop failed entirely; and he further expressed the opinion that the output would be a pleasant surprise. Whether this happens or not, it can be said that the new wheat has been coming on the market in heavy

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Established in 1836. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.

Paid-up Capital, \$4,866,666.66
Reserve Fund, - 3,017,333.33

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Brantford	Hamilton	Niagara	South Porcu-	Thessalon
Caletton E.	Harrow	Falls (2)	pine	Toronto (17)
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Cochrane	Ingersoll	the-Lake	lee	Wendland
Cottam	Jordan	North Bay	Sparta	Woodstock
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BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

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BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Arrowhead, Chase, Cranbrook, Ferule, Golden, Invermere, Kamloops, Moyie Natal, Nelson, Revelstoke, Vancouver (5), Victoria (2), Wilmer.

Savings Bank Department

volume throughout September—the farmers evidently being quite ready to sell at the high prices now prevailing. It is well known that the flour milling industry in Canada is working to the utmost capacity, and that the prospects are for the indefinite continuance of this extraordinary activity, inasmuch as the millers are in receipt of very large orders from abroad.

HOME MONEY MARKETS.

The home money markets are unchanged. Call loans are quoted at 6 to 6½ p.c., and mercantile paper at 6 to 7. The August bank statement showed that our bankers are able to realize on their foreign call loans notwithstanding the closing of the stock exchanges in London and New York. This must be taken as most encouraging for further improvement in the money market.

LONDON MONEY.

Call money in London is 1½ to 2 p.c., and discount rates in the open market are ¾ to 3¾. Bank of England rate is held at 5 p.c. Also the Bank of France and the Imperial Bank of Germany adhere to the official rates heretofore quoted, viz.: 5 and 6 p.c. respectively. In New York call loans are 6 to 8, which figures, like those quoted for the continental European countries are largely nominal. Time loans also are 6 to 8 p.c.

NEW YORK POSITION.

The clearing house institutions in New York have succeeded in improving their position. According to the Saturday statement, in case of banks and trust companies, the loan contraction amounted to \$3,576,000 and the cash gain to \$6,880,000. Note circulation increased \$7,545,000; and the net result of the movements was to reduce the deficit from \$38,384,000 to \$30,709,000—the improvement being \$7,674,000. In case of the banks alone the deficit was cut down by \$8,495,000.

It is reported that the buying of the New York City 6 p.c. notes recently issued denotes a steady increase in the investment demand. The two year notes are now at 101¾, and the three year notes sold up to 103¾.

Lake Superior Corporation's annual report shows that the surplus from the operations of the subsidiary companies for the year was \$2,511,345, compared with \$2,514,221 the previous year. Interest on bonds and on bank and other advances amounted to \$1,542,323, as compared with \$1,101,825 last year. The Lake Superior Corporation derived from subsidiary companies \$437,880 and received as other income \$10,174. From this was deducted interest and general expenses, including interest on the first mortgage bonds amounting to \$424,644. This left a balance to be carried forward of \$23,410. No interest is paid this year on the income bonds, owing to the continuing necessity for outlay upon the older plants and property of the steel company and consequent inability to provide the Corporation with sufficient revenue. Plants are at present operating on part time.

FINANCE AND THE WAR.

(Continued from front page).

time paper marks sold at 20 cts. against 23¾ cts. for the coin and Austrian kronen at 16 cts. against a value of 20 cts. for the coin.

On the whole there is good reason to believe that British credit and French wealth and thrift combined are immensely superior to any financial resources possessed by the enemy. They will have no small share in making final victory a certainty.

INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS AND THE BANKS.

Apart from the few industries stimulated by the war, many manufacturing companies in the East and in the West are not in good position, writes a Toronto correspondent. In too many cases the companies are indebted to their bankers for large sums and the means for paying the debts are not in sight at present. It will be remembered that the banks advanced funds to many of their industrial customers for building purposes a year or so ago in the expectation that bonds could be placed in London to liquidate the advances. The war has made the prospect of bond flotations in Europe more than ever remote; and the question as to how these long-standing building loans are to be disposed of has become a serious one. The existence of these loans, combined with the difficulty of finding markets for the products of the factories, has forced a number of the important concerns to pass their dividends. Under the circumstances the bankers of an industrial company are not at all disposed to allow the cash resources to be applied in payments of dividends to stockholders. Indeed, many companies are habitually obliged to borrow money or discount paper at the bank in order to pay dividends and just now the banks are not in the mood for advancing funds for this purpose.

Also, there are cases where sufficient relief cannot be obtained through discontinuing dividend payments. Pressure for funds has been so great in certain instances as to cause default in bond interest. There will have to be reorganization of industrial concerns on quite a large scale as soon as financial conditions improve a little. It is now seen that the capitalization of quite a few companies has been permitted to grow unwisely during the last few years; and the mistakes will have to be corrected. For the time being it is not clear where the sound industrial companies are to get the money needed for clearing away their building loans and special loans. Perhaps the banks will be obliged to take long term bonds, or even stock, in the meantime.

What is said to be the first instance of a round million dollars of endowment life insurance being issued in one transaction became public in the announcement that F. H. Peavey & Co., the leading grain elevator corporation of Minneapolis, has just taken for its own benefit half a million each on its president, Frank T. Heffelfinger, and its vice-president, Frederick B. Wells. They had been covered some years ago by temporary insurance of like amount. The permanent policies now taken contain an exceptionally large sinking fund element which matures them to full payment in twenty years. The line was placed among a number of companies through Warren M. Horner, who represents the Provident Life & Trust Co. of Philadelphia.

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INCORPORATED 1869

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Assets \$185,000,000

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Head Office: TORONTO, Canada.

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RESERVED FUNDS \$6,307,272

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INCORPORATED 1832.

CAPITAL \$6,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND 11,000,000.00
TOTAL ASSETS 80,151,929.99

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James Manchester, Walter W. White, M.D.
General Manager's Office, TORONTO, O.N.T.
H. A. Richardson, Gen'l Manager. D. Waters, Asst. Gen. Manager.
Supts. of Branches, J. A. McLeod, Geo. Sanderson, E. Crockett,
Chief Inspector, C. D. Schurman,

150 BRANCHES 150

Branches in every Province of Canada, Newfoundland, Jamaica & Cuba.
UNITED STATES: Boston, Chicago, New York.
Correspondents in every part of the World. Drafts bought and sold.
Foreign and Domestic letters of credit issued. Collections on all points.

The Metropolitan Bank

Capital Paid Up - - - \$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund - - - 1,250,000.00
Undivided Profits - - - 182,547.61

Head Office - - - TORONTO

S. J. MOORE, President W. D. ROSS, General Manager

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

The Bank of Ottawa

Established 1874

Head Office - - - OTTAWA, Canada.

Capital Paid Up \$4,000,000
Reserve Fund \$4,750,000
Total Assets, over \$54,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

HON. GEORGE BRYSON, President.
JOHN B. FRASER, Esq., Vice-President.

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

GEORGE BURN,
General Manager.

EXPANSION IN THE BANKS' CIRCULATION.

An outstanding feature of the newly-published August bank statement is the large expansion in the banks' circulation, amounting to \$19,735,964 during the month. At August 31 the total of the banks' circulation was \$114,551,525 compared with \$94,815,561 at July 31. Last year the August expansion in the banks' note issues was only \$6,663,503, so that this year the expansion is practically three times what it was last year.

It will be remembered that one of the emergency measures put through by the Canadian Parliament on the outbreak of the war gave the banks power immediately to issue their notes on the basis which in normal times is only in force from September to February. The banks were allowed to issue up to 15 per cent. of their combined paid-up capital and reserve, in addition to issuing up to the amount of their paid-up capital and the equivalent of their deposits in the Central Gold Reserve. Six of the banks availed themselves of this provision. In the case of the Bank of Nova Scotia, the amount of its issue above its paid-up capital was more than covered by its deposit of \$1,000,000 in the Central Gold Reserve and the Royal Bank's similar deposit of \$2,250,000 covered all but a trifling amount of its issue. Following are the details of the note issue of the banks as at August 31 in comparison with their paid-up capital:—

	Paid-up Capital	Circulation
Hamilton	\$ 3,000,000	\$2,740,890
Standard	2,933,580	2,929,228
Hochelaga	4,000,000	3,804,117
Ottawa	4,000,000	4,134,895
Imperial	7,000,000	6,301,547
Metropolitan	1,000,000	969,880
Home	1,944,178	1,481,845
Northern Crown	2,846,993	1,920,730
Sterling	1,192,921	1,187,365
Vancouver	443,794	311,752
Weyburn	316,100	163,187
Total	\$114,837,227	\$114,551,525

Deposits in the Central Gold Reserve were: Nova Scotia, \$1,000,000; Nationale \$900,000, and Royal, \$2,250,000.

Apparently the peak of this circulation was reached towards the end of the month. It is obvious that harvest demands do not entirely account for this large increase in circulation of nearly \$20,000,000, since last year when the harvest required fully as much money to handle it, the month's increase was under seven millions. It is evident in fact that the banks have been providing liberally for the requirements of borrowers. Their deposits during August fell by nearly \$20,000,000, but Canadian current loans were reduced only by \$3,624,526, and this reduction was offset by an increase of about \$3,300,000 in their loans to municipalities. It is clear that the measures taken by the Finance Department in consultation with the banks to meet the unprecedented situation are justifying themselves by the provision of large amounts of currency which will automatically be withdrawn when the necessity for it has ceased. It is evident also that the banks are doing their part in being considerate with customers. Complaints have been made from various quarters in this connection. The complainants ignore the fact that a bank cannot lend what it has not got and that it can hardly increase its loans *ad infinitum* when its deposits are falling off. They ignore too the further fact that the urgent primary duty of the banks at times like the present is to maintain their own safety in order that the general structure of credit may be unimpaired.

	Paid-up Capital	Circulation.
Montreal	\$16,000,000	\$16,756,927
Quebec	2,734,620	2,189,772
Nova Scotia	6,000,000	3,988,485
British	4,866,666	4,327,171
Toronto	5,000,000	4,469,337
Molsons	4,000,000	3,968,485
Nationale	2,000,000	3,404,765
Merchants	7,000,000	6,859,024
Provinciale	1,000,000	1,217,678
Union	5,000,000	5,515,539
Commercé	15,000,000	14,781,897
Royal	11,560,000	13,841,830
Dominion	5,998,370	4,833,070

ABSTRACT OF THE BANK STATEMENT FOR AUGUST, 1914.

(Compiled by The Chronicle).

	August 31, 1914.	July 31, 1914.	August 31, 1913.	Month's Change.	Year's Change.
LIABILITIES.					
Circulation	\$ 114,551,525	\$ 94,815,561	\$ 105,806,914	+\$19,735,964	+\$ 8,744,611
Demand deposits	338,984,418	346,854,051	358,321,925	— 7,869,633	— 19,337,507
Notice deposits	659,399,151	671,214,125	619,032,847	— 11,814,974	— 40,366,304
Foreign deposits	95,754,821	95,873,092	97,003,605	— 118,271	— 1,248,784
Total liabilities	1,317,169,146	1,323,252,452	1,279,611,609	— 6,083,306	+ 37,557,537
ASSETS.					
Specie	66,448,942	51,412,353	41,649,226	+ 15,036,589	+ 24,799,716
Dominion Notes	93,306,347	90,514,856	89,326,813	+ 2,791,491	+ 3,979,534
Deposit in Central Gold Reserve	4,150,000	4,400,000	—	— 250,000	—
Securities held	102,427,051	100,726,968	106,718,073	+ 1,700,083	— 4,341,022
Canadian call loans	69,229,045	68,441,816	67,233,983	+ 787,229	+ 1,995,062
Foreign call loans	96,495,473	125,545,287	90,041,292	— 29,049,814	+ 6,454,181
Canadian current loans	836,574,099	840,198,625	857,822,613	— 3,624,526	— 21,248,514
Foreign current loans	47,314,832	48,013,052	46,339,928	— 698,220	+ 1,974,904
Loans to municipalities, etc.	39,664,534	36,372,534	41,310,281	+ 3,292,000	— 1,645,747
Total assets	1,566,058,430	1,568,174,983	1,526,196,397	— 2,116,553	+ 39,862,033

National Trust Co.,

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

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

MONTREAL DIRECTORS

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

TEMPORARY OFFICES:

179 St. James Street

PERCIVAL MOLSON, Manager.

The Royal Trust Co.

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

H. V. Meredith, President.
 Sir William C. Van Horne, K.C.M.G., Vice-President.
 SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, E. B. GREENSHIELDS
 R. B. ANGUS, C. R. HOSMER
 A. BAUMGARTEN, SIR W. C. MACDONALD
 A. J. BRATHWAITE, HON. R. MACKAY
 H. R. DRUMMOND, DAVID MORRICE
 C. B. GORDON, SIR T. G. SHAUGHNESSY,
 SIR LOMER GOUIN, K.C.M.G. K.U.V.O.
 SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR.

A. E. HOLT, Manager

OFFICE AND SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS:
107 St. James St., MONTREAL.

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

THE EASTERN TRUST CO.

CAPITAL PAID UP AND RESERVE \$1,210,000
 ESTATES " " " \$14,000,000
 IN BUSINESS 21 YEARS

Carries on a fiduciary Trust business
 on conservative lines only.

HALIFAX ST. JOHN MONTREAL CHARLOTTETOWN
 ST. JOHNS, NFLD.

Dominion Trust Company

Head Office - VANCOUVER, B.C.

BRANCHES

Vancouver, B.C. Victoria, B.C. Nanaimo, B.C. New
 Westminster, B.C. Calgary, Alta. Winnipeg, Man.
 Montreal, Que. Halifax, N.S. Charlottetown, P.E.I.
 Regina, Sask. St. John, N.B. Antwerp, Belgium
 London, England

Subscribed Capital - - - - - \$2,500,000
 Paid-up Capital - - - - - \$2,167,570
 Reserve and Undivided Profits \$ 874,412

Acts as executor, trustee, guardian, transfer agent,
 trustee for bond holders, agent for the investment of
 funds and in all other trust capacities.

Loans money for clients on first mortgages on im-
 proved real estate in amounts not exceeding 50% of con-
 servative valuations, netting the investor 6% to 7 1/2%.
 Deals in Municipal debentures.

W. R. ARNOLD, Managing Director.

EDWIN P. PEARSON

AGENT

OFFICES:
 Adelaide St. East, Toronto

**NORTHERN
 ASSURANCE CO.**



THE
CROWN TRUST COMPANY
 145 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

Trust Company Service

This Company offers prompt, efficient
 and courteous service in connection with
 any matters coming within the scope of a
 conservative trust company business
ENQUIRIES ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE

9 ST. JOHN

STREET

MONTREAL.

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

**Safety
 Deposit Vault**
 Terms exceptionally
 moderate.
**Correspondence
 Invited.**

B. HAL. BROWN, President and Gen. Manager

The Trust and Loan Co. OF CANADA

Capital Subscribed, \$14,600,000
 Paid-up Capital, 2,920,000
 Reserve Fund, 1,713,193
 Special Reserve Fund 571,000

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AND
 SURRENDER VALUES OF LIFE POLICIES.
30 St. James St., Montreal

The burden of these complaints is that the banks are not lending so freely now as in normal times of easy money; nobody with any knowledge of financial facts would expect them to. The figures of the August bank statement demonstrate clearly enough that the banks are doing their best to forward the interests of Canadian trade during the present trying period, and that there are no grounds for serious complaint.

INCREASE IN THE BANKS' SPECIE.

It is made clear in the newly-published statement for August that the Canadian banks were successful in securing large amounts of gold when the European war cloud broke two months ago. At the end of July their specie holdings were \$51,412,351, this figure being about ten millions higher than the holdings of a year ago. At the end of August, their specie holdings had increased by \$15,036,589 to \$66,448,942. In view of the difficulty experienced in obtaining any gold from New York, once war had broken out, it is to be assumed that the major part of these transfers of the metal was made in the early days of the month. In August, the banks cut their foreign call loans by no less than 29 millions from \$125,545,287 to \$96,495,473, and it was doubtless the calling of these loans which enabled the banks to increase substantially their cash reserves. Probably extensive realizations of these loans were made in both London and New York. The most important cutting in this connection was done by the Bank of Montreal which reduced its foreign call loans from \$71,586,953 at July 31 to \$52,676,588 at August 31, a drop of 19 millions. It is noteworthy also that large credit balances were created in London during August. The Bank of Montreal, which reported \$956,000 as due from London bankers at the end of July, showed balances at its credit in the British capital amounting to \$2,599,400 at the end of August. This large accumulation in the past month may have been due to calling of loans in London and also to realizations on bills and acceptances through discounts at the Bank of England. Taking the Canadian banks as a whole, their accounts with London bankers were strengthened in August to the extent of \$17,000,000.

The following table shows the most important changes in the specie holdings of the banks in August:

	July 31	Aug. 31.
Montreal	\$13,389,891	\$16,034,921
Nova Scotia	4,629,200	5,012,359
Molson's	572,595	1,047,673
Merchants	3,435,965	3,511,225
Union	2,362,151	2,849,023
Commerce	9,858,411	15,726,497
Royal	7,965,841	10,314,074
Dominion	1,607,503	1,622,544
Ottawa	1,064,467	1,062,205
Imperial	1,713,237	4,215,966

It is predicted by life insurance agents that the eight cents per hundred tax on life insurance policies which is proposed for the U. S. revenue war tax will bring to policyholders a realization of what the taxation of insurance means. Let's hope so.

THE PROVINCIAL MORATORIA.

It is already evident that the legislation passed by some of the western provincial legislatures recently and threatened in Ontario, providing for limited moratoria, has had anything but a pleasant effect upon the British investor. Vigorous complaints regarding this legislation are already being made by some of the London financial critics, and it is clear that, unless the administration of this legislation is handled exceedingly carefully, there are possibilities that Canadian credit will receive a nasty jar as a result of it, which is not particularly desirable at the present time. In the case of the Saskatchewan legislation and in that proposed in Ontario, the moratoria are exceedingly limited in type. Practically, individual cases will be dealt with on their merits through the courts. While certainly the responsible corporate lenders of funds who have a reputation to maintain, are not likely to act so as to require the law to be set in operation against them in the interests of justice and equity, but are undoubtedly willing enough to meet borrowers of good standing, who find themselves in temporary difficulties, yet it must be recognized that unfortunately there are some sharks among the individual lenders, and that a measure of protection to an unfortunate borrower against these, has something to be said for it. Manitoba's legislation is of a different kind from this. It is a general statutory moratorium regarding dealings in lands, running for a period of six months from August 1st last. It is certain that a measure of this kind will have mischievous effects. Recent experience elsewhere with moratoria has been that people who could well afford to pay have taken advantage of the moratoria and have declined to pay their debts, and it may be anticipated that the same experience will be had in Manitoba. What the result will be remains to be seen. But it is certain that the large corporate lenders of funds—the loan companies, the insurance companies and others—will be given a great deal of trouble and anxiety which with wiser legislation could easily have been avoided. And lenders abroad will hesitate to send new funds to a province where such drastic legislation can be passed. It is to be hoped that Manitoba will retain its unenviable pre-eminence as the only province in Canada which has declared a general moratorium in land dealings. An extension to other provinces of legislation of this kind would do an immense amount of harm. The continued free inflow of funds for mortgage purposes is of such vast importance for the development of our agriculture and the building up of our cities that encouragement rather than discouragement in these funds is what wise legislation would bind itself to. The legislature of other provinces have displayed good judgment in making the point of their legislation the relief of the individual who really deserves relief; it is to be regretted that the Manitoba government has not shown equally good sense.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Established 1866

Toronto Street, TORONTO.

President: W. G. GOODERHAM.

First Vice-President: W. D. MATTHEWS. Second Vice-President, G. W. MONK.

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

Superintendent of Branches and Secretary: GEORGE H. SMITH.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$6,000,000.00 RESERVE FUND (earned) \$4,250,000.00 INVESTMENTS, \$31,826,618.37
DEPOSITS RECEIVED DEBENTURES ISSUED

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

THE CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY incorporated by the Dominion Parliament. This Trust Company is now prepared to accept and execute Trusts of every description, to act as Executor, Administrator, Liquidator, Guardian, Curator, or Committee of the Estate of a Lunatic, etc. Any branch of the Business of a Legitimate Trust Company will have careful and prompt attention.

The WESTERN Assurance Company

Incorporated in 1851

ASSETS over \$3,500,000.00

LOSSES paid since organization of Com-pany over \$57,000,000

DIRECTORS

W. R. BROCK, President.

W. B. MEIKLE, Vice-President and Managing Director.

ROBT. BICKERDIKE, M.P.	Z. A. LASH, K.C., LL.D.
D. B. HANNA	GEO. A. MORROW
JOHN HOSKIN, K.C., LL.D.	FREDERIC NICHOLLS [C.V.O.]
ALEX. LAIRD	GOL. SIR HENRY M. PELLATT
AUGUSTUS MYERS	E. R. WOOD
JAMES KERR OSBORNE	H. C. COX

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

Branches and Connections throughout Canada.

SIX OFFICES IN MONTREAL

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

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

JAMES MASON, General Manager.

OUR CONSTANT AIM.

An efficient and dependable service to our patrons.

THE CANADIAN SURETY CO.
26 E. Wellington St., TORONTO, Ont.

One line of business only
"GUARANTEE INSURANCE"

W. H. HALL, General Manager.

WM. H. BURGESS, Secretary. S. L. LYON, Supt. of Agencies.

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

Chairman: R. V. VASSAR-SMITH.
Deputy Chairman: J. W. BEAUMONT PEASE.

Capital Subscribed - - - - -	£31,304,200
Capital paid up - - - - -	5,008,672
Reserve Fund - - - - -	3,600,000
Advances, &c. - - - - -	56,839,921
Deposits, &c. - - - - -	107,321,851

THIS BANK HAS OVER 850 OFFICES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Colonial and Foreign Department: 60, Lombard St., London, Eng.

PARIS AUXILIARY: LLOYDS BANK (FRANCE) LIMITED, 26, AVENUE DE L'OPERA.

London Agency of the IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE:
LOMBARD ST.
LONDON.
Eng.



BANKS AND FARMERS.

The Provincial Treasurer of the Province of Saskatchewan, Hon. G. Bell, receiving complaints as to the treatment received at the hands of the banks, sent out a circular to the various banks asking them for the facts. In every case the banks indicated that they were quite willing and anxious to aid the farmers in moving their crops. The following are samples of the replies sent to the Saskatchewan Government:—

"I can assure you this bank has not ceased making advances to farmers. Actually the bank is desirous of increasing its connection with farmers and has the money to do it."

"I beg to assure you that it is not the policy of this bank to shut off ordinary advances to deserving farmers for harvesting or other legitimate purposes. We have instructed our managers not to in any way endeavor to curtail the carrying on of the ordinary general business of the country, nor cause unnecessary embarrassment to any one who has been a satisfactory customer heretofore. I may further add that it is our aim to assist our customers in the present unfortunate condition of financial affairs where it can be safely done."

"Our policy in dealing with our producing customers, has been to assist them to the extent of our resources. We realize that it is a necessity that these members of the community be able to continue in their business and it is to this end that we are giving every possible help."

"There is nothing in the instructions sent to our branches that would preclude our managers from assisting worthy farmers."

"We are giving the necessary accommodation to our farmer customers to enable them to harvest their crops."

SUPPLYING ENGLISH NOTE.

The announcement is made that the Imperial Bank of Canada has imported a supply of British Government notes of the denomination of £1 and 10s. which they will dispose of at current rates for sterling exchange. So far as known, this is a new departure in Canadian banking. The banks, of course, frequently have available British £5 notes which are accepted in the ordinary course of business from travellers back from the Old Country, but only a very small supply of these are brought into the country.

In this instance the bank has secured a supply of the new issue of small notes for the convenience of the public, who may wish to make small remittances to Britain. Under the moratorium which obtains in the Old Country payment by bills of exchange might be postponed, whereas notes are current legal tender, and can be sent over by registered mail, thus obviating the purchase of foreign exchange.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Royal Insurance Company, Limited, has contributed the sum of \$2,500 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, in addition to its many other contributions in England and elsewhere for the same object.

There will be no more mortgage sales in the province of Alberta until the war is over, unless by consent of the parties to the suit. The provincial judges have so decided, and it is officially announced in Calgary that until peace is declared, no further judgment sales will be ordered on foreclosure proceedings.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

An announcement of unique interest is comprised in the statement of an arrangement recently entered into between the White Cross Insurance Association (originally known as the Red Cross Indemnity Association) and the Northern Assurance Company, London, England. The Association, which was founded eight years ago, has built up a large and valuable business in connection with the insurance of motor cars at Lloyd's, and as from the 1st October next it will, under the title of the White Cross Insurance Association, Limited, issue its own policies as a fully constituted insurance company, while the Northern, in conjunction with which the new company has been formed, will unconditionally guarantee all such contracts.

It is understood that tempting offers of amalgamation have from time to time reached the White Cross from some of the large companies, and, while the terms of the present working alliance have not transpired, the closeness of the relationship about to be cemented will be at once evident from the fact that the Directors of the new Company will be Messrs. H. E. Wilson (General Manager, Northern), Thomas Forbes (Price, Forbes & Co., and Lloyd's), H. Gayford (Northern), W. E. Trenam (Northern), and A. L. Sturge (Lloyd's).

The White Cross will continue as a distinct and independent concern, the whole of the Staff, Claims Assessors and general organisation remaining unaltered. Mr. W. C. Bersey, who, together with Mr. Forbes and Mr. Sturge, has been intimately connected with the White Cross since its formation, and to whom the success of the Association is largely due, will continue as the General Manager, and Mr. H. Shaw as Assistant Manager.

With the powerful resources of the Northern at its back—including as these do a paid-up capital of £300,000, with a further £2,700,000 subscribed and uncalled—there should be a growing demand for the policies which have made the Association's name. In regard to these the public is given clearly to understand that there will be no change of policy in the matters of liberal conditions and claim settlements. We are informed that the trading has always shown an excellent margin of profit, and as an indication of the extent to which the Association has specialised in the one class of business it may be pointed out that it issues no fewer than 30 different prospectuses for particular makes of private cars and seven for commercial vehicles, while its general organisation is such that it has throughout the country no fewer than 600 official repairers.—*Post Magazine.*

MONTREAL CLEARINGS UP.

Bank clearings at Montreal showed a decrease of \$38,000,000, or 15.7 per cent. in September, as compared with the same month a year ago. For the nine months returns are down \$108,000,000 or slightly more than five per cent.

The returns for the nine months, this year and last, are as follows:—

	1914.	1913.
January	\$224,224,521	\$247,913,102
February	210,183,428	210,727,399
March	212,186,053	207,856,733
April	226,507,036	238,081,963
May	234,782,296	248,445,965
June	234,737,813	242,716,548
July	268,347,793	243,647,983
August	190,434,006	232,700,313
September	203,588,919	241,827,636
Total	\$2,005,491,365	\$2,113,917,542



CANADA BRANCH HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

DIRECTORS:
 M. Chevalier, Esq. T. J. Drummond, Esq. Sir Alexandre Lacoste.
 William Molson Macpherson, Esq. Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor
 J. Gardner Thompson, *Manager.* Lewis Laing, *Assistant Manager.*



Head Office: 112 St. James Street, Montreal

DIRECTORS:

J. Gardner Thompson, *President and Managing Director.*
 Lewis Laing, *Vice-President and Secretary.*
 M. Chevalier, Esq. A. G. Dent, Esq. T. J. Drummond, Esq.
 John Emo, Esq. Sir Alexandre Lacoste Wm. Molson Macpherson, Esq.
 J. C. Rimmer, Esq. Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor



The Northern Assurance Co. Limited

"Strong as the Strongest"

Accumulated Funds, \$41,265,000

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA,
 88 NOTRE DAME STREET WEST,
 MONTREAL.

G. E. MOBERLY, *Supt. of Agencies.*

ROBERT W. TYRE, *Manager.*

"THE OLDEST SCOTTISH FIRE OFFICE"

THE CALEDONIAN

INSURANCE CO. OF EDINBURGH.

Founded 1805.

Head Office for Canada,
 DOMINION EXPRESS BUILDING
 Montreal

JOHN G. BORTHWICK
Canadian Manager

.. THE ..

London Assurance CORPORATION OF ENGLAND.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720

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

Head Office for Canada, - MONTREAL
 W. KENNEDY, W. B. COLLEY, *Joint Managers.*

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, of LONDON, ENGLAND

Established in the REIGN of GEORGE III

Income exceeds	\$ 7,625,000
Funds exceed	18,850,000

Including the Fully Subscribed Capital, the resources of the Company amount to \$30,000,000.

Head Office for Canada - MONTREAL
 MATTHEW C. HINSHAW, *Branch Manager* Active and Influential Agents Wanted

C. R. G. JOHNSON, POIRIER & JENNINGS, INC.
 AGENTS — INSURANCE — BROKERS

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

11 ST. SACRAMENT STREET
 MONTREAL, P.Q.

HOW BANK OF ENGLAND INCREASED ITS GOLD HOLDINGS.

The question how the Bank of England could in recent weeks accumulate such a large stock of gold—bringing its holdings up from £27,622,000 on August 7 to the record level of £52,916,000 yesterday—is said to be answered in the following ways:

(a) Return to the Bank of a large amount of the gold withdrawn from its vaults in the general excitement preceding and immediately after the outbreak of the European war.

(b) Receipt of the shipments of gold from abroad before outbreak of the war, contracted by South America and the United States to be sent to London.

(c) Purchase of all the gold not specifically consigned to the Bank of England received in London.

(d) The turning over by the Secretary of State for India to the Bank of £1,000,000 in bullion on account of the India paper currency reserve and another £1,000,000 on account of the India gold standard reserve.

(e) The placing in the credit of the Bank of gold produced in South Africa and Australasia and of gold sent from the United States to Ottawa.

(f) The absolute stoppage of gold exportations abroad, due to what amounts to a practical prohibition of gold exports to India and the fact that the Bank, as the owner of enormous quantities of re-discounted foreign bills, can lay its hand on all the gold wherever and whenever, under present conditions, there should occur a free traffic in it.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE CHANGES.

It is announced that Hon. Fred E. Richards after a service of nearly twenty-one years as president of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Portland, Me., has resigned as chief executive of that institution. Mr. Richards has been in poor health for the past two years. He has devoted the best years of his life to the advancement and safeguarding of the interests of the Union Mutual and his administration has been constructive and successful and one deserving emulation and the highest praise. Mr. Richards is now seventy-three years old.

Mr. Richards' successor is Mr. Arthur L. Bates, former vice-president of the Company, who has been in its service no less than 45 years and occupied the position of vice-president and a member of the directorate for upwards of 20 years. Mr. J. Frank Lang, former secretary of the company, has been elected vice-president, and Mr. Sylvan B. Phillips, second vice-president, has been promoted to the secretaryship. Both officials have been long in the service of the Union Mutual.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

It is quite apparent that the motto of the Sun Life of Canada is "Business as Usual," judging from the volume of new business written this year. Upon enquiries at the Head Office, we learn that the Canadian business to 1st October shows an increase over the same period for last year of over \$2,000,000. The Montreal City Agency for the same period shows an increase of over \$400,000. For the month just ended (September), the increase in new business written and paid for, was very marked in this agency. In an address to the city agents this morning Mr. J. C. Stanton, Superintendent of Agencies took for his text, "As ye sow, so shall ye reap."

INSURANCE PATRIOTISM.

In addition to the splendid examples which we mentioned last week of the patriotism displayed in the present crisis by the home staffs of the great British insurance companies, the following have come under our attention:—

Eighty members of the staff of the Yorkshire Insurance Company are serving in the forces of the Crown—a proportion of one-fifth to the whole staff.

The directors of the London and Lancashire Life and General have granted leave of absence to thirty members of the staff, all of whom have volunteered for active service.

At the present time one-third of the staff of the National Provident Institution is away defending the country.

Nearly half of the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation's staff is on active service. The Corporation has promised to pay every man full salary for six months.

Sixty young men in the employ of Messrs. Willis, Faber and Co. have joined the army.

"Few businesses or professions," says the Manchester *Policyholder*, "have come forward so well as the insurance business in the matter of recruiting for the army, and of giving recruits proper guarantees as regards salary during absence, and occupation when the war is over. In practically every case full salary is forthcoming, and the soldier will return to his old position. There must be about 4,000 insurance men under arms to-day."

HINTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

1. Insurance agents and brokers in writing policies can do efficient fire prevention work by paying more attention to the moral hazard and as to whether or not the property is over-insured, and less to the amount of the commission.
2. Keep your place in such condition that if a person wanted to start a fire he would first have to go after material with which to start it.
3. The bonfire in an alley or vacant lot is a real life destroyer of the little ones. Many lose their lives each year by having their clothes catch fire from bonfires.
4. Don't leave your place in such a careless condition with accumulations of combustible material, etc., that it looks like an invitation for a fire.
5. Favors should never be granted where lives and property of people are at stake.
6. Men in charge of church, school, and other public buildings should see to it, especially in the winter time, that all exit doors are frequently examined so that in case of an emergency they will open freely. Occasionally side doors, being little used, get in such a condition from ice, snow, etc., that it is almost impossible to open them. It is such a condition that frequently causes a serious loss of life when the unexpected panic takes place.

Mr. Homer J. Hale has been appointed manager of the Central Ontario branch of the Canada Life Assurance Company, with headquarters at Hamilton.

* * * *

Mr. A. R. Bishop has assumed the managership of the Sun Life Company's operations in the South China agency, the headquarters of which are in Hong Kong. Mr. Bishop was formerly manager for Prince Edward Island.

COMMERCIAL UNION

ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
of LONDON, England

The largest general Insurance Company in the world:

(As at 31st December 1913)

Capital Fully Subscribed . . .	\$14,750,000
Capital Paid Up	1,475,000
Life Fund, and Special Trust Funds,	69,826,740
Total Annual Income exceeds	42,500,000
Total Funds exceed	124,500,000
Total Fire Losses Paid	164,420,280
Deposit with Dominion Government	1,077,033

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES SOLICITED
IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

Head Office: Canadian Branch:—

Commercial Union Building,
MONTREAL

J. McGREGOR,
Manager

W. S. JOPLING,
Assistant Manager

PALATINE

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
of LONDON, England

(As at 31st December 1913)

Capital Fully Paid	\$500,000
Fire Premiums 1912, Net	\$2,498,625
Interest, Net	132,120
Total Income	\$2,630,745
Funds	\$5,400,000
Deposit with Dominion Gov't	\$155,667

In addition to the above there is the further guarantee of the Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited, whose Funds exceed \$124,500,000

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES SOLICITED
IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

Head Office: Canadian Branch:—

Commercial Union Building,
MONTREAL

J. McGREGOR,
Manager

W. S. JOPLING,
Assistant Manager

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE

FOUNDED A.D. 1710.

Head Office:

Threadneedle Street - London, England
THE OLDEST INSURANCE OFFICE IN THE WORLD.

Canadian Branch:

15 Wellington Street East, Toronto, Ont.

H. M. BLACKBURN, LYMAN
Manager, Assistant Manager,

This Company commenced business in Canada by depositing \$300,000 with the Dominion Government for security of Canadian Policy-holders.

INSURANCE

Phoenix of Hartford
Company

Total Cash Assets : \$11,404,634.79
Total Losses Paid : 70,700,545.46

J. W. Tatley, Manager.
MONTREAL.

Applications for Agencies Invited.

ESTABLISHED 1809

Total Funds Exceed Canadian Investments Over
\$109,798,258.00 \$9,000,000.00

FIRE AND LIFE

North British and Mercantile

INSURANCE COMPANY

DIRECTORS
WM. McMASTERS Esq. G. N. MONCEL, Esq.
E. L. PEASE, Esq.

Head Office for the Dominion:

80 St. Francois Xavier Street - MONTREAL.

Agents in all the principal Towns in Canada.

RANDALL DAVIDSON, Manager.

THE CANADA NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Authorized Capital	\$3,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital	2,055,400.00
Paid in Capital	1,100,000.00
Assets	1,495,786.00
SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS	1,306,054.00

Board of Directors:

President: CAPT. WM. ROBINSON

Vice-Presidents: Nicholas Bawlf, D. E. Sprague, F. H. Alexander
Managing Director: W. T. Alexander.

Directors: E. F. Hutchings, E. D. Martin, E. L. Taylor, K. C. M. P. P., E. S. Popham, M. D., S. D. Lazier, F. N. Darke, Regina, Sir Gilbert Parker, London, Eng., Andrew Gray, Victoria, Jonathan Rogers, Vancouver.

General Fire Insurance Business Transacted

Business Solicited Prompt Settlement of Losses
Liberal Policy

Head Office, 356 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

CRITICISM OF MANITOBA'S MORATORIUM.**Mr. Flavelle Outspoken and Sarcastic—Damaging our Credit.**

In the course of a masterly address before the Canadian Club at Toronto, Mr. J. W. Flavelle, president of the National Trust Company, described the steps taken to maintain international trade in Great Britain when the declaration of war paralysed credit and stated his views with regard to the attitude which should be assumed by Canada at the present time. In view of Mr. Flavelle's prominent position both in financial and commercial circles, the following scathing criticism of Manitoba's recent moratorium legislation is of particular interest:—

"Look at the Province of Manitoba. If it were not for the seriousness in its possibilities it would be so ludicrous that you could hardly conceive of men who called themselves representatives of a Legislature doing what they have done. What have they done? They have said in Manitoba every debt due upon a mortgage, capital debt due upon mortgage, cannot be collected for a period of six months. Interest that is due cannot be collected against the land; it may be collected against any other assets. They do not say, as will the Province of Ontario, that the courts will review each case and pass upon each, so that in the case of legitimate hardship they may offer some remedy, but they direct everybody who owes any money on land will not have to pay a penny for six months.

MORE MONEY WANTED.

Then they turn around and say, we want to borrow two million dollars for public works, and the Legislature has asked and authorized it. Think of a body of men who claim to be intelligent, the Legislature of any country, any province in this country, saying on the one hand, we repudiate our debt, and on the other hand, we want you to lend us two million more dollars. The pity of it all is that the reason for these kind of things is founded in the selfish desire of men to get rid of the burden which legitimately belongs to them. They do not mean to queer the credit of this country, but they are so surcharged with the desire to take care of themselves that they forget everybody else. And it is wrong! What is the position of mortgage indebtedness? You owe eighty-five millions of dollars on debentures, sterling debentures, falling due at the rate of fifteen million dollars a year. The next due date is the 1st of November. The following due date will be the 1st of March. Every Scotch owner of these debentures has learned by cable that the Province of Manitoba means to delay the payment of interest and payment of principal under the provision of a special Act. What will happen the 1st of November? What is the reasonable thing to happen? The Scotchman will say: "I want my money." And as far as he is concerned he is not running direct against the mortgagor; he deals through the loan company; I do not care for the loan company. I mean I am not considering the matter from the standpoint of any interest whatever except the interest of the credit of Canada and people of Canada. Our duty officially is to conduct ourselves so that our credit is preserved."

Mr. Frank H. Russell, Toronto, manager for Canada, Railway Passengers Assurance Company, was in Montreal this week.

A MAN'S OBLIGATION.

When a man is so careless as to neglect to provide for his wife and family, he comes in for the very general condemnation of his fellow-citizens. If he persists in this sort of thing, he will probably find there are certain regulations made and provided in criminal law which are very likely to be put into force against him.

It is just as easy for a man, during his lifetime, to provide for his family after his death, as it is for him to buy them food and clothes. In fact, it is often much easier, being cheaper, to such a point has the science of insurance been brought during the past few years.

Why should society not be just as condemnatory towards the man who neglects the welfare of his family after his death as it is towards him who appears in the police courts on a charge of "non-support"?

As a matter of fact, public sentiment is very noticeably turning this way. Few people will speak ill of the dead, but the widows and children left absolutely unprovided for in these days are considered to have been very hardly used. The same may be said to a lesser degree of those for whom inadequate provision has been made.

A satisfactory insurance policy should be as necessary to matrimony as is a marriage license, and the regular payment of the premiums that keep it in force should be as much an obligation of honour and heart interest as is the keeping of the marriage vows. Were such the case, there would be far less poverty and vice in the world than there now is.—*Canada Life Echoes.*

CANADA LIFE'S NEW DEPARTURE.

The new number of Canada Life Echoes is a women's number. Photographs dealing with the various activities of women were specially collected for this work, and special line drawings were made for the front and back pages, while similar drawings appropriate to the subject were employed for the various articles, which touch deftly and interestingly upon the various ways in which insurance affects women, and the reasons why it is suitable for many classes of women. In life companies' periodicals this is a new departure, but one which has been amply justified by the manner in which the number is arranged. The Canada Life field forces will find it an exceedingly useful adjunct to their efforts in the development of new prospects.

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Guardian Assurance Company, Limited, has subscribed \$1,000 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund. The company's contribution to the English Fund and those of other of its branches throughout the world have been very generous in addition to the above.

The New York Superintendent of Insurance announces that it has been decided to accept market quotations as of June 30 last for the valuation of securities carried in the quarterly statements as of September 30, 1914, filed with his department.

The Agent-General of Alberta in London states that he is receiving numerous enquiries from investors in regard to the opportunities and resources of Western Canada. He thinks that Canada is likely to benefit by the diversion of capital from Europe.



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



PERSONAL ACCIDENT
SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE

PLATE GLASS
AUTOMOBILE
GENERAL LIABILITY

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

THE YORKSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

ESTBD. 1824

YORK, ENGLAND

ASSETS EXCEED \$20,000,000

FIRE.....On every description of property. Large Limits.
LIVE STOCK.....The Yorkshire is the FIRST COMPANY, licensed by the FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, to transact Live Stock Insurance in Canada.
ACCIDENT.....Personal Accident, Employers', Automobile, Teams, General Liability, and Plate Glass
APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES are invited from responsible persons.

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

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

Canadian Manager,
P. M. WICKHAM, Montreal.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE

Founded A.D. 1720

Losses paid exceed \$235,000,000

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

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



Head Office, Royal Exchange, London

FOUNDED 1792.
INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA
 PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CAPITAL \$4,000,000.00
SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS 8,844,871.95
ASSETS 17,816,188.57
LOSSES PAID EXCEED 159,000,000.00
ROBERT HAMPSON & SON, LIMITED
 GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA. MONTREAL

THE LAW UNION & ROCK

INSURANCE CO. LIMITED, LONDON. Founded in 1806
Assets Exceed - \$48,500,000.00

Over \$10,500,000 invested in Canada.
FIRE and ACCIDENT RISKS accepted.
 Canadian Head Office: 57 Beaver Hall Hill.
 MONTREAL.

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

THE LIFE AGENTS' MANUAL - \$3.00

Published by the Chronicle, Montreal

MOUNT ROYAL ASSURANCE COMPANY

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

The NATIONALE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PARIS, FRANCE.

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

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA - - - MONTREAL.

E. CLEMENT, General Manager.

H. H. YORK, Inspector for Ontario.

L. C. VALLE, Inspector for Quebec.

BUSINESS INSURANCE.

Where some part of a business structure is upheld by a valuable man, death some day will bring upon that business the direct loss of his value; the consequent need of replacement and readjustment. Spot cash will be the instant requirement; the only indemnity; the one solvent for all the problems that will then spring up. Where a mortgage or bond-issue is to mature in a given period, or a building or machinery is to be replaced in such a time, any clerk can (and in every sound business somebody does) figure out a sinking fund, so as to meet that cash requirement gradually, instead of waiting to put it up in a lump. But who can figure how much a year to put into a sinking fund to mature it at a single life's end?

Life insurance can; by taking that life into its scientific average with thousands of others. And so business insurance brings to the business manager this unique tool of finance; a sinking fund that will provide a certain sum at an uncertain time. It enables him to look ahead to meet this requirement of cash at death precisely as he does with all other foreseen cash requirements. That is sound business.

Nor does all benefit wait for death. Immediately upon taking the insurance, a new element of security is added; certainty is now substituted for uncertainty at the various points where death (due any day) will most affect the business. Thereby present financial standing and credit are forfeited, present values and earning power enhanced.

Moreover, with each year the business is building up, in the loan value of the policies, a growing cash asset; kept on its own books; usable any time and for any emergency. And this cash fund, set aside but kept in reach, contains the great bulk of the premiums deposited, leaving but a small, decreasing part to be charged on the books to expense.

During life, to immediately fortify finances and gradually build up emergency cash; at death, to supply spot cash for indemnity, replacement and readjustment—this is business insurance in a nutshell. Its spread and development are of vast import to the entire nation. When generally adopted, it will, by removing the fear and effects of death from the business world, directly promote confidence and stability in all lines of business.—*Charles W. Scorel.*

DEATH OF LIEUT. GERALD L. RELTON.

We regret to receive the announcement of the death of Lieutenant Gerald L. Relton, following wounds received on the battle-field at Mons, Belgium. The deceased officer was the second son of Mr. A. J. Relton, manager of the Guardian Assurance Company of London, England, who is well known in Canadian insurance circles through his frequent visits here, Lieut. Relton had just received his commission in the East Surrey Regiment when the war broke out, and a career of much promise is thus tragically, but honorably cut short. The respectful sympathy of all Canadian insurance men acquainted with Mr. Relton will be tendered to him at this time.

Mr. Trevor Relton, another son of Mr. A. J. Relton, has volunteered in the regiment now being organised by the public schools in London. Should he go to the front we sincerely trust he will have a successful career fighting for the defence of the Empire.

PATRIOTISM BEFORE POCKETS.

Since the London Stock Exchange closed, on July 30, the dealers in the Consol market—numbering about thirty—have been engaged in an attempt to maintain the quotation for Consols at a price which has proved fictitious by the fact that other members of the house have dealt on a different basis altogether, says the *London Economist*.

Consols have been offered by the ring of jobbers at 70, or at the ex-dividend value of 69 $\frac{3}{8}$, for the past five weeks. At what price they were buyers has been a different question. One man sold at 69 $\frac{3}{4}$, another at 65 $\frac{1}{2}$, a third bargain was done at 68 and, of course, there have been many other prices in between these figures. The jobbers have met every Monday to decide the range of quotations which they would fix for the ensuing week, irrespective of supply and demand, or, to be more correct, irrespective of the demand....

In fixing the prices already indicated the jobbers must be given credit for having acted, if not in a businesslike fashion, at all events in a manner perhaps quixotic, but certainly patriotic. They have refused time and again to sell stocks at prices lower than those fixed by themselves, though to have sold would have suited their books well since by so selling they could have made large turns, having regard to the fact that it would have been possible for them to have replaced the stocks at levels materially lower.

They declined to sell beneath the agreed prices, however, on the ground that it was, if not vital, at any rate highly desirable that Consols should be maintained for the benefit of the national credit as a whole, for prices in other investment markets and for the maintenance of public confidence so far as possible. The point is that these jobbers have actually turned away a fair amount of highly lucrative business which they could have secured had they not stuck to their guns and their prices.

CANADIAN ACCIDENTS DURING AUGUST, 1914.

Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Agriculture.....	5	8	13
Lumbering.....	5	10	15
Mining.....	10	7	17
Railway construction.....	1	4	5
Building Trades.....	7	29	36
Metal Trades.....	8	53	61
Woodworking Trades.....	..	6	6
Printing and Allied Trades.....	..	1	1
Clothing.....	..	1	1
Textiles.....	..	8	8
Food and Tobacco preparation.....	..	1	1
Transportation—			
Steam Railway Service.....	24	80	104
Electric Railway Service.....	1	6	7
Navigation.....	5	8	13
Miscellaneous.....	4	17	21
Public Employees.....	1	23	24
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.....	1	8	9
Unskilled Labour.....	7	19	26
Total.....	79	289	368

The premium payer contributes his premiums not for any personal aggrandizement but for the protection of others. In protecting those, he puts society under obligation to him. Why tax the man who, in order to relieve the public from the charge of his family, is taxing himself in the payment of life insurance premiums? It would be more reasonable to tax the man whose family must become a charge upon the State by the lack of life insurance.—*Judge W. A. Day.*



The Employers' Liability

Assurance Corporation Limited

OF LONDON, ENGLAND

TRANSACTS:

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

Most Liberal Policies Issued

Offices: MONTREAL, TORONTO

Managers for Canada, GRIFFIN & WOODLAND.
JOHN JENKINS, Fire Superintendent.

Canadian
Government

Deposit over

\$1,340,000

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

THE CANADA ACCIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: Commercial Union Building, MONTREAL

CAPITAL \$500,000.00

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

Board of Directors:

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

TORONTO: Traders Bank Building VANCOUVER WINNIPEG MONTREAL Merchants Bank Building

FOUNDED 1871

The OCEAN ACCIDENT & GUARANTEE CORPORATION, Limited

of LONDON, England

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

UNRIVALLED SECURITY

LIBERAL POLICIES

ASSETS EXCEED - - - \$11,250,000
CLAIMS PAID, over - - - \$45,000,000

Canadian Head Office - - - TORONTO, Ontario

CHARLES H. NEELY, General Manager for Canada and Newfoundland

WHY NOT HAVE THE BEST ?

The Globe Indemnity Company of Canada

Head Office, MONTREAL.

formerly--The Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Company.

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

JOHN EMO, General Manager & Secretary.

ROBERT WELCH, Assistant Manager.

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

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

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

EX-PRESIDENT TAFT ON LIFE EXTENSION WORK.

Ex-President William H. Taft of the United States sent a message to the convention of the National Association of Life Underwriters discussing the subject of prolonging life and what insurance companies can do in regard to it. He said in part:

When a man thinks of taking life insurance he is confronted with an examination into his physical condition, into the healthy state of his vital organs, and there is brought to him, in a way impossible otherwise, the danger he is in of shortening his life, and of the necessity for a change on his part in the treatment he is giving to the body under his control.

I doubt not that temporary rejections and absolute rejections of applicants for life insurance have done great good to the subjects of the examination by startling them into a new and a better physical regimen, and by making them realize that Providence has made them trustees in the management of a beautiful and complicated machine which will last just in proportion to the proper treatment they give it.

It has occurred to persons familiar with the business of life insurance that this benefit could be greatly enlarged, to the profit of life insurance companies, therefore to the profit of their policyholders, and certainly to the physical profit of those whose lives are insurance risks.

It is proposed to the insurance companies to offer to every one of their policyholders, or to any class of their policyholders, an opportunity for periodical free examinations as to their physical condition; and if defects are discovered, under modern methods of examination and test, to tell them what those defects are, to give them the latest scientific discoveries as to the means of remedying those defects, or mitigating their injurious effects, and thus to enable them to lengthen their lives.

A WISE COURSE.

It is recognized that though this offer be one without cost, many will not care to accept the benefit of it; but experience shows that a substantial percentage of the insured will do so, and that a fair proportion of those thus informed will change their methods of life and increase their years.

The actuary of any insurance company can show what a profit to the company and the policyholders the increase of one year in the life of a substantial percentage of the insurance risks would bring about. Medical statistics seem to show that while the average length of life has been increased, this increase is due rather to the cure of contagious diseases and the betterment of hygienical conditions, with reference to their spread, than of those organic troubles that come to men and women after the age of forty, due to defective conditions in the kidneys, in the heart and in the arteries.

Now it is just in relation to the heart and the kidneys and the arteries that examinations can be made most searching, and that diet and regimen can be made most effective to mitigate the degeneration in these organs.

It seems to me, therefore, not only a wise course, but one that insurance companies ought to adopt, to take some method to encourage their policyholders to lead more healthful lives.

HOW TO PROTECT YOUR BENEFICIARY.

The late J. P. Morgan, in his lifetime, was the most noted of American financiers. He was the richest man in America, and many times a millionaire; but he was noted for his conservatism and for the soundness of his judgment in financial matters, so that in the counsels of financiers he wielded a far greater influence than any other man of his day. Mr. Morgan must have recognized as clearly as any other man the dangers that beset the beneficiary, inexperienced in business affairs, when suddenly coming into possession of a large sum of money. He had often seen such funds quickly dissipated or lost through ill-advised investments, or through the counsels of well-meaning but ill-qualified friends, as well as through the advice of designing persons who sought only to secure the investment of the funds in schemes of their own.

In making his will Mr. Morgan left bequests for sixteen persons, but only four of these, including his son, J. P. Morgan, Jr., to whom the bulk of his estate was left, received their legacies in cash, securities, or other tangible property. These four were all men of demonstrated financial ability and large experience. On the other hand, the widow of the financier, his three daughters, a sister, and two sisters-in-law were left life incomes consisting in each case of the earnings of a trust fund of one million dollars. These legatees will each year receive income from that fund, which they may spend as they please, but the principal they can never touch nor in any manner control. Five smaller bequests to relatives and family friends, were likewise left in the form of life incomes.

CONTINUOUS INSTALMENT POLICY.

Although all these legatees were probably persons of larger experience in business and financial affairs than the average beneficiary of a life assurance policy, and all were so situated as presumably to have throughout life the advantage of superior financial advice, the great financier appreciated the fact that the safest provision for a wife or daughter, or for any one unskilled in business or finance, was a fixed life income, and he made provision accordingly.

Not many men can leave a wife or other beneficiary a life income consisting of the interest on \$1,000,000, but every man, according to his means, can leave his beneficiary an adequate monthly or yearly income for life by means of the continuous instalment policy. After all, it is an income that the family needs and must have after the death of the assured. If the proceeds of a policy are payable in a lump sum, the money must be invested to yield an income, or it may soon disappear. With the investment of the funds comes the risk of loss, examples of which are familiar to everyone. The continuous instalment policy solves the problem.—*Mutual Intersects.*

Life assurance companies in the United States, according to the New York *Insurance Press*, made the lowest record in their history last year in the matter of mortality. The percentage of expected mortality was 66.09 per cent., as compared with an average of 72.38 for the past decade. Last year eleven of the seventy companies scheduled had a mortality below 50 per cent. of the expected, while eighteen were under 60 per cent. The industrial companies, while naturally having a higher mortality than those writing ordinary business, showed a ratio of actual to expected of 86.09. This is an increase from 85.54 in 1912, but compares with an average of 95.37 for the past decade.

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

THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY

Incorporated : 1833.

HEAD OFFICE : TORONTO

Old Reliably Progressive
Assets over - \$2,300,000.00
Losses paid since organization
over - \$37,000,000.00

DIRECTOR

W. P. BROCK, President

W. B. MEIKLE, Vice-President

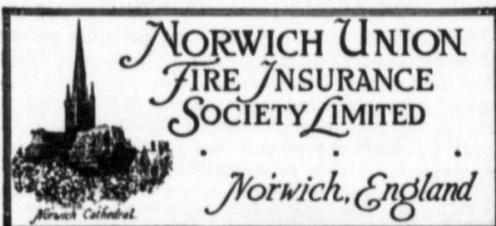
ROBT. BICKERDIKE, M.P.
H. C. COX
JOHN HOSKIN, K.C., LL.D.
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TOTAL RESOURCES, over - - \$78,500,000.00
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Agents wanted in Unrepresented Districts

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R. T. BROWN, P. O. Box 849, Regina, Sask.

B. A. CHARLENOIS, P. O. Box 208, Montreal, Que.

PREVENTION IN WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

Workmen's compensation insurance conducted upon a preventive basis principle would soon become an economic necessity in the evolution of modern industrial development, and would redound to the benefit of employer and workman and the State by reducing the annual loss of days through sickness and injury, and by raising hygienic standards and fostering the enactment of uniform industrial legislation, says President E. W. de Leon, of the Casualty Company of America. One of the strongest objections urged against workmen's compensation insurance as administered by stock insurance companies has been its cost, and this consideration has been most potent in the arguments in favor of State insurance. It is merely a truism to say that any such insurance must needs be costly in which the basic principle does not take into account every phase of prevention. The cost of workmen's compensation insurance, predicated upon preventive lines, would be far below that of a system based upon the theory of providing indemnity only after the employee has been incapacitated or killed. It is also true that the loss reserve is directly dependent upon the average accident frequency, and if by preventive measures this frequency can be reduced, it follows that the reserve and consequently the cost of the insurance may be lowered, proper provision being made for the expense of such preventive work.

ATTITUDE OF WORKERS.

The question naturally arises with every employer undertaking this work of medical examination of employees as to the attitude of the workers toward such inspection. In a total of over 20,000 examinations of International Harvester Company's employees, covering a period of nearly three years, not more than 20 objected, and most of these willingly submitted to the examination after its purposes had been fully explained to them. If it is frankly and honestly shown that this plan for ascertaining the health and physical condition of employees is one designed to improve their status and to assist those afflicted with disease back to good health, and is not to be used as a means of merely eliminating individuals, the active and willing co-operation of employees may be assumed. In other words, the worker will not suffer loss of time and wages from frequent injuries or sickness when at the age of best production, and will not be sent to the "scrap heap" when there should be many more years of profitable work, if proper hygienic standards are established.

SHORT RATE CANCELLATIONS.

The New York Insurance Department has just completed an investigation of the methods pursued by casualty insurance companies in cancelling policies at short rates during the policy period. As a result of this inquiry, the department has issued a ruling requiring companies to modify their short rate tables for three-year contracts so as to produce conformity with the short rate tables applicable to one-year contracts. While the investigation has been confined to liability and workmen's compensation policies, the ruling is general and applies to all forms of casualty insurance where a discrimination may exist in the treatment of three-year contracts when compared with one-year contracts.

The fire insurance companies, it is said, have recognized the principle underlying this ruling, and about two years ago adopted entirely new short rate tables for cancellation of long-term policies. The Depart-

ment has found that in certain instances it is possible to charge a policyholder who has been insured for four months under a three-year contract as much as \$81 for the same protection as would be afforded under a one-year contract, which, if cancelled at the end of four months, would require an earned premium of only \$50. The object of the ruling is to eliminate this inconsistency and its resulting discrimination.

The circular issued by the Department is as follows:

CANCELLATION AT SHORT RATES.

"It has come to the attention of this department that the short rate cancellation tables used by casualty insurance companies in this State, in connection with contracts written for periods longer than one year, produce earned premiums which are inconsistent with the earned premiums produced under like conditions on one year contracts. The premium charged the policyholder in such event is discriminatory, in that the long term contract holder is required to pay a greater amount of premium for the same protection than is required of the person who takes a policy for one year only.

"To correct this discrimination you are advised that from and after the receipt of this letter all cancellations of long term contracts when computed at short rates must produce the same amount of earned premium as if the policy had been written for one year. This of course applies only to the first year of the long term contract. For the remainder of the period the short rate percentage should be based upon an equitable sliding scale that will produce the entire earned premium at the end of the term for which the contract has been written. Specimen percentages applicable to certain periods within the policy term are enclosed with this circular.

SHORT RATE CANCELLATION TABLE APPROVED BY NEW YORK INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Elapsed Time—	Per cent. earned.		Resulting earned premium.
	One-year premium \$100.	Three-year premium \$270.	
1 month.....	20	7.4	\$ 20.00
2 months.....	30	11.1	30.00
3 months.....	40	14.8	40.00
4 months.....	50	18.5	50.00
5 months.....	60	22.2	60.00
6 months.....	70	25.9	70.00
7 months.....	75	27.8	75.00
8 months.....	80	29.6	80.00
9 months.....	85	31.5	85.00
10 months.....	90	33.3	90.00
11 months.....	95	35.2	95.00
12 months.....	100	37.0	100.00
15 months.....	..	44.9	121.23
18 months.....	..	52.8	142.56
21 months.....	..	60.7	163.89
24 months.....	..	68.5	184.95
27 months.....	..	76.4	206.28
30 months.....	..	84.3	227.61
33 months.....	..	92.1	248.67
36 months.....	..	100.0	270.00

NOTE.—Intermediate values not shown above to be computed pro rata by interpolaticn.

VALUE OF INSURANCE.

No person who owns a home or furniture should go for a day without insurance. It may never be in danger from fire, but you ought to give yourself the benefit of the doubt, and protect it. In the final analysis your property is worth just what it is insured for.



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*All kinds of Personal Accident and Sickness Insurance
Employers and Public Liability
Burglary, Plate Glass and Fidelity Guarantee*

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made a record for 1913 that will be hard to surpass. The Annual Report just issued showed improvement and increase in every item of the Company's operations. One of the most gratifying was that the Total General Expenditure WAS LESS THAN IN EITHER 1912 OR 1911, despite a large increase in business in force and new business written. The percentage of General Expenses to Premium Income showed the large decrease of 2.2 per cent. An Agency with this Company would therefore be desirable.

—Write—

C. L. SWEENEY, *Provincial Manager for Quebec, 180 St. James Street, Montreal.*

WAR

WILL TEST THE STRENGTH OF THE WORLD'S FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

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A CONTINUOUS RECORD FOR FIFTEEN YEARS—NO ARREARS of Interest or Principal on any of its Invested funds.

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ELIAS ROGERF, *President.*

ALBERT J. RALSTON, *Managing Director.*

F. SPARLING, *Secretary*

A CURIOUS COMPENSATION QUESTION.

Is a man who loses one arm before the compensation law becomes effective and then loses another arm after the compensation law became effective entitled to receive the full compensation for total disability or is he entitled only to compensation for loss of one arm? That is the question that the New York compensation commission will have to settle, and the entire State will be interested in the outcome of the case.

On July 6, a week after the compensation law became effective, Jacob Schwab lost an arm while employed by the Emporium Forestry Company at Conifer, St. Lawrence County. In 1892 Mr. Schwab lost an arm and the loss of his second arm totally disables him. The question which the commission will have to pass upon, therefore, is whether he is entitled to compensation for the loss of one arm or for total disability. It is argued on one side that he is entitled only to compensation for the injury occurring since the law became effective. On the other side it is claimed that inasmuch as he was able to work before the last accident occurred, he is now totally disabled and, therefore, entitled to compensation for total disability.

UNBUSINESSLIKE MUNICIPALITIES.

The annual report of the Department of Municipal Affairs of the Province of Saskatchewan says: "Temporary loans have been more difficult to secure during the past year than for some time previous. One cause of this condition lies in the fact that municipal authorities very often incurred debts too freely, actually found it more convenient in many cases to borrow than to collect taxes. Quite frequently, too, a rather care-free attitude was assumed in regard to the prompt payment of current loans. One result was sure to follow, the money-lending institution closed down on granting loans until the municipality would collect its available assets in the form of taxes and clear up all old indebtedness, a course with which it is hard to find fault. The municipality which is businesslike in securing amounts due to its office and prompt to meet its obligations has little difficulty even at this time of financial depression in obtaining reasonable accommodation at any chartered bank. Our municipalities and their respective ratepayers are rising to meet the occasion, however, and the latter are finding it much more profitable to pay their taxes before they fall in arrears, while the former are rapidly improving in their methods of financing."

A FILLIP TO ANNUITIES.

A section of British insurance business that has received a decided fillip as a result of the war is the "immediate annuity." The doubt with which all manner of securities is regarded is perhaps greatly responsible for this tendency on the part of the public to give attention to annuities. But the improvements that have been effected in this class of contract in recent years is undoubtedly a large contributing cause. The objection that an annuity may turn out a bad bargain in the event of the early death of the investor need no longer hold good—for up-to-date plans enable the annuitant to secure a return to his estate at his death of a portion of the capital sunk. Furthermore, an advantage not likely to be overlooked by investors is that special terms are offered to annuitants whose health is impaired.

THE QUESTION OF HABITS.

(By Percy C. H. Papps, Actuary).

One of the most difficult questions to pass upon in the acceptance of applications for insurance is the question of habits. A statement of some of the difficulties experienced at the home office may enable some of our agents, with the help of the medical examiners, to avoid delay and possible rejection of cases which might otherwise be promptly accepted.

We have an application, let us say, from Smith, who is a young man 21 years of age. The doctor has known him for 10 years, and the agent for perhaps longer. We are told in the application that he is a total abstainer and that he has never drunk to excess. The risk, so far as the application and medical examination are concerned, appears to be first class in every respect. Upon investigation we find that the young man has been in the habit of going out with the boys three or four times a year, probably at Christmas, Thanksgiving Day, and similar occasions, and has drunk intoxicating liquors to such an extent that he has been incapacitated for a day or a few hours on each occasion. The probability is that the agent knows of these lapses from the straight and narrow path, but assumes that they are errors of youth and that the young man will not in the future offend in a similar manner. He therefore decides that he won't mention the matter in his report, and it is quite possible that the doctor takes a similar view. So far as the home office is concerned, we find that the statements made by the applicant in his answers to the doctor are not true, so far as our information goes. We are then forced to realize that if the applicant is untruthful in some particulars he may be equally so in others. Doubt is therefore immediately cast upon the whole application.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CASES.

Of course, if the applicant is still inclined to get drunk on the occasions mentioned, we don't want the risk. If his foolishness is over and done with and a sufficient time has elapsed to assure us that we are not taking much risk in accepting the case, we are far more likely to do so if he attempts not to deceive us by withholding the truth.

It is probably true that many young men before they come to years of discretion have, on one or two occasions, drunk to excess, but have realized the dangers and given up the use of liquors. When this fact is fully established there is no reason why they should not obtain insurance. On the other hand, where we have an applicant 40 years old who gets drunk several times a year, it is safe to conclude that he is not likely to give up the habit. It is far more likely to grow upon him with the result that his health will be completely undermined by the time he is 55 years old, if he is not taken off before by pneumonia or some other acute disease in which bad habits tell against recovery.

From the above it will be seen that a young farmer 25 years of age who a few years before went on an occasional spree when coming to the country town, but who has married and settled down, is a very different risk from the farmer of 40 who at that age has not sense enough to keep sober when paying his periodical visits to the nearest town. The company should not be put to the expense of a medical examination in the latter case.

WAR EXTRA

No extra premium for service with Canadian Contingents, while in Canada and Great Britain.

Reasonable extras for Active Service elsewhere.

Special terms to non-combatant members of Contingents.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, Limited ESTABLISHED 1848

FUNDS \$53,000,000

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Endowments of The Mutual of Canada.

Dejected speculators in mining stocks, real estate bargains, oil shares, etc., bestrew the landscape thick as autumn leaves these days. Their hopes have fallen "thick in the blast."

The lucky man to-day is the one who invested his money in Mutual Life Endowment policies! These combine household protection with a safe and remunerative investment.

Each \$100.00 invested has produced all the way from \$127.00 to \$193.00, according to the term of the endowment; exclusive of the insurance feature.

Mutual Life endowments are the very thing to buy and to SELL in days of panic and in war-time.

The Mutual Life Assurance Co.
Of Canada,

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The Imperial Life has some splendid openings on its field force for men who can sell life assurance. Energy, persistence, enthusiasm are required. In return we offer liberal agents' contracts, attractive policies and a reputation for properly safeguarding policyholders' interests.

For further particulars, write

THE
IMPERIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
Head Office - TORONTO

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC { To Wit :—
CITY OF MONTREAL

IN THE MATTER of the appointment of a Provincial Manager by the **CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO**

GEORGE B. WOODS, President.
CHARLES H. FULLER, Secretary

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

ESTABLISHED 1824

Capital,	\$30,000,000
Total Assets,	56,646,549
Deposited with Dominion Gov't,	320,645
Invested Assets in Canada,	5,188,555

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THE CHRONICLE

Lake of the Woods Bldg., St. John St., Montreal.

SURETYSHIP—A TEN TALENT BUSINESS.

(By Wm. H. Burgess, Secretary, Canadian Surety Co.)

(Continued from last week).

ACCOUNTANT.

Our surety man should also be an expert accountant, for no matter how carefully the underwriting is conducted, claims will come, and then the need for the expert in figures arises. It may be that some fiduciary has proven recreant to his trust, and when he feels that his misdoings can no longer be hidden, "shuffles off this mortal coil," leaving his surety to account for him as best it may. In such cases, if any books or records have been kept, the chances are that they have been falsified, and our accountant must with the utmost patience try to trace the actual conduct of the trust and from a bit of information here, a clew there, and a bank deposit or withdrawal yonder, make up an account for the Court, in order that the surety may not have to pay for the neglect as well as the misconduct of the one who has been unfaithful in his trust.

Again, it may be that some poor employee beset with misfortune, endeavoring to keep body and soul together on an insufficient salary, under the stress of illness in his family or some other dire need, finally succumbs to the wiles of the tempter who is continually dogging the footsteps of each one of us, and takes the first step in the path which leads to his ultimate downfall. This first step is, by the way, in nine cases out of ten, wholly without criminal intent, the employee fully intending to repay the loan, as he considers it, at a more convenient season. His misdeeds are discovered and the employer thinks the opportunity a good one to clean up old scores, and fills up a claim with items for which the unfortunate employee is in no wise responsible. Unscrupulous bankers have been known to attempt to recuperate on bad loans through the misfortunes of a cashier who has abused the trust reposed in him. Occasionally, we find that it should have been the employer, rather than the employee, who ought to have been bonded. In such cases, the services of the expert accountant will be of value, in order that justice may be done to the Company, and to the unfortunate employee as well.

Surety underwriting may be said to consist of two things—first, forming a judgment as to the uprightness and integrity of an applicant and backing up that judgment with the Company's guarantee—as in a fidelity bond,—and secondly, estimating the amount of credit to which a party may be entitled—as in a contract bond. The accountant's familiarity with figures and financial statements, and his ability to properly analyze them, are of the utmost importance in connection with the credit side of underwriting.

BANKER.

It will be well, too, if our man should happen to be a banker, or a man versed in financial affairs. Many bonds which we are called upon to issue are of such a hazardous nature—practically guarantees of credit—that they can be given with any degree of safety only when secured by the deposit of collateral. In the taking and handling of this collateral, the financier's training will be of value.

Then, too, while the practice does not obtain here, in many places it is the law or custom that all public funds deposited in banks must be secured by bonds guaranteeing the repayment of the deposits on demand. These bonds carry a good rate of premium and the selected risks are highly desirable. In taking applications for such, the representative must have a sufficient knowledge of banking to be able to analyze the bank's statement and see that its assets are liquid, its reserves sufficient, its loans to officers and directors moderate, the percentage of its public deposits to total deposits not unduly large, and generally to be able to detect therein anything that should serve as a warning or danger signal of an unhealthy condition in the institution's affairs.

ACTUARY.

You will all concede that our ideal representative shall also be an actuary. Corporate suretyship is a comparatively modern institution and the risks are so various, especially in the surety lines, that it has not yet been possible to put the business upon an actuarial basis. But some of the companies have been in the business for a sufficient length of time to make their experience of considerable value, and we sometimes find that risks which, by reason of the language employed in the bond, seem to fairly bristle with possibilities for losses, are in actual experience quite harmless—for example, here is the condition of a bond required to be given by a plumber:—

"Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is such, that if the above-named whenever any such permit shall have been obtained by him from the said Commissioner of Public Works to break any such street surface for any or either of the above-mentioned purposes or any purpose whatever during the period commencing and ending shall well and faithfully comply with the ordinances of the city of and the rules, regulations and directions of the said Commissioner of Public Works, and shall indemnify and save harmless the said city of from all costs, loss or damage which it may sustain or become liable for on account of any accident or otherwise, occasioned directly or indirectly by the work done under or pursuant to any such permit, or growing out of the occupation of any such street for such purpose, and shall promptly pay, upon demand by the Commissioner of Public Works, any and all expense that may be incurred for the removal or restoration of the pavement of any such street, or in maintaining the same in suitable and proper condition thereafter, then this obligation shall be void; otherwise it shall be and remain in full force and virtue."

That certainly sounds formidable enough to intimidate even the boldest underwriter, yet those bonds have been freely written for years at a very nominal rate, and there is yet to be recorded a loss under one of them.

ENGINEER AND CONTRACTOR.

The premiums received from contract bonds are an important source of revenue to surety companies, and if our agent is to attain the highest degree of efficiency, he should possess some knowledge of contracting and engineering. Especially is this true if he is to be given authority to execute bid or proposal bonds. When you pass upon an appli-

Don't Hesitate To Write Us



If you believe you can make a success of life insurance selling. We will be glad to have you write us fully. Do it today.

WE WANT AGENTS.

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA
 FORREST F. DRYDEN, President. Home Office, NEWARK, N. J.
 Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey

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Total Security to Policyholders over \$8,600,000

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Our list comprises carefully selected offerings of Canadian Municipal, Government and some of the best class of corporation bond issues suitable for the investment of the funds of banks, trust and insurance companies, estates and private investors. The securities we offer combine the two essentials of a satisfactory investment, namely, safety and good interest return.

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LONDON, ENG.

TORONTO, CAN.

cation for a contract bond, you have before you the copy of the contract and specifications; you know (or think you know) the applicant's financial ability; the experience he has had in similar work; you ascertain the amount of other contracts he has on hand, to see if he is trying to do too much business on his capital (a fault very common to contractors and the cause of most of their failures), but you also have for your guidance the amounts of the proposals of the other bidders for the work, and are thus able to see at a glance whether the contractor has made any serious mistake in his estimate. Not so, however, with a big bond. The contractor comes in, probably at the last moment, and asks that you sign his proposal immediately. He assures you that there is no liability, simply a matter of form again, and that the chances are that he will not get the work anyway. You know the work that is to be performed and what his prices are, but unless you have some familiarity with contracting you will have to depend entirely on his figures, only to find, perhaps, that he has made some mistake in his estimating or omitted to include the cost of some work he is obligated to do under the contract, and that you have pledged your company that your principal will complete the work at his price, or in the event of his failure so to do, that he will pay the municipality or the obligee on the bond—whichever it may be—the difference between what it actually costs to do the work and the amount of his estimate.

Then, too, contractors are often required to bid on their own specifications but must guarantee certain results, and here again a knowledge of engineering and contracting will serve the agent in good stead in determining the desirability of the risk. When a loss arises on a contract bond, the surety has the right to finish the work itself, to engage someone else to do it on its behalf, or it may abandon the work entirely and let the obligee finish it and charge up the additional cost, if any, against the bond. The representative who is a practical contractor will be in a position to advise the Company which is the best course to pursue in any given instance.

ORGANIZER.

Another quality that we will desire in our special agent will be ability as an organizer, for we will want him to build up an efficient agency organization. He will have to be a good judge of men, possess the ability of gaining the confidence of the influential men of the city or town he enters so as to quickly familiarize himself with local conditions and then pick the "live wire" of the community for his representative. Activity, however, must not be the sole standard by which the new agent must be measured. He must, in a very peculiar degree, possess the confidence of his community. Information is obtained in taking applications for bonds and in the subsequent investigations of the most confidential nature both with respect to financial responsibility and personal standing, and unless a person can be as silent as the Sphinx he had better leave suretyship alone. I have known men who would go to an adjoining city to place applications simply because they felt they could not trust the information disclosed with the local representative.

This organizing ability will have to be more marked because of the fact that, except in the large centres of population, there is not sufficient surety

business to warrant a person devoting his entire time to the work and we have to depend in most cases upon people who regard suretyship as a side line. Our special must not only have ability to select a good representative, but he must also have the power to fill him with enthusiasm for his new work. One of the greatest difficulties with which we have to contend is the amount of detail work necessarily involved in the writing of a bond. This often appals and discourages a new agent, and the successful special will have to overcome this natural hesitancy, and, if possible, by enthralling the agent to the point of having him go out and secure an application, demonstrate to him that in actual experience, the work is not so burdensome as the rules, the books of instructions and the numerous forms would seem to imply.

DETECTIVE.

Another calling or profession which will be useful to our field representative is that of a detective. One has to be an optimist to be in the surety business, but, nevertheless, we know that men will prove unfaithful to their trusts, and there will be fugitives from justice to relentlessly pursue. This is not only necessary in order that restitution may be obtained where possible, but also that the moral effect of a surety company's bond may be preserved. Many a man has been deterred from wrong-doing because of the knowledge that if he proved recreant to his trust he would have to deal not only with an employer, who might be responsive to his appeal for leniency, but also with a corporation, a thing without a soul, never dying, through its corps of inspectors ever on the alert for wrong-doers, and never satisfied until the guilty shall have been apprehended. Numerous instances might be cited where defaulters have been located ten, fifteen and twenty years after their thefts have occurred, and they have been brought to justice, and in many cases where the employer has suffered a loss in excess of the amount of the bond, the surety has been able to collect for him the balance of the shortage.

PROGRESSIVENESS.

In addition to the qualities hereinbefore referred to our ideal representative must be progressive, must keep abreast of the times—in fact, have the ability to anticipate the demands of the future. Corporate suretyship, although it has been known in limited forms for many years, is still in its infancy and one of the things about the business which ought to make it most attractive to energetic and ambitious young men is the opportunity which is afforded of becoming a factor in determining the lines upon which the business shall ultimately be conducted. Suretyship presents an opportunity to creative genius that, in my judgment, is not afforded by any other branch of insurance. The business is constantly changing, both in the manner in which it is conducted and in the character of the protection given. It is not very many years ago when it was thought absolutely necessary to conduct the entire business from the Head Offices of the companies, and all applications had to be referred there. This was a slow and cumbersome method and broke down as the number of agencies increased to such an extent that it became impossible for one office to correspond directly with so many representatives. Then came the Local Board idea, the purpose of that being that the agent would

Traffic Returns.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.				
Year to date.	1912.	1913.	1914.	Decrease
Aug. 31...	\$82,869,000	\$86,949,000	\$72,450,000	\$14,469,000
Week ending				
Sept. 7....	\$2,649,000	\$2,496,000	\$2,110,000	\$386,000
" 14....	2,667,000	2,462,000	2,491,000	Inc. 34,000
" 21....	2,549,000	2,769,000	2,578,000	Dec. 191,000

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.				
Year to date.	1912.	1913.	1914.	Decrease
Aug. 31...	\$33,493,694	\$37,334,599	\$34,541,840	\$2,792,669
Week ending				
Sept. 7....	\$1,082,457	\$1,099,259	\$1,088,113	\$11,146
" 14....	1,110,514	1,144,856	1,096,942	47,914
" 21....	1,101,583	1,134,021	1,082,811	51,210

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.				
Year to date.	1912.	1913.	1914.	Decrease
Aug. 31...	\$12,779,400	\$14,493,500	\$12,297,700	\$2,195,800
Week ending				
Sept. 7....	\$376,400	\$382,400	\$320,000	\$62,400
" 14....	378,300	398,900	458,700	Inc. 60,700
" 21....	390,200	488,200	566,700	" 78,500

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.				
Year to date.	1912.	1913.	1914.	Increase
Aug. 31...	\$4,582,178	\$5,725,006	\$6,074,205	\$349,198
Week ending				
Sept. 7....	\$2 8,093	\$218,422	\$185,293	Dec. \$33,129
" 14....	160,559	170,362	200,402	Inc. \$30,040

* Change in date of State Fair.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY			
Week ending	1913.	1914.	Decrease
Sept. 3	54,537	52,068	2,469
" 13	56,655	53,706	2,949
" 20	53,379	50,318	3,061
" 27	51,519	49,949	1,570

DULUTH SUPERIOR TRACTION CO.				
	1912.	1913.	1914.	Decrease
Sept. 7	24,033	25,934	25,760	174
" 14	10,477	25,529	23,784	1,745
" 21	4,885	25,043	25,736	Inc. 693

CANADIAN BANK CLEARINGS.

	Week ending Oct. 1, 1914	Week ending Sept. 24, 1914	Week ending Oct. 2, 1913	Week ending Oct. 3, 1912
Montreal...	\$47,186,291	\$50,083,676	\$60,906,228	\$65,929,944
Toronto....	33,716,665	33,081,262	44,207,587	44,127,780
Ottawa....	3,560,970	3,795,279	4,074,123	4,338,115

MONEY RATES.

	To-day	Last Week	A Year Ago
Call money in Montreal...	6-7%	6-7%	5-6%
" " Toronto...	6-7%	6-7%	5-6%
" " New York.	6-8%	6-8%	3%
" " London....	1-2%	1-2%	3-4%
Bank of England rate....	5%	5%	5%

Montreal Tramways Company
SUBURBAN TIME TABLE, 1914

Lachine :

From Post Office—			
10 min. service 5.40 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	10 min. service 4 p.m. to 7.10 p.m.		
20 " " 8.00 " 4 p.m.	20 " " 7.10 p.m. to 12.00 mid.		
From Lachine—			
20 min. service 5.30 a.m. to 5.50 a.m.	10 min. service 4 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.		
10 " " 5.50 " 9.00 " "	20 " " 8.00 p.m. to 12.10 a.m.		
20 " " 9.00 " 4 p.m.	Extra last car at 12.50 a.m.		

Sault aux Recllet and St. Vincent de Paul:

From St. Denis to St. Vincent—			
20 min. service 5.20 a.m. to 6.00 a.m.	30 min. service 8.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.		
10 " " 6.00 " 8.00 " "	20 " " Car to Hendersons only 12.00 mid.		
20 " " 8.00 " 4.00 p.m.	20 " " Car to St. Vincent 12.40 a.m.		
10 " " 4.00 p.m. to 8.00 " "			

From St. Vincent to St. Denis—			
20 min. service 5.50 a.m. to 6.30 a.m.	30 min. service 8.30 p.m. to 12.00 mid.		
10 " " 6.30 " 8.30 " "	20 " " Car from Hendersons 12.20 a.m.		
20 " " 8.30 " 4.30 p.m.	20 " " Car from St. Vincent 1.10 a.m.		
10 " " 4.30 p.m. to 8.30 " "			

Cartierville:

From Snowdon's Junction—			
20 min. service 5.20 a.m. to 10.40 p.m.			
40 " " 10.40 p.m. to 12.00 mid.			
From Cartierville—			
20 min. service 5.40 a.m. to 11.00 p.m.			
40 " " 11.00 p.m. to 12.20 mid.			

Mountain :

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

Bout de l'île:

30 min. service 5.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m.	
60 " " 9.00 p.m. to 12.00 midnight	

Tetrautville:

15 min. service 5.00 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.	
30 " " 8.30 " 8.30 p.m.	

TABLES OF COMPOUND INTEREST

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

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receive applications, and at the meetings of this Local Board, held, perhaps, monthly, the applications would be considered and approved or disapproved as seemed best. But modern business would not wait for monthly meetings of local Boards, and then followed the general agency and branch office systems, until to-day the demand for quick service is so insistent that at least one of the larger companies finds it necessary to have a private telegraph wire between its home office and some of the more important of its branch offices.

(To be continued.)

VALUATION OF INSURANCE SECURITIES.

Although it is still several months to the end of the calendar year, when the insurance companies will be obliged to prepare and file their annual statements, the complex financial situation due to the effects of the European war has already raised questions as to the proper method to be employed in valuing securities. The Stock Exchanges have not as yet reopened for business, and it is problematical when they will do so. An expression of opinion as to the valuation question has come from Canada, says the *New York Spectator*, where the suggestion has been made that a fair basis for valuation would be to accept the prices as of December 31, 1913, for securities owned on that date and still owned at the end of this year by any given company, and the prices at which securities were acquired during the present year for such securities still held at the end of this year. As the prices at the end of last year were not inflated, and have, in the main, not varied very materially this year until the few days following the beginning of the war, during which the Exchange was open, the plan above outlined would seem to be essentially fair. However, some other scheme which may approve itself to the authorities may be suggested; or the conditions may become so altered during the next three or four months that the usual plan may again be utilized in the preparation of statements following the end of this year.

CANADIAN FIRE RECORD.

(Specially compiled for The Chronicle.)

COLBORNE, ONT.—C. N. R. freight sheds destroyed, September 25, with quantity of freight.

TIMMINS, ONT.—Gold Mint Saloon at South Porcupine destroyed, September 28. Loss, \$3,500.

Charles See's premises destroyed September 29. Loss, \$2,000.

EDMONTON, ALTA.—J. E. Parkinson's farm house at Lamoureux destroyed, September 27.

DESERONTO, ONT.—Home of W. Brant on Marysville Road burned, September 27. Two lives lost.

COWDERY, MAN.—Bush fires destroyed houses, farm buildings, etc., of L. O. Bouran and John Lindell.

ST. THOMAS, ONT.—St Thomas Gun Club's house destroyed, September 21. Loss, \$2,000. Origin, unknown.

BEAUPORT, QUE.—C. Marcaux's bakery destroyed, September 19. Loss, \$5,000. No insurance. Origin, unknown.

COLLINGWOOD, ONT.—Collingwood Evaporator destroyed, September 20. Loss, \$3,000. Origin, unknown.

INGERSOLL, ONT.—A. E. Robinson & Co's evaporator burned, September 26. Loss, \$4,000, partly covered by insurance.

OUTREMONT, QUE.—Several garages and other buildings between Bloomfield and McDougall avenues destroyed, September 24.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.—Dr. Watson's barn in Stansford township destroyed with contents, September 23. Loss, \$4,000. Origin, unknown.

WAINFLEET, ONT.—J. R. Reavelay's barn destroyed, September 18. Loss, \$4,000; insurance \$1,200. Origin, supposed spontaneous combustion.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.—W. Burtch's farm buildings destroyed with contents, September 22. Loss, \$3,500 with \$700 insurance. Origin, lightning.

BERLIN, ONT.—Barn and driving shed of S. Bunbacher, Edna street, destroyed, September 29. Loss, \$10,000 partly insured. Origin, spark from threshing machine.

RENFREW, ONT.—John Mitchell's tailoring establishment with Chinese restaurant adjoining in building owned by J. R. Rochester burned, September 25. Loss, \$2,000.

EAST ST. JOHN, N.B.—Large wooden building used as a boarding house situated on the Red Head road about a quarter of a mile from Kane's Corner, destroyed, September 24.

SIMCOE, ONT.—John Fan's barn at Woodhouse destroyed with contents, September 23; Walter Armstrong's barn at Silverhill destroyed, September 23. Origin, in each case lightning.

ST. STEPHEN, N.B.—Clark Bros. shoe factory destroyed, September 29, with dwelling houses of H. Pinkerton, L. Russell and Mrs. J. R. McClure and John Manuel's blacksmith shop. Factory loss on building and stock about \$35,000 with \$28,000 insurance. Other loss about \$10,000 with partial insurance. Supposed origin, heater.

MONTREAL.—Following insurance affected by fire on premises of H. Cohen, Sons & Co., furniture store, St. Catherine street, September 20:—On stock, Alliance, \$4,000; Caledonian, \$2,500; Commercial Union, \$3,000; General of Paris, \$5,500; Glens Falls, \$6,000; Law Union and Rock, \$2,000; National Union; \$3,500; Palatine, \$2,000. On fixtures, Alliance, \$2,000; Law Union and Rock, \$1,000. Total \$31,500. Loss, total.

FERGUS, ONT.—John Betts' large barn destroyed with contents, September 23. Insurance \$1,800 on barn; \$1,200 on contents. Origin, lightning.

LIBERTY, SASK.—Following buildings destroyed, September 22:—Hetherington and Ferguson's pool room, valued at \$3,500, insurance \$2,500; Chinese restaurant, valued at \$1,000, insured; J. H. Leishman, implement warehouse, \$2,500, insurance \$2,000; P. A. Anderson, blacksmith shop, partially burned, no insurance; C. F. Larson's harness shop, partially destroyed, fully insured; Masonic lodge above the pool room, complete loss with insurance of \$200.

GOSSIP

Mr. E. F. Hebden, general manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, has been elected a director of the Guarantee Company of North America.

The Bank of England yesterday reported a proportion of reserve to liabilities of 22.81 against 23.33 last week. Bullion is £52,916,000 against £51,672,000 a week ago.

The sudden death is announced of Sir Nevile Lubbock, K.C.M.G., governor of the Royal Exchange Assurance, and a distinguished man of affairs in many connections.

After the preventable destruction of Baltimore, Chelsea, Salem, etc., in time of peace, why so shocked by the wrecking of Louvain and Rheims in time of war?—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

While it is understood progress is being made with a scheme for the re-opening of the London Stock Exchange, anticipations concerning an early re-opening are considerably less optimistic than they were.

Commissioner Hardison of Massachusetts is apparently starting a crusade on the subject of the acquisition and administration expense of workmen's compensation insurance in that state. He says that 17½ per cent. acquisition cost on this class of business is indefensible, and implies that where insurance is practically compulsory there is little or no excuse for the middleman, the agent or broker.

This is a readjustment of the affairs of Canada that was inevitable with or without any war. And in the readjustment that is taking place let us play the part of men. If we have been foolish and entered into engagements that we cannot meet, let us take our punishment, no matter how bitter it is, and let us start over again—as many men must start over again—to learn that honest labor is the only basis on which they have any right to expect success.—Mr. J. W. Flavelle.

Toronto insurance officials are to the fore with an Insurance Rifle Club, which is obtaining a numerous membership. The officers are J. F. Weston (Imperial Life), Captain; Alfred Wright (London & Lancashire), Treasurer; R. W. Kerr (Canada Life), Secretary. Committee: A. M. M. Kirkpatrick (Aetna), J. B. Laidlaw (Norwich Union), Percy Quinn (Royal), C. S. Wainwright (Western), C. E. Withers (Dominion of Canada Accident) and C. W. I. Woodland (Employers' Liability).

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