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ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1881

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KING EDWARD'S FUNERAL. TO-DAY with great and fitting pomp and pageant; but with little of theatrical display, the body of the great

King, is being laid to rest. Never were funeral obsequies so nearly universal. Never was there so great an assembling of the Captains and the Kings of earth, as to-day in England. Never were so many millions, so widely scattered bowing the knee in prayer for a life to come, or in thankfulness for a life that has passed. For a brief time, "all the weary wheels stand still"; and the noise of commerce, of transportation, of all industry, gives place to the roar of cannon and the roll of mufiled drum all round the world. The spectacle is unequalled in bistory.

In Canada the public mourning is as general and as decorous as in England itself. Funeral services in the churches, and military pageants are the order of the day. The banks and the exchanges, the factories, stores and offices are closed. For a brief period even the trains on our great railways, like the Canadian Facific and the Grand Trunk, come to a standatill, while the King is lowered to his rest. The widespread honors are no more than are justly due to the memory of a great King and a great man. The case is well summed up by the most virile of modern poets, Rudyard Kipling in his tribute to "The Dead King:"

- We accepted his toil as our right; none spared, none excused him.
- When he was bowed by his burden his rest was refused him.
- We troubled his age with our weakness, the blacker our shame.
- When he heard that his people had need of him, straightway he came
- To us. As he received so he gave, nothing grudged, naught denying.
- Not e'en the last gasp of his breath when he strove for us, dying.
- For our sakes without question he put from him all that he cherished.
- Simply as any that served him he served, and he perished.
- All that kings covet was his, and he flung it aside for us,

Simply as any that died in his service he died for us.

That is the grand ideal for all Kings and for all leaders of men; to ask no more from their subjects or their followers than they are prepared to do themselves.

* *

KING GEORGE V. A throughout the Empire, as indeed throughout the world,

have gone out in sympathy to His Majesty the King, in his most severeaffliction and trying position.

The British people have learned in recent years to have almost unlimited confidence in their sovereigns, and their sovereigns have shown practically unlimited confidence in the people. The new King has two great examples up to which to live and he has the advantages of his blood and of his training. He will have the prayers and the loyal support of more devoted subjects than ever mortal monarch before reigned over. Above the national lament "The King is dead" is heard the clamor of many mations.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

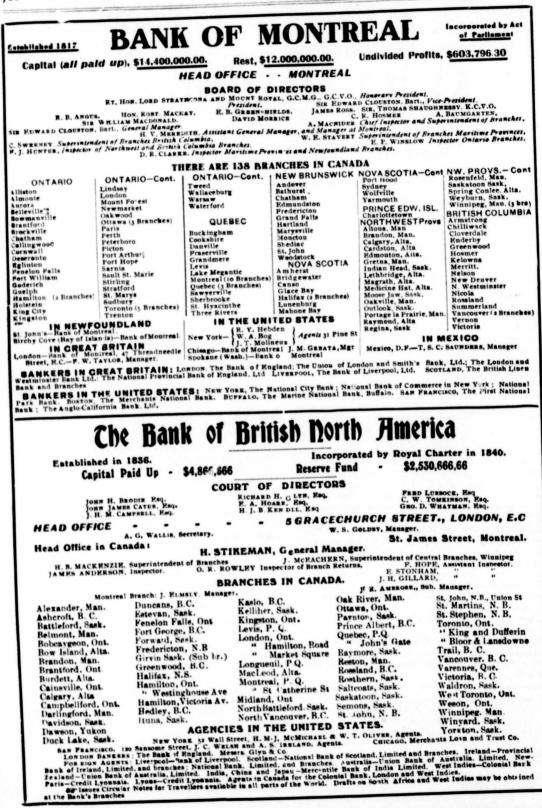
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HALLEY'S COMET. To the superstitious and even dinarily superstitious, the coin-

cidence of the re-appearance of Halley's Comet with the death of King Edward, will tend to strengthen the popular idea that comets are harbingers of woe. It must be admitted that nearly all the great wars, have been preceded shortly by the appearance of comets.

There is, however, a natural explanation which tends to deprive the coincidence of significence. Great wars happen about every three years; great woes many times in every year. Comets turn up at the rate of about three per annum. Under these circumstances it is hard for a comet to put in an appearance at any time without being held responsible for some impending disasters.

THE CHRONICLE.



Prominent Topics.

Sir Eldon Gorst, the British agent in Egypt.

British Troubles in Egypt, has been blamed by some critics for not dealing more firmly with the Nationalist agita-

tors. He has just issued his annual report, which has been widely circulated because of the interest taken throughout the world in the Egyptian situation. He does not mince words in laving the responsibility for the murder of Boutros Pasha upon the leaders of the Nationalists, "the greater criminals who preach violent methods which they are a fraid themselves to carry into effect."

He admits, however, that the new press laws "have been applied perhaps with too great moderation," and hints that unless the parties who have been engaged "in stirring up the evil passions of the ignorant and credulous" perceive that they are playing with fire, it will be necessary to apply the law with greater severity.

Probably enough the presence of Lord Kitchener at Malta, with military authority over Egypt, will have a notable effect in hardening the administration and at the same time in increasing the respect of the Egyptian agitators for British law. It will be remembered that it was Col. Roosevelt's references to the murderers of Boutros which stirred up the excitement in the land of the Pharaohs during his visit.

Canadian Pacific's Land Sales.

It was inevitable that the rush of immigrants into Western Canada should result in a large increase in the land sales of

important holding corporations such as the Canadian Pacific Railway. The agent at Calgary for the company's irrigated lands reports that in the first four months of the year the receipts from land sales aggregated \$3,321,008, or double the amount received during the corresponding period of 1909. Canadian Pacific stock has been surprising many of the traders and speculators in New York and London by its persistent tendency towards higher quotations. The exceedingly large traffic receipts and the large receipts from land sales constitute one good reason why the holders of the stock are disposed to value it highly. While there is scarcely any prospect that the principal sum accumulating from land sales will be distributed to the owners of the road, they can look for an increase in their dividends from the profits or income arising from the investment of the land funds. It is the policy of the company to allow the fund to accumulate and to distribute the income earned by it At present the funds permit of an extra distribution at the rate of one per cent. Continuation of sales at the present satisfactory rate will doubtless result in the institution sooner or later of 2 per cent, instead of 1 on account of the land monies. Also the traffic receipts point to an increase in the ordinary regular dividend.

United States Steel Corporation's Wise Policies.

The recent move of the United States Steel Corporation in cutting down Sunday labor as much as possible is receiving commendation in almost every

direction. While it is impossible to say with confidence whether the executive in making the change, had in view the idea that it was making a substantial concession to the men, or whether it was actuated by the notion that the corporation would get more and better work out of the men through having them rest one day in seven, it is true that both those ends may be gained; and a betterment of the condition of the workmen along with improved results to the Corporation's stockholders may ensue. The big American Steel Trust has been setting a good example in many respects to other industrial and railroad companies. From the beginning it has followed the policy of giving full publicity to its affairs. Later it used its efforts to prevent booms in steel prices; and it also got a large number of its employees interested in its prosperity through letting them have its stock at prices well below the market. All those things have proven beneficial for the stockholders. There is no reason to doubt that this latest Sunday resting idea will have the same effect.

Timber Exploration in the Far North.

Of late years a great deal of stress has been laid on our forest wealth. It is understood on both sides of the

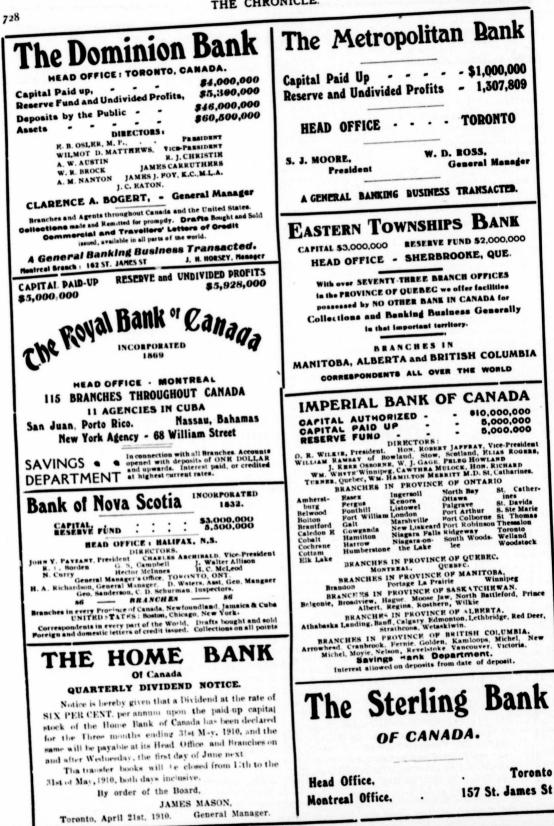
boundary that the United States is rapidly using up its available supplies of timber, and it is supposed that in the unexplored parts of the Dominion there is a vast amount of timber wealth which will become available when railways are constructed to make the localities accessible. An Ottawa dispatch to the Star states that the Department of the Interior has this year sent out four parties of inspectors to report on the timber to be found on the route of the proposed Hudson Bay Railway. The inspection is not to be confined to the route of the new railway. The parties will examine a large area of the far northern lands. As they are composed of qualified experts their reports will furnish much new and valuable information about the value of a Canadian asset which has been merely guessed at heretofore. It is intended that at least two of the exploring parties shall winter in the far north.

Prospects of the Dairy Trade.

Mr. A. A. Aver, the well known Montreal cheese exporter, on his return last week from a visit to Great Britain, pointed out some

interesting features of the British market for Canadian cheese. He says the "multiple" shops in England have reduced profits on cheese sold by them almost to the vanishing point, and that as a

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result our farmers will have to take a less price this year for their product or else lose the market. He quoted 3,500 pounds as the average flow of milk per dairy cow per annum in Quebec, as against 4,500 pounds in Ontario; while in England and Scotland the average flow is 50 to 75 p.c. in excess of this, and in Denmark it is double.

However, it is more than likely that the Canadian dairy farmers will prefer to take advantage of the lowered duty on cream passing into the United States, particularly if cheese sells at a lower price than last year. Such factories as are within easy distance of the American border will consider shipments of cream into the States more profitable, and perhaps there will ensue a considerable decrease in our cheese shipments to England.

An Unwise Tax Repealed.

It is gratifying to note that the **Ouebec** Provincial Government is moving to repeal the extra succession tax of five per cent. which

has been levied on foreigners when any estate, bequest, or legacy devolved upon them. The law has had some mischievous effects, having operated to drive capital away from the Province. Among the instances mentioned by the Treasurer are the following: A Canadian bank formerly had onethird of its stock held by United States interests. This law resulted in the foreign holders largely selling out, and Canadian money had to be employed to pay them off. Also French capitalists who had been investing large sums here decided to discontinue their investments when they found that the law imposed this extra tax.

It is to be hoped that not only in Quebec but in Ontario and the other provinces the legislatures will exercise more care in levying taxes upon foreign capital. Capital and population are the two things we most need, and it is unwise and shortsighted to pass laws that frighten them away.

April bank clearings in the United States showed a falling off. Also A Favourable Crop Report. the pig iron production of the month was reduced. This, of course, caused some discussion as to whether it meant a general recession in business or merely a seasonable hesitation over the uncertainty of the crop position. In regard to both wheat and cotton the season so far has been unusual, and parties interested in them have had difficulty in reaching satisfactory conclusions as to the damage done. The Washington estimate of the wheat crop as at May 1st, was issuer Tuesday. It was accepted by the financial markets and the produce markets as highly favourable. The trade had expected a percentage of about 79. The Government's figures are 82.1. However, the abandoned acreage is large -4.430,000 acres. Possibly the effect of the good report was much increased because of the efforts of interested parties to create the impression that the storms and cold weather had worked complete destruction in many sections.

Abolition of the New Issues.

The Ouebec Legislative Assem-Tax on Debenture, sembly has passed the third reading of the bill to abolish the special tax on original issues of stocks and debentures. As originally

presented the bill provides for the removal of the tax on municipal and school bonds as under:

"1. Article 1372 of the revised statutes of Quebec, 1909, is amended by adding thereto the following words: 'Nor shall it apply to the issue, sale, transfer or assignment of shares, bonds, debentures, or debenture stock by municipal or school corporation, nor by religious, educational, benevolent or charitable institutions.""

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie proposed the further amendment to-day, which exempts the tax from all stock when issued by the original company; sales of stock subsequently will be taxed as at present.

The further amendment introduced by Mr. Mackenzie, provincial treasurer, provides that the tax levied upon the sale or transfer of the shares, bonds and debentures of companies or corporations shall not apply to the original first issues of shares, bonds or debentures issued by such company or corporation.

Accidents to Firemen.

Two more Montreal firemen have been injured by coming into collision with street cars. These accidents are of too frequent occurrence

and every time the responsibility should be brought home to somebody. That the firemen are driving "furiously" goes without saying. That is their duty and their danger, but they are entitled to the right of way and to the utmost consideration from everybody else on the road.

Probably there is no city in America Vancouver's rising more rapidly in wealth, popula-Rapid Rise. tion, and importance than Vancouver. In population we are told that in the

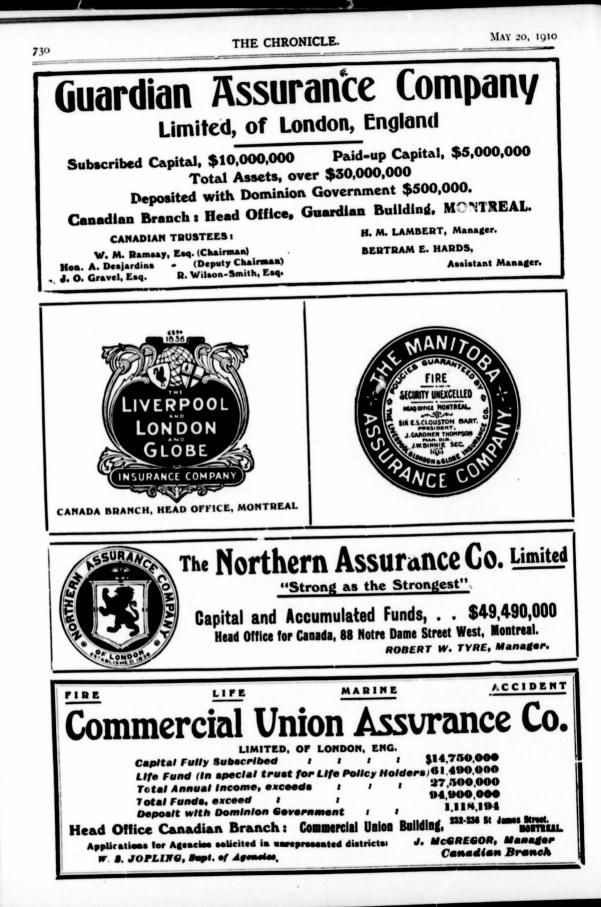
five years from 1003 to 1008 the figures doubled, and that in the next five years the same-thing is liable to happen. In bank clearings the British Columbia centre has been setting a pace which no other city can follow. Last week's figures show that Vancouver's increase was \$9,080,000 or 98 p.c. Calgary showed 76.2 p.c. of an increase. Montreal, 32.1 p.c.; Edmonton, 31.4 p.c.; Victoria, 28 p.c.; Winnipeg, 27.2 p.c. Large centres like New York and Bost n reported decreases. Other principal United St tes cities showed increases ranging from 4.5 p.c. to 23.2 p.c.

On Tuesday McLaren's woollen Fire at Wakefield, factory and grist mill and four adjoining houses at Wakefield, P.Q. P.Q., were destroyed by fire.

The loss is estimated at \$50,000.

London Letter.

We regret that our usual London letter has not arrived in time for publication this week.



The Chronicle

Banking, Insurance and Finance

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1910.

THE GENERAL FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The week has been an exceedingly dull and uninteresting affair in the great international markets. London has been giving a large share of its attention to the matter of King Edward's funeral and to the visiting potentates and rulers. Also Monday was a holiday at the British capital; so there have been two holidays in one week. Naturally enough the continental markets have been affected sympathetically by the dulness at London. Next week it is expected that the exchanges will have a fresh start, and it will be time then to look for the evidences of new tendencies.

On Thursday the Bank of England directors made no change in the 4 p.c. rate. The London market has been quotably higher. Call money, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$; short bills $3\frac{3}{6}$; three months bills, $3\frac{1}{6}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$. No change occurred in the official rates quoted by the Bank of France and the Bank of Germany; so 3 p.c. and 4 p.c. still prevail. Market rate in Paris is $2\frac{1}{4}$ and in Berlin 3 p.c. This is about the same as last week in both cases.

In New York also money has held at about the same level. Call loans, 334 to 4; 00 days 334 to 4; 90 days 4 p.c.; and six months 4 to 434. Another large gain in surplus was achieved by the New York banks last week. According to the Saturday statement loans decreased \$14,700,000, cash increased \$6,800,000, and surplus increased \$9,187,000. The surplus now stands at \$21,827,-275, which is slightly better than a year ago. The trust companies and non-member state banks reported a loan reduction of \$6,000,000, but, as it was accompanied by a cash loss of \$1,200,000, their proportion of reserve to liability fell slightly.

Some idea as to the course of business in the United States can be had from a study of the statistics of railway gross earnings published by the New York Financial Chronicle. For the month of April gross increased \$8,323,925, or 16 p.c. In amount of increase this has been only twice exceeded in the same month during the past thirteen years. In April, 1907, the gain was \$11,044,527; and in 1003 it was \$8,398,980. For the four months ended April $_{3,2}$, 1010, the gain in gross is \$33,310,157 which figure constitutes the largest gain for those four months shown in the

past fourteen years. The nearest approach to this record was made in 1903, in which year the gain was \$31,603,126. However, it is worth remembering that the large gain in April, 1907, was followed a year later by a loss of \$11,486,-059; the gain in April, 1903, was followed in 1904 by a loss of \$2,425,402; and the gain in the first four months of 1903 was followed next year by a loss of \$3,781,203.

With regard to the balance of the year opinions appear to differ. E. H. Gary, the chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, expressed himself as hopeful for the future months of 1910. Referring to the recession in business as "temporary," he said "This season of the year is invariably a between seasons," and had not the financial community already become committed to a gloomy point of view, would have excited no more attention this year than it has before." On the other hand President J. C. Maben, of the Sloss Sheffield Steel & Iron Company, while expressing himself as an optimist on the iron situation for a long pull-that is to say over three months said. "But I cannot see anything in the immediate conditions but stagnation. The trouble is that there is too much pig iron for the consumptive capacity. Furnaces have been blowing out for some time and they are continuing * * • but it will be still some time before the two have been equalized."

The authorities thus agree in predicting a temporary reaction. Perhaps if the crop outlook continues good the signs of it will have disappeared before autumn.

At the close of last week there was a considerable rise in sterling exchange rates at New York. It had been supposed that the placing of loans in Europe by American railroads and other corporations would have had the result of turning the exchange markets definitely in favor of New York. But it appears that exchange on Europe, representing the proceeds of the bond issues, has not been freely offered by the banking interests, and those financial houses which sold bills on the theory that they would be able to cover in that way have been obliged in some cases to go into the market and buy exchange at rising prices. It is said that in some cases the European capitalists insisted that proceeds of the loans granted by them to American railroads should be drawn in instalments. Perhaps this will account for the lack of exchange.

In Canada money rates are about the same. Call loans are about 5½ p.c. and conditions in the money market retain the hardness or firmness noted a week ago Cables state that a number of Canadian oil ventures are being prepared for the London market. It is to be hoped that no wild cat schemes will be attempted. Two recent Canadian security flotations in London met with rather poor success notwithstanding that they were made by reputable corporations. However, London is somewhat crazy over oil and rubber just now and it might be possible to float schemes, the successful operations of which would be doubtful.



MONTREAL AND THE RAILWAYS.

In the editorial paragraphs THE CHRONICLE has more than once referred to the important construction and improvement works in Montreal, begun or contemplated by the great railway corporations. Some of the Toronto papers apparently regard Montreal's good fortune a little enviously and consider that the great St. Lawrence port is more favoured in this respect than is their own city. Probably there will always be great rivalry be-Each has its special tween the two cities. advantages and both will, no doubt, continue to make very rapid gains in wealth, population and importance as the Dominion advances. It will be interesting to study these great works which are to be carried on in Montreal, to trace some of their probable effects, and to follow the methods used in financing them. There is no doubt that they will have considerable influence in enhancing the prosperity of the city and its environments.

The Canadian Pacific is to the front with its terminal improvements. Doubling the size of the Windsor Street Station is to cost in the neighbourhood of \$2,500,000. Enlargement of the Place Viger Station and Hotel, and the provision of freight yards, storehouses, terminals, and dockyards will call for a like sum of \$2,500,000. The press correspondents say also that there are rumours that the company will tunnel underneath the city and connect the two stations. But although this is likely enough to occur ultimately, it is as yet merely a rumour. When it is undertaken it will require the expenditure of a large amount "of funds. As these other works approach completion the railway company will have greatly improved facilities for handling its passenger and freight traffic.

Next there is the raising of the Grand Trunk tracks. This is to be begun this fall and the plans show a viaduct carrying four tracks from the western limits of the city to the Bonaventure Depot. This work is to cost the company about \$6,000,000 in addition to \$2,000,000 which the city is asked to pay. There will be necessitated a larger and more modern station building and it is expected that the company will follow the example of its Canadian rival and build a large hotel in connection with its new terminal buildings.

It is recognized also that the Canadian Northern will be obliged to spend a considerable amount in order to procure suitable terminal facilities. The location, of which the company is planning the acquisition, is said to be on Victoria Square. It is not to be supposed that public opinion would permit any railway to run surface trains to this centrally situated point, and another expensive subway or tunnel is therefore indicated. In connection with these projects of the principal steam railways there is to be considered the several plans

for building subways for street railway purposes. These also will, when the terms and conditions are agreed upon, result in large expenditures of corporation monies.

Viewing them collectively these works will provide a vast amount of work for the laboring classes and for many office men. And when they are done, they will be of benefit to the travelling public and to shippers and consignees of merchandise and other freights. Every time a railway corporation conceives and carries out plans of improvement of the above description its patrons gain something, and likely as not they are not charged extra for it. In other words the comfort and pleasure of travelling are increased, or the discomfort and inconvenience are lessened, while the passenger tariff remains at the former level; and goods sent or received by freight are handled more expeditiously or more satisfactorily, probably without an increase in the freight rates. Of course, the aim of the railway companies is to reduce their costs of operation and to increase their capacity for handling business; but they cannot do so in this way without benefitting their patrons at the same time. So this makes clear the point which railway managers are continually pressing : viz., that in the march of improvement from year to year a railway company that keeps up to date in its equipment, appliances, etc., is forever giving a better service to the people who buy transportation from it while its charges tend to remain stationary: in other words it gives more in each succeeding year for a given amount collected from its patrons. In fairness the circumstance should be borne in mind in those unfrequent occasions when an unavoidable rise in its wage rates drives it to raise freight rates on certain commodities, or when there is a strong popular movement for a reduction of the freight tariffs.

The funds necessary for the extensive Montreal plans just referred to will be secured in two ways. For some part, new capital, either bonds or stocks, will be created and probably sold in London. All the corporations mentioned are highly regarded by the British investor; and they have no difficulty in raising such monies as they need for legitimate purposes. Then it is probable that quite a respectable part of the expenditures will be met out of current earnings. The three steam railways are now reporting very large increases in gross earnings, and the prospects for a continuation of those increases through the remainder of the year are excellent. While such conditions prevail it is the practice in conservative railway circles to apply current earnings liberally to improvements. Although net earnings are affected by such a policy the stockholders benefit through acquiring property which increases the earning power of their enterprise without increasing the volume of stock or bonds entitled to draw dividends or interest.



THE BANK OF MONTREAL.

The statement of the Bank of Montreal for the half year ending April 30, 1010, marks another period in Canada's financial history, and the result of the six months' operations shows a continuance of the revival of trade which set in throughout the country soemthing over a year ago. The half-year's profits, which as usual are shown after deduction for management and provision for bad and doubtful debts, were \$707,765.14, being some \$62,000 smaller than for the same period a year ago, but equal to something over 11 p.c. on the capital of \$14,400,000. Adding the amount brought forward from the October account gives a total of \$1,401,561.44, from which two quarterly dividends of 21/2 p.c. were paid, taking up \$720.-000, and the balance of \$681,561.44 was carried forward at the credit of profit and loss. The total assets have increased to \$234,438,318.00 a gain of \$26,500,000 over the same period of 1900.

Call rates on foreign or United States loans have ruled at low figures during the half year and the loans of this character are within \$700,000 of what they were a year ago, being \$79,957,585 as against \$80,658,497. The increase in current loans is marked and they are now \$103,000,000, or about \$21,000,000 greater than last year and practically where they were in April, 1908. Liquid assets are \$120,810,000 a further increase of \$4,-600,000 over the big gain in this item in April a year ago. The item for bank premises still continues to be carried at \$600,000, and this amount embraces the asset value for the Head Office edifice at Montreal and the numerous branch buildings throughout Canada. The perusal of the statement should tend to make Canadians proud of having such a financial institution as the Bank of Montreal.

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THE RECIPROCITY CRY ACROSS THE BORDER.

The sudden activity which characterises the movement in the United States, in favour of reciprocity with Canada, suggests that it must have had some encouragement from this side of the line. It does not necessarily follow that this encouragement has come from official, or even from very influential quarters. Certainly the feeling in favour of reciprocity, was never weaker in industrial circles in Canada, than it is to-day; and this notwithstanding the fact that the feeling of friendship towards the people of the United States was never stronger. In the last resort, the peoples on both sides of the line look upon the matter as a business question, which it is. Les affaires sont les affaires. Business is business. Years ago it might or might not have been good business, for Canada to discriminate in favour of the United States commercially, against all the world except | Trade.

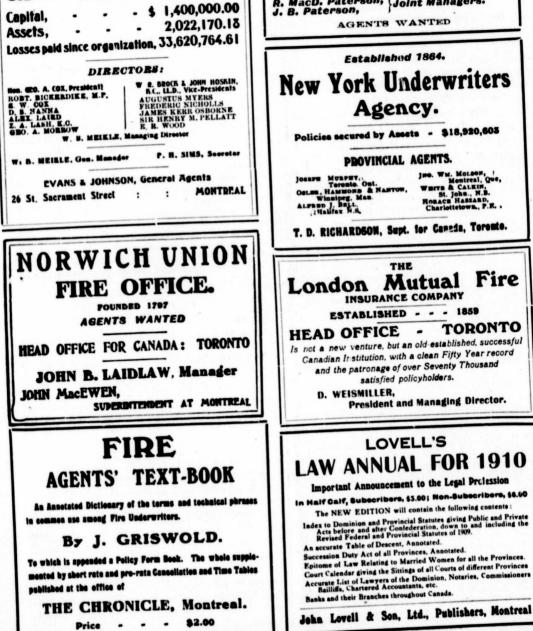
the Old Country. To-day such a discrimination would be; looking at the matter from a purely business point of view, suicidal. By rejecting our overtures the United States taught us a lesson; and if only in deference to our teachers we are bound to remember it. There is no resentment, and certainly no bitterness involved in this attitude. We only mention it as an explanation. Canada was forced to look for new markets, and found them. Having found them, she would be a fool to jeopardise them for the sake even of her nearest and dearest neighbour who forced her to hunt for them.

The meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, held in New York on Monday gave a great opportunity for reciprocity talk. The report of the Committee on Interstate Commerce was a confession, a recantation, an apology, and a profession of commercial faith and friendship. It says:

"Politically, our attitude toward the Canadians has varied through the whole range from the most effusive professions of kinship to the most pronounced hostility. Now the remedy for that, if we care for a remedy, is in our hands. If, along with a large and-we believe-growing number of our citizens, we heartily favor a more liberal policy and a more courteous attitude toward our neighbors across the border, because we thus advance our interests as much as theirs, there are several things that can be done in pursuance of such a policy. In the first place, we must bother our heads no more with that oft-repeated but wretched fallacy that because our population is twelve times theirs, any reciprocal concessions such as free admission of field and forest products must be twelve times as advantageous to them as to us, and that we must be, therefore, doing a profoundly shrewed thing to refuse it. We might better argue that if their cheaper lumber and ores and grains are a benefit at all, they are twelve times the benefit to twelve times the number who have to purchase them; but after all, even this better argument is somewhat childish. It is enough to consider that our people would be helped rather than hurt by reciprocity to make it desirable for us, and that Canada finds a similar balance on the favourable side makes it similarly desirable for her. To the great majority on both sides of the line, reciprocity is unmixed good, obtained at no cost.

The new creed comes many years too late for acceptance in Canada. By this we do not mean to say that the relations between the two countries, cannot be and should not be improved. We could make many exchanges of products, upon better terms which would be of mutual advantage; and we could remove many vexations restrictions from travel and commerce between the two countries. Canadians desire better trade relations with the United States, but not at the expense of sacrificing our trade relations established under pressure from the United States with other countries; and most certainly not at the cost of Imperial Preferential Trade.





THE CHRONICLE.

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THE BRITISH AMERICA

INCORPORATED 1833.

NEAD OFFICE: TODONTO

Reliable

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

At the 48th annual meeting of the London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company which was held at Liverpool, England, on the 27th ult., a very gratifying report for the year ending 30th December last was presented by the Chairman, accompanied by the announcement that within the short period of three years the havoc wrought by the San Francisco conflagration had been fully repaired, the funds on 31st December, 1909, being \$66,980, in excess of the amount prior to that disaster. This speaks volumes for the skill and ability with which the affairs of the company are managed.

The net fire premiums were \$7,402,880, and the net losses \$3,750,305, giving the moderate ratio of 50.66 per cent.

Inclusive of commission and taxes, the fire departments' cost of management was \$2,579,395 or 34.84 per cent., making a combined loss and expense ratio of 85.50, leaving an underwriting balance of over \$1,000,000 for the year.

Including the balance brought forward from the year 1008 (less the interim dividend paid in

November last, and the cost of business acquired) the amount at the disposal of the directors was \$2,399,650, out of which \$50,000 has been added to the Staff Pension Fund, a dividend of \$2.50 per share (making with the interim dividend already paid a total distribution of \$422,600 or \$4 per share), has been declared and the sum of \$2.085,525, carried forward to next account.

The financial position of the company stands as follows:

IOHOWS.		•	
Capital paid up	· · · · · · · · ·		 \$1,320,625
Reserve Fund			
Fire Fund			 2 975,000
Accident Fund			 1,025,000
Marine Fund			 670,130
Staff Pansion Fund			 350 000
Balance carried for	ward		 2,085,525
Funds			 \$12,176,280

The directors expressed their high appreciation of the valuable assistance afforded in promoting the company's interest by their representatives throughout the world.

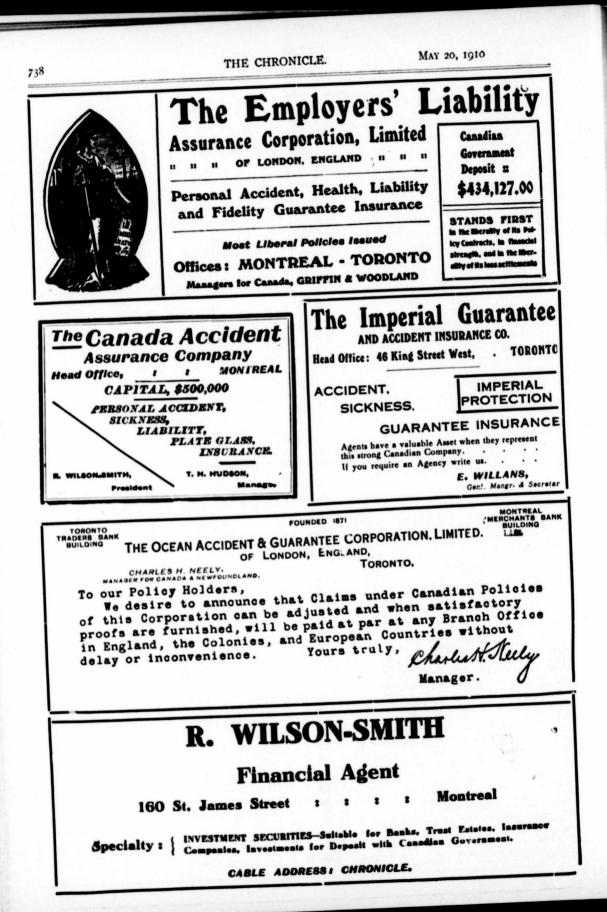
In Canada the company's affairs are well looked after by Alfred Wright, branch manager, Toronto, and Mr. Thos. F. Dobbin, resident secretary at Montreal, who has charge of the Province of Quebec.

TRANSACTIONS WITH HOME OFFICES.

(From The Spectator, New York.)

Below will be found the net amounts received from (+) or remitted to (-) their home offices by the United States branches of the respective foreign fire insurance companies during the last five years:

years:	•				
NAME OF COMPANY.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1965.
Aachen and Munich	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} \$ \\ + 1.291 \\ - 215,288 \\ + 57,293 \\ - 168,537 \\ - 72,302 \\ - 651,239 \\ - 55,270 \\ + 543,750 \\ - 50,840 \\ - 1,171,604 \\ - 390,785 \\ - 40,198 \\ - 100,750 \\ - 251,070 \\ - 12,970 \\ - 12,970 \\ - 12,970 \\ - 12,970 \\ - 12,970 \\ - 12,970 \\ - 12,970 \\ - 12,970 \\ - 12,970 \\ - 251,070 \\ - 12,970 \\ - 251,070 \\ - 12,970 \\ - 12,970 \\ - 12,970 \\ - 2,9$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{r} \$ \\ + 2,949,030 \\+ 1,464.924 \\+ 855,593 \\+ 2,136,748 \\- 1.76,320 \\+ 2,298,438 \\\hline . 176,320 \\+ 2,298,438 \\\hline . 176,320 \\+ 2,018,614 \\+ 4,175,803 \\+ 3,199,931 \\+ 100,000 \\+ 872,938 \\+ 3,199,931 \\+ 100,000 \\+ 872,938 \\+ 3,199,931 \\+ 1,004,000 \\+ 2,257,495 \\+ 1,850,783 \\+ 3,199,931 \\+ 1,94,796 \\+ 2,257,495 \\+ 1,850,783 \\+ 3,199,931 \\+ 1,904,000 \\+ 2,257,495 \\+ 3,199,796 \\+ 2,257,495 \\+ 3,199,796 \\+ 2,257,495 \\+ 3,199,796 \\+ 2,257,495 \\+ 3,199,796 \\+ 2,257,495 \\+ 3,199,796 \\+ 2,257,495 \\+ 3,199,796 \\+ 3,199,796 \\+ 2,204,802 \\+ 1,273,638 \\+ 1,221,859 \\+ 49,263,396 \\\hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$



OLD AGE PENSIONS.

MR. VYVYAN MARR, F.F.A., F.I.A.

One of the most important pronouncements that has yet been made on the great question of old age pensions and the position and benefits of the present Old Age Pensions Act, its weaknesses and possible ultimate tendencies, was made at a meeting of the Faculty of Actuaries of Scotland, held on the 4th April, at Edinburgh, when a discussion on the question, "Is an extension of the present old age pension scheme on contributory lines practicable or desirable?" was opened by Mr. Vyvyan Marr, assistant secretary, Edinburgh Life Assurance Company, London. Mr. J. J. McLachlan, the president of the Eagulty president of the

Mr. J. J. McLachlan, the president of the Faculty, presiding, said the object which the Council had in view was not to arrive at any resolution or recommendation which might represent the opinion of the Faculty on the question, but to obtain clearly expressed statements of what were the various considerations on both sides which required to be taken into account in arriving at a sound conclusion on this most important question.

Mr. Vyvyan Marr said the existing pension scheme was limited in its operations, and in its restricted scope did not elicit the co-operation of the individual. There were numerous cases in which the benefits were regarded in the light of a charity rather than of national right, and recipients virtually considered themselves in receipt of charitable relief. Beyond the proposed amendments of the pauper and income disqualification it was difficult to see in what other respect the present Act could be extended without a supplementary contribution scheme. A reduction of five years in the age at which pensions were entered upon would entail upon the country a cost almost double the present amount. A reduction in the age was not altogether desirable. At the last census the number of occupied persons over 65 years of age was 60.6 per cent. of the total number living at or above that age, as compared with 64.8 per cent. in 1891. Pensions at the age of 65 would, no doubt, make a considerable reduction in the percentage, and tend to destroy all incentive to work, and perhaps influence the general rate of mortality. Statistics seemed to show that the popular cry for pensions at 65 was scarcely warranted, and that if that age in place of 70 were adopted the country would be deprived of useful work in a great many cases. In consequence, perhaps, it would be advisable that any reduction in the age should be confined to dealing with cases of infirmity and incapacity. It was said that the working classes were opposed to the idea of a contributory scheme, and certainly no feasible plan could be carried out in the face of their opposition. A contributory scheme would certainly not touch the most necessitous classes, as they had not the means of livelihood, let alone the means of contributing. Beveridge indicated the number of wholly unemployable at between 20,000 and 30,-000; but if to this number were added the casuals, who some time or another could obtain employment, but were unable or unwilling to work continuously, and who in times of industrial depression joined the ranks of the vagrants, the figure was increased to 70,000 or 80,000. The last census

of Germany gave the number of the population at 60,641,278 persons, and in 1907 14,506,970 were insured under the invalidity scheme.

At our last census 41,976,827 persons were enu-merated, so that a scheme similar to the German one would probably embrace some 10,000,000 per-'sons, or at least two and a half times the number at present insured against sickness in friendly societies, and the wants of those 10,000,000 persons were more important than the submerged 100,ooo. While advocating the assessment plan, he certanily thought the contributions should be adjusted to allow for a reserve fund being formed, not necessarily in the form of a life assurance fund, but to allow a margin for contingencies, and to allow for the moneys being invested in building sanatoria and hospitals, so that more attention might be paid to preventive and curative precautions than was being done just now. was sure more sympathy with a scheme would be aroused when it was made clear that a portion of the contributions would be applied in this way. Any extensions of the old age pension scheme should be restricted to dealing with cases of invalidity before the age of seventy, and if there were a waiting period of, say, six months of illness before the State became responsible, it would, he was sure, prove a great stimulant to the frinedly society movement, and be acceptable to all classes of societies. Indeed, he ventured to think that a proposal of this nature would be welcomed by friendly societies, especially if means could be found whereby some of them were selected for carrying out the work in different centres, acting merely as agents in the matter.

Mr. Archibald Hewat, F.F.A., F.I.A., who took part in the discussion, said the old age pension scheme rather cut at the old Scottish thrift and independence to which they had been accustomed in bygone days. He was in favour of a contributory system, and he thought there should be some direct contribution as there was in Germany, and that the charitable element should be reduced as much as possible. Those statesmen who got the Act on the statute-book had never quite realized what was meant by contribution and benefit. The one required to equal the other, and failing to recognize that, they had implanted on the finance of this country an unlimited liability.

The authoritative opinions expressed by such eminently qualified statisticians on this very important subject have not come a bit too soon; in fact, such expert knowledge and guidance should have been secured before the old age pension scheme was brought before Parliament. It has generally been conceded that the scheme was unduly hurried and not sufficiently matured. True legislation for the masses is undoubtedly to pass such measures as will secure the greatest advantages to the people by safeguarding their freedom and contributing to their happiness, but in so doing to give every encouragement to thrift and manly independence. The existing Old Age Pension Act does not do this. As stated by the late Lord Shaftesbury, "The true means of elevating the working classes is to make them the creatures of benefiting their own condition." Under a contributory scheme there is the exercise of self-denial and independence engendered. - The Finance Chronicle.



FIRE INSURANCE PREMIUMS IN MONTREAL FOR 1909.

We publish our usual table giving the insurance premiums received in Montreal during the year 1909. The total being \$2,155,867. The premiums received in 1907 were \$2,275,000 and in 1908 \$2,235,000. So that while the insured property has increased in value, the premiums have been reduced. The city tax of 1 pc. amounts to \$20,-08953 and the tax for fire commissioners to \$4,600making a table of \$24,689.53

COMPANY.	Premiums, 1909.	1 Per Cent Tax.	Fire Comm'rs Expenses.	Total.
	\$	\$ C.	\$ c	\$ c.
Acadia	19.903		42.47	242.47
Ætna	40,897	408.97	87.26	496.23
Alliance	43.863		93.59	532.22
Atlas	44,699	446.99	95.38	542.37
British America	31,652	316.52	67.44	383,96
Caledonian	41,220		87.95	500.15
Commercial Union &				
Union Ass. Society	152,194	1,000	324.74	1,324.74
Connecticut	14,644		31.24	231.24
	17,191		36.63	236 63
General	32,027	32).27	68,34	388.61
German American	134,827		287.69	1,287.68
Guardian	32,735			397.20
Hartford	34,203			415.01
Home			24.96	224.96
Law Union & Rock	11 694		261.89	1 261.89
Liverpool & L. & Globe	122,736			597.05
London & Lancashire	49,206			
London Assurance	18,718		39 94	239.94
Manitoba	8,264		17.63	217.63
New York Underwriters			40.92	240.92
North America	68,677			833.32
North British	180,063	3 1,000	384 20	1,384.20
Northern	82,700	827	176 46	1,003.46
Norwich Union	46,028	460.28		558 51
Pacific Coast	5,169	200	11.03	211.03
Fidelity Phenix	44,513	445.13	3 94.98	540 11
Phœnix of Hartford	26,101	261.01	55.69	316 70
Phoenix of London		9 1,000	246.47	1,246 47
Quebec	0.01		19.23	219.23
Queen	62,53		6 133.44	758.80
	1 100 011		398.19	1,398 19
Royal	15,46		33	233
	36,93			448 20
Scottish Union	01.00			420.64
Sun	1		28 27	228 27
St. Paul	0. 10			
Western	30,85			
Yorkshire				
Mount Royal	75,84			
Dominion Fire	21,72		7.47	
Equitable Fire	. 3,50			
London Mutual	19,49		41.60	
Ontario	. 9,61		20.56	
Ottawa	. 18,79		40.09	
Provincial			18.60	
Rimouski	. 19,17		40.92	
Equity	. 11,28		24.08	
Anglo American			12.44	
Montreal-Canada		0 424.6		
Montmagny		200	12.93	212.93
Total	. 2,155.86	7 20,089.5	3 4,600 00	24,689.5

MR. H. M. LAMBERT, manager of the Guardian Assurance Company, has just returned from an extended trip to the West. He states that both business and financial conditions seem to be excellent. The Cities of Winnipeg and Calgary are growing rapidly, and a large number of settlers from both the Old Country and the United States are settling on the irrigation lands near Calgary. All that is wanted is a good rain fall to ensure a large crop this year. In addition to Winnipeg and Calgary, Mr. Lambert also visited several other points in the Northwest Territories.

THE TRUST & LOAN COMPANY OF CANADA.

Owing to the general expansion of the business of the Trust & Loan Company, the directors decided to issue £300,000 of new stock, thus making the subscribed capital £2,500,000. Allotment letters have been sent to the shareholders advising them of the new issue. According to the half-year statement the net profits for the half-year amounts to £31,000; the reserve fund now amounts to £254,700, while the special reserve fund has been increased to £50,000. These two funds show a total increase of £31,800 for the half-year. The directors have recommended a dividend at the rate of 6 p.c. per annum and a bonus of one per cent. for the half-year, which is equivalent to 8 p.c. per annum. Col. Edye, commissioner for Canada, is to be congratulated upon the progress made by the Trust & Loan Company.

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MR. CHARLES L. CASE, PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK INSURANCE EXCHANGE, SPEAKS ON FIRE INSURANCE.

At the Fifteenth Annual Convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, held at the Waldorf, New York, on the 16th inst. Mr. Chas. L. Case spoke as follows:

"Rates," said Mr. Case in his talk on fire prevention, "are now made on the so-called schedule plan, by which each risk is charged for its defects and credited with its good points. Every improvement in structure, equipment, fire extinguishing appliances, or occupancy that decreases the probability of a fire originating in the premises insured, or reducing the probability of a fire spreading, is duly credited in the making of the rate of premium. Any general improvement such as the recent high pressure system of water supply here in New York and Brooklyn is always followed by an equitable reduction in rates. One effective means of fire prevention the National Board has assisted at an expense of \$80,000 is sending 387 incendiaries to the penitentiaries of different States. By reducing the fire loss, we insurance companies can make more money for our shareholders-who require good dividends to leave their money in our risky business, and we can build up our reserves that we shall surely need to meet the next Baltimore or San Francisco incident-for these incidents recur, and must be provided for as much in the policyholders' interest as in the shareholders. The increasing area of buildings, the increasing height of buildings, the introduction of dangerous processes, the inadequately controlled electric hazard, and the fact that cities outgrow their fire protection, are operating to increase fire waste. Our loss ratio is still several times higher per person than of any other country.

"We desire to deal fairly with the public, not only to meet legal obligations, but to do all we can to safeguard property, and incidentally lives, against this preventable fire peril."

THE DIRECTORS OF THE GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY propose a dividend of 6s per £10 share (£5 paid), making, with the interim dividend paid in January, 10s. per share, or 10 per cent. for the year, being the same rate as last year.

IN ESTABLISHED 1825. MA The Stablished Life Assurance Company. DF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND. INTER OFFICE FOR CANADA & MONTREAL. NEED OFFICE ON CANADA & MONTREAL NEED OFFICE OFFICE ON CANADA NEED ON COMPANY AND THE DEPARTMENT. NEED ON COMPANY AND THE COMPANY AND THE MONTREAL NEED ON COMPANY AND THE COMPAN		THE CHRONICLE.	May 20, 1910
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA : MONTREAL. INVESTED FUNDS \$61,000,000 INVESTMENTS UNDER CANADIAN BRANCH 18,000,000 DEPOSITED WITH CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNMENT 7,000,000 TRUSTEES, OVER 7,400,000 ANNUAL REVENUE 35,000,000 BONUS DECLARED 135,000,000 CLAIMS PAID D. M. McGOUN, Manager for Canada. COMPARITMENT AND GOVERNMENT COMPARITMENT AND GOVERNMENT INFE DEPARTMENT Canada. COMPARITMENT AND GOVERNMENT COMPARITMENT AND GOVERNMENT INFE DEPARTMENT AGGENCIES are Invited. A MOWELL, Secretary. Life Department, Montreal.	The Stand	and Life Assurance	Company.
LIFE DEPARTMENT The STABILITY of this Company and the RECORD for naving paid the SAME RATE of PROFITS during the past FORTY paid the SAME RATE of PROFITS during the past FORTY paid the SAME RATE of PROFITS during the past FORTY years and the liberal policy conditions are extremely attractive years and the liberal policy conditions are extremely attractive to intending assurers. Applications for AGENCIES are invited. A. R. HOWELL, Secretary, Life Department, Montrea A. R. HOWELL, Secretary, Life Department, Montrea OUEEN INSURANCE ONLY—ABSOLUTE SECURITY. J. H. LABELLE, Assist. Manager	INVESTED FUNDS INVESTMENTS U DEPOSITED WITH TRUSTEE ANNUAL REVEN BONUS DECLAR	HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA : MONTREA NDER CANADIAN BRANCH H CANADIAN GOVERNMENT AND GOVERNA S, OVER UE ED	L. - \$61,000,000 18,000,000 IENT - 7,000,000 - 7,400,000 - 35,000,000 135,000,000
	Poval	Insurance Con	pany Ltd.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

We have received from Dean Walton, of McGill University, a neatly bound volume containing the above Act with his commentary thereon.

"The Work-In the preface Dean Walton says: men's Compensation Act of this Province, which came into force on the 1st January, 1010, has been in contemplation for some years. The principle of the Act has been accepted in so many countries that its adoption here can occasion no surprise. In its form the Act is an almost unique example of legislation modelled upon a recent French statute. Our Act has modified in some details the French law on which it is based, and it has not adopted certain parts of it, such as those relating to procedure and to the security for payment of the compensation, but most of the articles in our statute are a close copy of those in the French enactment, and the policy of the two Acts is the same. The French Act came into force on July 1, 1899. In the ten years since then it has been elucidated by a great number of decisions, and these decisions upon language identical, or nearly so, with that of our Act will be of the highest value as an aid to the interpretation of our own statute. The main purpose of the present work is to give in brief compass the results arrived at by the French courts and the views expressed by the French commentators. The English Workmen's Compensation Act stands in a different position. It likewise gives effect to the new prin-ciple of professional risk. But it differs widely from our law both in substance and in form. There are, nevertheless, certain points, such as the meaning of the term "accident," and the facts in which an accident is to be considered as happening "in the course of the work," upon which the English cases afford many useful illustrations.

Compensation.

1. Accidents happening by reason of or in the course of their work, to workmen, apprentices and employees engaged in the work of building; or in factories, manufactories or workshops; or in stone, wood or coal yards, or in any transportation business by land or by water, or in loading or unloading, or in any gas or electrical business, or in any business having for its object the building, repairing, or maintenance of railways of tramways, waterworks, drains, sewers, dams, wharves, elevators, or bridges; or in mines, or quarries; or in any industrial enterprise, in which explosives are manufactured or prepared, or in which machinery is used, moved by power other than that of men or of animals, shall entitle the person injured or his representatives to compensation ascertained in accordance with the following provisions.

2. In cases to which article 1 of this act applies, the person injured is entitled :

a. In case of absolute and permanent incapacity, to a rent equal to fifty per cent of his yearly wages, reckoning from the day the accident took place, or from that upon which by agreement of the parties or by final judgment it is established that the incapacity has shown itself to be permanent;

b. In case of permanent and partial incapacity,

to a rent equal to half the sum by which his wages have been reduced in consequence of the accident; c. For temporary incapacity, to compensation

c. For temporary incapacity, to equal to one half the daily wages received at the time of the accident, if the inability to work has lasted more than seven days, and beginning on the eighth day.

The capital of the rents shall not, however, in any case except in the case mentioned in article 5, exceed two thousand dollars.

3. When the accident causes death, the compensation shall consist of a sum equal to four times the average yearly wages of the deceased at the time of the accident, and shall in no case, except in the case mentioned in article 5, be less than one thousand dollars or more than two thousand dollars. There shall further be paid a sum of not more

There shall further be paid a sum of not more than twenty-five dollars for medical and funeral expenses, unless the deceased was a member of an association bound to provide, and which does procide therefor.

What is an Accident.

The meaning of this term, which is not defined in our Act or in the French or English Acts, has been much discussed in the courts, and it is satisfactory to find that the Courts of France and of England have come independently to the same con-

clusions. In an official circular issued by M. le Garde des sceaux it is defined as une lésion corporelle venant de l'action soudaine d'une cause extérieure. (1)

de l'action soudaine a une cause extrement du An accident du travail has been more fully defined as an injury (atteinte) to the human body, arising from the sudden and violent action of an external force. It includes every lesion of the organism apparent or unapparent, internal or external, profound or superficial; thus insanity, resulting from a shock to the emotions, may be an accident.

Accident is distinguished from disease in having always an external cause, which cause always manifests itself in a sudden or violent manner; whereas disease, on the other hand, frequently has an internal cause, and frequently also, a slow and continuous evolution.

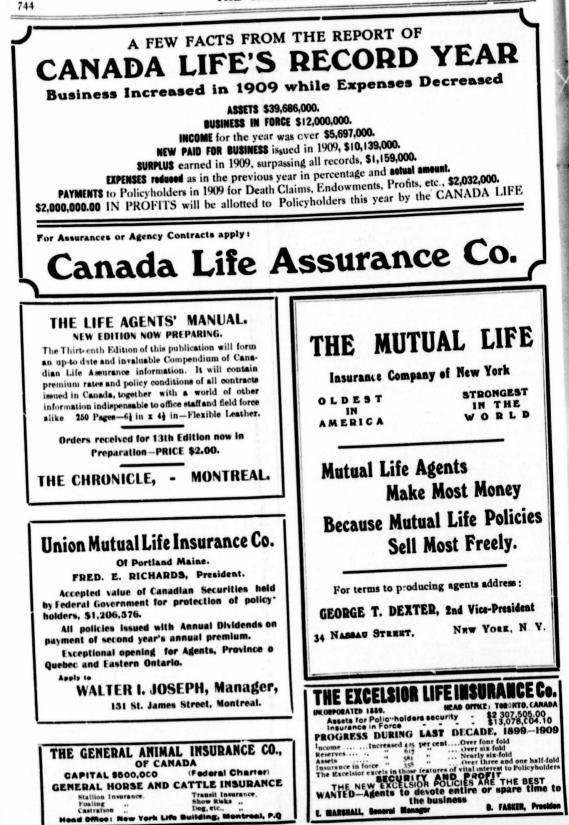
Consequently there is an accident, in the sense of the Act not only in the case of death, or of external or internal wounds, but also in the case of physical lesions having a character of suddenness. (2)

hess. (2) So peritonitis, caused by a strain in lifting a heavy weight is caused by accident, (3) and a rupture caused in a similar way, or by a violent blow, have been held to be accidents. (4)

Upon the same grounds in England the House of Lords has held that the word "accident" is used in the popular and ordinary sense, and means "a mishap or untoward event not expected or designed."

PHILADELPHIA LOAN.—The City of Philadelphia called for tenders \$8,000,000 4 p.c. 30 years bonds and only received bids for \$821,000. The condition of the money market and the litigation which is said to be in progress between several taxpayers over the civic finances, no doubt, accounts for the failure of the loan.





THE BANK NATIONALE.

The fiscal year of the Bank Nationale ended 30th April, 1910, and the statement of its profits for that period is another pleasing addition to the satisfactory bank reports now being published. The profits for the year were \$257,917.44 which with the premium received on new stock \$11,081, and \$53,695.62 balance of profit and loss from 30th April, 1909, gives a total or \$322,694.60. Dividends at the rate of 7 p.c. per annum, paid quarterly, absorbed \$139,179.98, and substantial contributions were made to the Pension Fund and Employee's Guarantee Fund. The reserve was increased by \$150,000 and is now \$1,200,000 or equal to 60 p.c. of the paid-up capital and \$26,-014.08 carried forward to next year at the credit of profit and loss. The total assets amount to \$16,288,300.73.

Financial and General.

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY of America gives the names of the ten special agents of the Canadian Division, who read in amount of ordinary business up to and including the week ending 25th April, as follows: T. Pitt, Hamilton; W. J. Irving, Preston; C. H. Lees, Port Dover; A. H. Knechtel, Hanover; W. J. Ladd, Lethbridge; L. C. Haskell, Montreal; J. A. Walker, Watertown E. W. Bassett, Barrie; F. Howes, Calgary, and W. E. Meggs, Gananoque.

THE IMPERIAL BANK.—The Imperial Bank of Canada has issued its statement for the year ending April 30, 1910, showing a splendid result for the twelve months' business. The profits for the year amount to \$702,508.61 and show 14 per cent. on the paid-up capital of \$5,000,000. The amount available for distribution was \$1,302,486.87, made up of the years profits and \$599,978.26 brought forward from 1909. The amount of \$48,851.67 was written off bank premises and furniture, \$7,500 contributed to Employee's Pension and Guarantee Funds, four quarterly dividends at 11 p.c. per annum took \$550,000 and \$696,135.20 was carried forward to next year in profit and loss account.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL.—In their report for the year 1909 the directors of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company state that the balance brought forward from the previous year was £84,525. Interest, dividends, and rents, less income-tax, amounted to £30,827, profit realized in the various accounts shown £129,611, transfer fees £58, transferred from investment contingency account £50,000; together 295,021. Less interest on accident bonds £6,164, agents' balances irrecoverable £246, shareholders' proportion of depreciation on investments £24,025, leaving £264,-584. Out of this the directors have added £100,000 to the general reserve fund, raising it to £300,000, and they propose to pay a dividend at the rate of 17½ p.c., carrying forward £112,084.

THE NORTH EMPIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Winnipeg, has been authorized to carry on business in British Columbia. The company's capital is \$1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of \$100 each. Mr. J. W. Wilson, of Vancouver, is the company's attorney.

THE LIFE UNDERWRITERS ASSOCIATION, OF LONDON, held their annual meeting on Saturday last at the Tecumsch House immediately after an enjoyable luncheon there together. Among those present were President C. E. German, Hon. President F. H. Heath, Vice-President V. Reeve, Messrs. H. E. Gates, A. S. McGregor, George Mc-Broom, Capt. Manley, Chas. Glass, J. J. Mathews, Petrolia; T. B. Parkinson, W. H. Richardson and Sec.-Treasurer A. Elliott. The question of how to collect first year premiums was actively discussed, Messrs. German & McBroom both giving many valuable pointers and citing the recent experiences of several of the companies in resorting to the courts. The following officers for the ensuing year were then elected : —

Hon. President, Mr. C. E. German; President, Mr. V. Reeve; Vice-President, Mr. George Mc-Broom; Sec.-Treasurer, Mr. Angus Elliott; Judicial Committee, Messrs. C. Glass, A. S. McGregor, and Capt. Manley. Representatives to Dominion Association, Messrs. T. B. Parkinson and V. Reeve. Messrs. D. A. Sinclair, of the Manufacturers' Life, City, and Thos. H. Wright, district manager of the Union Life, City, were then duly elected members of the Association. The Auto-rebate clause of the new insurance act making it illegal to either give or receive a rebate of premium, was highly spoken of by the Association.

The outlook of the assurance for the coming year is very bright.

THE SAN FRANCISCO FIRE COMMISSION have decided to ask the supervisors to allow the sum of \$1,613,956 for the department during the next fiscal year. Of this amount, \$1,374,806 will be needed for salaries, \$191,200 for materials and supplies and \$47,940 for new apparatus. The estimates were approved by that board.

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FIRES.

FIRE LOSS AT WAKEFIELD, QUE.—The following are the insurance losses by the fire which occurred at Wakefield, Que., on May 17th, in the flour mill, elevator and woollen mill owned by Mr. McLaren:

Home	\$6,693	Phoenix of London	\$4,462
North British	6.693	Royal	4,462 4,462
Liverpool & L. & G Commercial Union		Northern	
Total loss		\$40.158	

FIRE AT CARLETON PLACE, ONT.—On the 18th inst., a fire occurred at Carleton Place, Ont., causing a loss estimated at \$150,000. Amongst the sufferers by the fire were two churches, several stores and dwellings. We shall publish particulars of the adjusted losses in our next issue. Carleton Place is one of the towns which has no waterworks, the fire fighting apparatus consisting of a steamer and hose. The population of the town is about 4,000.

GEORGETOWN, ONT.—A fire occurred at Georgetown, Ont., on May 18th, by which the Sykes woollen mills suffered loss to the extent of about \$20,000.



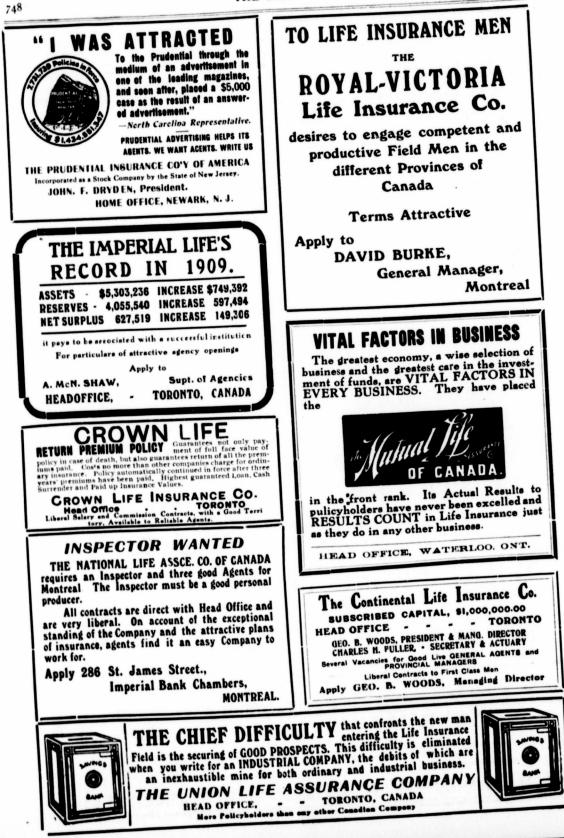
THE CHRONICLE.





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Stock Exchange Notes

Montreal, May 18, 1910.

The market is dull and trading this week was of limited volume, but prices hold firm and there is little evi-dence of selling at present quotations. With the market closed the Friday for the day of mourning and on Tuesday next. Victoria Day, something of a summer holiday as-pect is likely to be seen for some days yet. The feeling that a higher level is imminent is strong and buying or-ders of something below to days. ders at something below to-day's prices seem to be gen-The firmness of C.P.R. at the advanced quotation is a feature and this stock seems to ve viewed with favour on its record of earlyings and prospective profits from the land sales and new stock issues. Montreal Street holds at between 242 and 243 and offerings are small. The stock of the Steel Coal holding Company is to be listed almost immediately. In the meantime Dominion Steel and Dom-inion Coal are selling at practically the same figure. Crown Reserve was a heglected issue and only a few shares charged hands, but the quotation has improved a little. The Bank of England rate remains at 4 per cent. and close up Consolls sold up to 82.

Call money in Montreal		0 %
Call money in Montreal.		4%
O. H		2%
a li in London		
Call money in London		4%
Bank of England rate		811%
Concella		9 9-16%
Demand Sterling		
Demand Sterling		87%
Sixty days' sight Sterling		- 870
The quotations at continental points were	as follows	
The quotations at continental points need	Market.	Bank.
	21	3
Paris.	48	
Berlin	31	
Berlin	41	5
Amsterdam	31 41 31 31	31
Vienna	34	- 2
vienna	31	44
Brussels		

Wards Corns AND OUNTATIONS.

STANARY OF	WEEK'S SALE	S AND Q	UOTATIONS.		- 1
Schart of	C	osing	Closing	Net	.
Security.	Sales.	bid.	bid.	chang	°
Security.		12, 1910.	to-day.	- 34	1
anadian Pacific		189			1
'Soo" Common	1 015	138			
Detroit United.		58	551 -	- 21	- 1
Duluth Superior		70	70 -		- 1
		123	123 -		
Halifax Tram			90 -	:	
		242	2423	+ 1	
Montreal Street		434	45	+ 1	- 9
Quebec Ry		119	1191	+ 1	
Toronto Railwav		112	111 .	- 1	
Twin City		85	85		
Richelien & Ontario		22	22		
Amal. Asbestos		88	871	- +	
	50	24	241	_ 1	
Black Lake Asbest	08 359		-12		
. "	Prefd., 412	631	223	= 1	
Can. Cement Com.	663	235	86	+ 1	
Do. Pfd.	1,050	851	96		
Can. Con. Rubber (om 25	96		= :	
Can. Con. Rubber	Pfd				3
Dom Coal Com		661	661	-	ä
Dom. Iron Commo	0	661	661		8
Dom Iron Preferre	Ed 150	105	::		•
Dom. Iron Bonds.	\$5,000	95	95		•
Lake of the Woods	Com	134	••		
Mackay Common.		871	• ·		•
Mackay Preferred		751	••		:
		771	77		ŧ
Montreal Power		1334	133		ł
Montreal Steel W			105		• :
Nova Scotia Steel	Com 50	801	791		1
		1341			۰.
Ogilvie Com			93		÷.
Rio Light and Po			99	+	4
Shawinigan			574		ł.
Can. Colored Cot			431		÷.
Can. Convertors.			72	=	1
Dom. Textile Con				-	
Dom. Textile Pre		134	134		
Montreal Cotton			591	-	11
Permans Comme	on 5		004	_	
Penmans Prefer			2.95	+	.4
Crown Reserve	1,70	0 2.91			
			ask anding	May	19t]

MONTREAL BANK CLEARINGS for the week ending May 19th, 1910, were \$39,318,545. For the corresponding weeks of 1909 and 1908 they were \$34,733,845 and \$28,456,576 respectively.

Traffic Earnings.

The gross traffic earnings of the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railways, and the Montreal, Toronto. Halifax, Twin City, Detroit United and Havana street railways, up to the most recent date obtainable. compared with the corresponding period for 1908 vere as follows: ar

an	d 1909 were as	follow	5:		
	GR	AND TRU	NE RAILW	ΑΫ.	
			1000	1910.	Increase
	rear to date. 19 oril 30 \$11,07	7 461 \$1	1.480.086	\$13,479,345	\$1,999,259 Increase
A	oril 30 \$11,0	08.	1969.	1910.	108,909
	Week ending.	3,320	714,028	822,937	107,064
M		3,979	742,6721	849,746	101,004
,	14 708			WAY.	
	CAP	ADIAN P	ACIPIC RAI	1910.	Increase
		908.	1909.	A07 217 000	\$5,086,000
	pril 30 \$19,23		2,231,000	\$27,317,000 1910.	Increase
•	Week ending.	1900.	1909.	1,855,000	526,000
M	av 7 1.10		1,329,000	1,794,000	421,000
		9,000	1,373,000	1,134,000	
1	CAN	ADIAN NO	RTHERN R	AILWAY.	Increase
1		908	1909.	1910.	\$1,069,600
١.	Year to date. 1	75.200	2,508,700	\$3,578,300	Increase
A	pril 30 \$2,3	1908.	1909.	1910.	135,900
1.	Week ending.	156,700	159,500	295,400	107,800
1	lay tomore	150 900	175,800	283,600	101,000
1	" 14	Commit	SHOPE &	ATLANTIC.	
1	DULUT	H, SOUTH	1909.	1910.	Increase
	Week ending.	1908.		67,338	15,049
1		48,218	52,289		
1	M	DNTREAL	STREET R	1910.	Increase
		1908	1909	1010.	
	April 30	1.105,394	\$1,158,71	7 \$1,291,79 1910.	Increase
	Week ending.	1908.	1909.	79,121	9,526
	Week ending.	66,598	69,595	. 00 003	7,812
1	May 7	63,987	72,191	80,003	
	,, 14	Owner Day	TRANS	IT COMPANY.	
,		UTTY INA	1909.		
	Year to date.	1908.	82,067.68	3 \$2,279.49	0 \$211,807
	April 30 \$1,	880,830	1909.	1910	Increase
	Week ending.		123,399	138,34	6 14,947
	May 7	114,990	UNITED R.		
		DETROIT	1909.	1910.	Increase
1	Week ending.	1908.	131,18	4 163,48	32,297
1	May 7	116,909			
	HALIF	AX ELECT	RIC TRAM	WAY Co., LT	
		Rail	way neces	ine.	Increase
1	Week ending.	1908.	1909		159
1	May 7	2,949	3,36	0 100	238
		2.130	3,26	. ,	
	14	WANA R	OTRIO R	AILWAT Co.	1
		AVANA DI	1909.		a 2,226
	Week ending		38,237	40,46	- 157
	May 1		39,300	44,45	
	. 8		39,557	40,13	34 511
	" 15				
		DULUTH	STPERIOR	TRACTION	Increase
	Week ending		1909	1010	2,236
	May 7		17,603	19,839	-,
	may may	and the second			

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL ISSUE.

A Canadian Associated Press despatch from London reports that the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company is issuing $f_{300,000}$ 5 per cent. gold bonds at 05.

THE PRUDENTIAL'S Weekly Record of 2nd inst. has a striking likeness of that brilliant and successful soldier, Lord Kitchener, of Khartoum, whose career is held up as a valuable and inspiring object lesson to its vast field staff and containing a few pithy sentences indicative of those qualities in the great soldier which should animate and permeate the staff.

TORONTO BANK CLEASINGS for the week ending May 19th, 1910, were -25, 311,575. For the corresponding weeks of 1969 and 1916 they were \$2:,305,658 and \$21,720,349 respectively.

THE CHRONICLE.

MAY 20, 1910

London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company. Extracts from the Forty-Eighth Annual Report. FIRE DEPARTMENT \$7,402,880 3,750,305 The Net Premiums amounted to And the Net Losses, paid and outstanding, to -2,975,000 The Fire Fund Reserve for unexpired risks . And the sum of \$1,170,245 has been transferred to Profit and Loss Account. ACCIDENT AND GENERAL DEPARTMENT. \$2,576,975 1,414,020 The Net Premiums amounted to And the Net Losses, paid and outstanding, to The Accident Fund Reserve for unexpired risks 1,025,000 The sum of \$191,050 has been transferred to Profit and Loss Account. REVENUE ACCOUNTS-For the Year ending 31st December, 1909. FIRE ACCOUNT By Losses, paid and outstanding less Rein-\$3,750,305 To Fire Fund Reserve for unexpired risks, Surances Commissions, paid and incurred 1,086,740 1,365,455 127,200 \$2,950,000 brought forward " Management and General Expenses Income Tax and Foreign State Taxes Premiums, less Reinsurances.... 7,402,880 122.065 " Interest 1,170,245 " Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account " Fire Fund, reserved for unexpired risks, 2,975,000 carried forward \$10,474,945 \$10.474,945 ACCIDENT AND GENERAL ACCOUNT. By Losses, paid and outstanding, less Reinsur \$1,414,020 ances Commissions. paid and incurred Management and General Expenses To Accident Fund Reserve for unexpired risks, 405,250 572,600 \$1,000,000 brought forward Premiums, less Reinsurances and Bonuses 7,140 •• 2,576,975 Income Tax and Foreign State Taxes to Policy-holders ... Balance carried to Profit and Loss Ac-38,085 ... 191,050 " Interest Accident Fund, reserved for unexpired 1,025,000 risks, carried forward \$3 615,060 \$3,615,060 THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY. \$1,320,625 will stand as follows :-3,750,000 Capital paid up **Reserve** Fund 2,975,000 1,025,000 Fire Fund Accident Fund 670,130 350,000 Marine Fund Staff Pension Fund 2,085,525 Balance carried forward \$12,176,280 Funds Read Office : Liverpool, England Chief Canadian Office : 8 Richmond Street East, Toronto. — ALFRED WRIGHT, Branch Manager Province of Quebec Branch: 164 St. Lance Agent Province of Quebec Branch: 164 St. James Street, Montreal, THOS. F. DOBBIN, Res. Secy

750

List of Leading Stocks and Bonds REPORTED FOR THE CHRONICLE BY R. WILSON-SMITH & CO., 160 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. CORRECTED TO THURSDAY, MAY 18th, 1910.

BANK STOCKS.	Closing prices or Last sale.	Par value of one share.	at present	Rate of Annual Dividend	Capital subscribe	d Cap		Rest Fund	Per cent'g of Rest to paid up Capital	1	When Dividend payable.
iritish North America anadian Bank of Commerce XD sominion astern Townships	Asked. Bid 150 207	243 50 50	Per Cent. 4 66 4 33 4 93	Per cent 7 9 12 8 4	4.866.6 10.000,0 4.009,0 3.000.0	$\begin{array}{ccc} 00 & 10, \\ 00 & 4, \\ 00 & 3, \end{array}$	\$ 866,6F6 000,000 000,000 000,000 567,357	\$ 2,433,333 6,000,000 5 000,000 2,100,000	125.00	Ma Jai	ril, October. rch June, Sept. Dec. h. April, July, October h. April, July, October
astern Townships		. 100	5 55	10	979.5 2,500.0 2,500.0	00 2.	500,000	2,500,000	92 00		rch, June, Sept., Dec. irch, June, Sept., Dec. irch, June, Sept., Dec.
amilton X i amilton X i come Bank of Canada mperial a Banque Nationale	144	. 100		11 7	1,922, 5,000, 2,000,	000 5 000 2	098.302 000.000 ,000,000	333,65 5 000,00 1,050,00	0 100.00 52.50	Fe Fe	rch, June, Sept., Dec. Irch, June, Sept., Dec. b., May, August, Nov. b., May, August, Nov.
a Banque NationaleXI ferchants Bank of CanadaXI fetropolitan Bank tolsonsXI folsons	209 20 ⁰ 253 25 ⁰	5 100 100 71 100 0 100	4 57 4 78 3 95	8 8 10 10 13	6,000, 1,000, 3,500, 14,400, 765.	000 1 000 3 000 14	,000,000 ,000,000 1,500,000 1,400,000 763,820	4.500.00 1.000.00 3.850.00 12.000.00 1.361.08	0 110.00 0 110.00 0 83.33 5 178.27	Ja	arch, June. Sept., Dec. n., April, July, October n., April, July, October arch, June, Sept., Dec. n., April, July, October
Bank Dank		·· 10	4 24	5 12 10 5	2,207 3,000 3,404 1,000	000 600 075	2,202,946 3,000,000 3,358,530 1,000,000	100.00 5,500.00 3,358.53 350.00	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	M	nuary, July. m., April, July, October arch, June, Sept., Dec. m., April, July, October arch, June, Sept., Dec.
orthern Crown Dank Joya ScotlaX rovincial Bank of CanadaX ugubecX toyal	D 126 234	10 10 5	0. 555 0 470 0	7 11 12 6	2,500 5.000 2,000	,000,	2,500,060 5,000,000 2,000,000 200,000	55,0	114.00 120.00 120.00 27.50	F	an., April. July, October eb., May, Aug, November
Jucies Royal 	D	10	0	5 10	96 4,00	5,500 0, 00 0	914,262 4,000,000 4,354,500	207.3 4,750.0 2,200.0	72 00 118.75 00 50.52		(arch, September, eb., May, August, Nov. Iarch, June, Sept., Dec. an., April, July, Octob 'eb., May, August, Nov.
Traders Union Bank of Halifax	D i	423 1	0 5 55 0 4 90	8874	1,50 8,20	000	1.500,000 3,202,670 507,647	1.250.0 1.900.0	00 83.3 00 59,3	3	farch, June, Sept., Dece
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.	221	14	00 00 7 77 00 5 47	1	1,87 12,50 2,99	9,400	8,124,500 1,875 00 12,500,000 2,999,400				fan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October
do Frei Bell Telephone Black Lake Asb. Com do Pref B C Packers Assn "A" pref			00 00	1 1	63	0,000 5,000 8,000	1,000,000 635,000 635,000				Cumulative. do
B. C. Packers Assn "A" pref do "B" com Can. Colored Cotton Mills Co Ganadian Pacific		571	00 00 6 70 00 3 6		2.7		46,016,00	0			March, June, Sept., Dec. April, October.
Can, Cement Com, Do, Pfd. Can, Con, Rubber Com do Pref. Canadian Converters	24 87 97	864 96			13,5 3,0 7 2,0	00,000 00,000 00,000 00,000	1 980 00				Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October
Canadian Converters	44 2.99 557	431 2.91	10) 100 6 (1.9	33,500 99,957 00,000 90,000	1,999,95 12,500,00 3,000,00	й Ю			February, August.
do Common Dominion Textile Co. Com	73 102	671 724 100	100 5 9 100 6 9 100 6 9	5 44 86	15, 5 5, 7 1,	00,000 00,00 58,088 000,000	15,000,00 5.000,00 1,858.00 20.000,0	00 10 88			Jan., April. July, October Jan., April. July, October Jan., April. July, October
Dom. Iron & Steel Com do Pfd	105	67 70	100 6 100 5	61	7 5. 4 3.	000,000 500,000 350,000	5,000,0 3,500,0 1,350,0	00			Cum. Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October Initial Div.
Halifax Tramway Co Havana Electric Ry Com do Preferred Illinois Trac. Pfd		123 90	100	66	1 7.	500.000 000,000 000,000	7,500,0 5,000,0 4,575,0	00 100 100			Jan., April, July, Octobe
Ininois Trac. Fid Isurentide Paper Com fid Lake of the Woods Mill Co. Com do do Pfd		142 142	100 4	92 92 42 53	7 1	600,000 200,000 ,010,000 ,500,000	I 600.0 1,200.0 2,000.0 1,500.0	000			February, August. Jan., April, July, Octobe Apr.,Oct.(\$10 B'nus@et '06 March, June, Sept., Dec. Jan., April, July, Octobe
Mackay Companies Com	0.	77	100 5	61 09	5 43	437,200 ,000,000 ,585,000	54,000. 13 585.	000			Jan., April, July, Octobe
do Pfd Merican Light & Power Co Minn. St. Paul & S.S.M. Com do Pfd Montreal Cotton Co.	139		100 5	02 79	8 1	832,000 416,000 3,000,000	3,000,	000			March, June, Sept. Dec.
Montreal Light, Ht. & Pwr. Co Montreal Steel Work, Com	133 109 118		100	23 42 93 12	7	700,000 700,000 800,000 9,000,000	700 800 9,000	000			Jan., April, July, Octob Feb., May, August, Nov.
Montreal Street Railway	150	149	40 1	33 40 93	8 2	2,000,000 7 900,000 5,000,000	7,900	600		•	March, June, Sept., Dec.
Northern Ohio Track Co N Scotia Steel & Coal Co. Com do Pfd Ogilvie Flour Mills Com		. 1211	100	58	8 7	2,000,000	1.030 2,500 2,000	000			March, June, Sept., Dec.
Penman's Ltd. Com	61	591	100	6 55	6	2,150,600 1,075,000 9,500,000	0 1.07f	0,600 0,000 0,000 0,000			Feb. May, August, Nov.
Quebec Ry. L. & P. Richelleu & Ont. Nav. Co Rio de Janiero. Shawinghan Water & Power Co		85	100 100 100	5 81 4 23 4 00	4	3,132,000 5,000,000 6,500.000	0 6,500	900 ····			Jan., April, July, Octo
Toledo Ry & Light Co	12) 119	100 100 100	6 83		13,875,00 8,000,00 9,000,00 2,600,00	0 8.00	0.000		::::	Jan., April, July, Octo
Tri, City Ry, Co. Com do Twin City Rapid Transit Co		a 111	100 100	6 38 5 30	6	20,100,00 3,000,00	0 20,10 0 3,00 0 1,00	0,000			Jan., April, July, Octo
Windsor Hotel.		0	100 100 100	9 09 5 47	7 10 10	3,000,00 1,00°,00 6,000,00	0 1.00	0.000			May, November Jan., April, July, Oc

and the second region. Also show the second second second second	and the second		ILGT	CONTINUES
VOOR	AND	BORD	FIG I	Continueu

And the second s			ST	OCK A	ND BOND	LIST COntinue		and the second
BONDS.	Clos	ing		Amount outstanding.	When Interest due.	Where Interest payable.	Date of Maturity.	REMARKS.
	Ask d.	Bid.	an- num.			N.1	April 1st, 1925	
Bell Telephone Co.		102	56	\$3,363,00	1st Oct. 1st Apl. 1st Apl. 1st Oct	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl	Oct. 1st, 1946	Redeemable at 110 after Oct. 1st, 1911.
Can. Con. Rubber Co	100		0				April 2nd, 1912 Oct. 21st, 1929	Redeemable at 110.
Can. Colored Cotton Co	1001	100	6	5 000.00	0 2nd Apl. 2nd Oct 0 1st Apl. 1st Oc		April 1st, 1940	Redeemable at 105 and Int.after May 1st, 1910
Can Coment Co		97	5	6,175,00	0 1st May 1st Nov	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl.	July 1st, 1929	
Dominion Coal Co Dom. Iron & Steel Co	96	95	5	7,674,00	o let Jan. Teroury	Mil Mil		\$250,000 Redeemable Redeemable at 110 and
	1		6	1,968,0	0 lst Apl. 1st Oc	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl. Royal Trust Co., Mt	. March 1st, 1925	Interest.
" 2nd Mortg. Bds.	97	95		758,5	001 March 1 Sep	. Noyal I.		Redeemable at par
Dom. Tex Sers. "A"		1		1				after 5 years. Redeemable at 105 and
" "B"	. 99	3 99	6	1,162,0		" "		Interest.
	97	0	53 6	1,000,0	00 "			"
" "C"…			1			" "	Feb. 1st, 195	2 Redeemable at 105
" "D"…				450,	00	g. 52 Broadway, N.Y. y. Bk. of Montreal, M	d. Jan. 1st, 191	6
Havana Electric Railwa	v			8,311,	on 1st Jan, 1st Ju	g. 52 Broadway, ly. Bk. of Montreal, Mint. Royal Trust, Mtl	Sept. 1st, 191	6 Redeemable at 110
				750	MODILAL MATCH LOC			
Halifax Tram. Keewatin Mill Co	10	32 .	•			Merchants Bank	of . 1. 10	3
Lake of the Woods Mill				6 1,000,	000 let June 1st D	ec. Merchants Bank Canada, Montrea	I June 1st, 192 tl Jan. 2nd, 192	20
					one 2 Jan. 2 Jul	y. Bk. of Montreal, M	the Jan. and, and	
Laurentide Paper Co	11	0 1	08	6 1,036	.000 - 0			
Laurenna		1			1		July 1st, 19	35
		83	81	5 6,000	000 1st Jan. 1st J	ng.	Feb. 1st, 19 Jan. 1st, 19	33 Redeemable at 105 an
Mexican Electric L. Co. Mex. L't & Power Co.	0				000 1st Feb. 1st A ,000 1st Jan. 1st J	uly. "		Int. after 1912.
Montreal L. & Pow. C	0	991	981				May 1st, 19	22 Redeemable at 110 au
			001	43 1,50	,000 1st May 1st 1	Nov. IT D of Halifax O	r B. July let, 19	31 Interest
Montreal Street Ry. Co	01	00	991	6 2,28	2,000 1 Jan. 1 Jul	y. U.B. of Halifax o	onto.	Dadaamable at 115 an
N. S. Steel & Coal Co.					0,000 1 Jan. 1 Ju		July 1st, 1	Int ofter 1914.
N. S. Steel Consolidat	ed.			6 1,47	0,000 1 Jan. 104		Mil. July 1st, 1	932 Redeemable at 105 an
	- 1			1 100	0.000 lst June 1st	Dec. Bk. of Montreal,		
Ogilvie Milling Co		115	1121				June Lees	
				6 1,00	0,000 let June 1st	Dec	June 1st, 1	929
Price Bros.		83	83		15,000 1-t June 18 23,146 1 March 1 5			
Quebec Ry. L. & P. C.				5 3	23,146 1 March 1 .		····· vau. ····	
Rio Janeiro.						Nat Trnat Co.	. IOL. Dune	1929
				5 6,0	00,000 1 June 1	antres dantres	Mai Ion Ist.	1941
Sao Paulo				1110	00.0001 July	Jan. Bk. of Montreas.	Jan. 1st,	1930
Winnipeg Electric		105	103	- 5 0 4	00,000 2 July 2			

MONTREAL PARK & ISLAND RAILWAY COMPANY

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

SAULT-AU-RECOLLET & ST. VINCENT DE PAUL. - 20 min service; St. Denis Street, from 5.00 a.m., and from St. Vincent from 5.30 a.m.; 30 min. service from 9.30 a.m. to 4 00 p.m.; 20 min. service, 4.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.; 30 min. service, 8.30 p.m to 11 30 p.m. Last car from St. Vincent de Paul at 12.00 p.m. from Sault-au-Recollet at 1.00 a.m., from St. Denis Street at 12.40 midnight.

MOUNTAIN.—From Mount Royal Avenue, 20 min service; 540 a.m. to 1140 p.m. From Victoria Avenue, Westmount, 20 min service; 500 a m to 11.50 p.m.

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

Subject to change without notice.



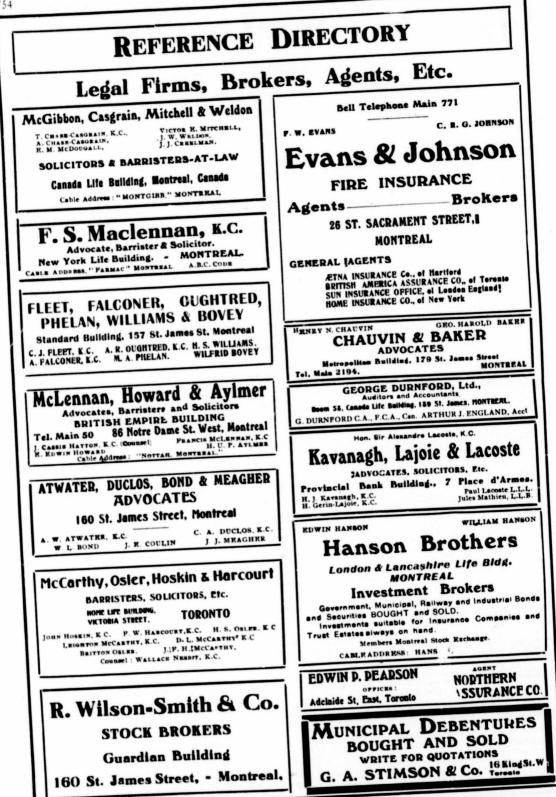
AY 20, 1910	THE CHRONICLE. 753
the second of th	K OF MONTREAL
Stateme	ent of the Result of the Business of the Bank the Half-Year Ended 30th April, 1910.
Profits for the half yes	oss Account, 31st October, 1909
Quarterly Diriteria	per cent. paid 1st March, 1910
Balance of Profit and NOTE.	Loss carried forward
10.1	eral Statement 30th April, 1910. LIABILITIES. \$ 14,400,000.00
Balance of Profits ca	rried forward
Quarterly Dividence,	27,443,131.95 s11,959,522.00 56,856,997.62 138,0°5,373.59
Deposits not bearing in Deposits bearing in Balances due to oth	n circulation
	ASSETS
Deposit with Dom general ba Due by sgencies o Due by sgencies o	bin current
Dominion and Pr Railway and othe Notes and Cheque	ovincial Government Securities
Bank Premises at	es of other Banks

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THE CHRONICLE.

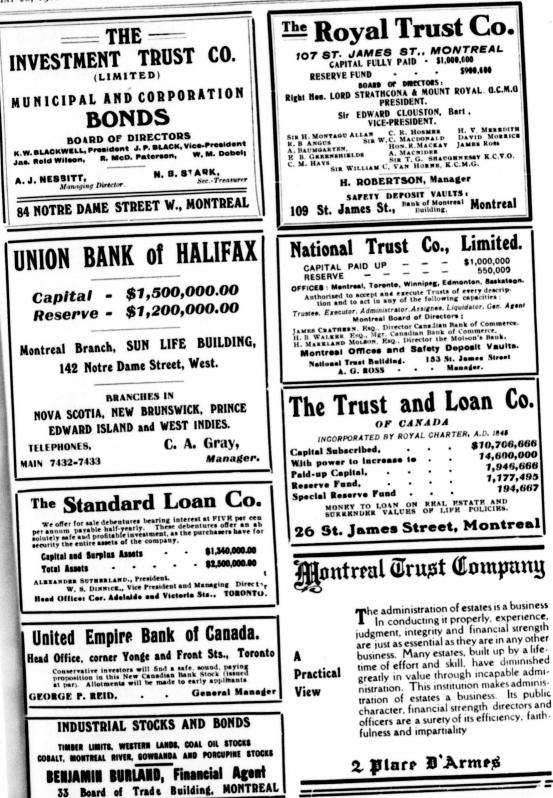
MAY 20, 1910

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THE CHRONICLE.

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The Chronicle

