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Tea Caddy Insurance.

What would any person judge to be the object of "The Widows' Pension Protection Society" were he to know only the title? A society under this name has been organized in London, England, of which Lady Henry Somerset, a well-known philanthropist, is the leading spirit. The object is to safeguard the interests of those who by having bought tea at one of the Nelson Company's stores have become entitled to a certain amount of life assurance in the form of Pensions promised by that concern to its customers. The new society has been formed "to enforce payment of Pensions to those entitled to same and above all to secure the continued payment of Pensions to all to whom they are due, or may become due." The Society has retained eminent lawyers to protect these tea pensioners whose rights, it is stated, are threatened to be invaded by the tea company. Life assurance has got down to its lowest level, when a life policy is given away like a glass ornament, or a piece of crockery, or a trading stamp to buyers of a pound or two of tea. It is just as well to compel the promisers of such benefits to keep their word, but, if they do not their victims deserve little sympathy.

Efficiency of a Fire-Tug Displayed.

Windsor, Ont., had a narrow escape from being seriously damaged by fire on 12th inst., and the work of averting this calamity was done by a fire-tug. A fire broke out in the basement of a hardware store which was making too rapid headway to be subdued by the local fire brigade. Owing to the intake pipe being choked with "needle" ice the supply of water was reduced and the pressure too light for the occasion. In response to an appeal for help the fire department of Detroit despatched a fire-tug across the river which, in less than ten minutes, was coping most effectively with the fire. This vessel is one of two owned by the Detroit Fire Department. It

has a permanent crew of 12 men, and is reported to be able "to throw a stream of water 250 feet with a pressure of 240 lbs. to the inch at the nozzle." This tug is an ice breaker and was the only boat on the Detroit river not disabled by the ice last winter.

A Wretched Banking System.

It seems incredible, but it is the fact, that in 1904 there were 40 bank failures in Iowa, 8 of the officials of which banks committed suicide from remorse, or other causes. By these failures the depositors lost \$12,000,000. A banking system which has such results in a year of exceptional prosperity is a woful exhibit. As a rule, the American is of all men the least depressed by failure. If he has had anything like a clean record in business he is soon on his legs again, as the public in the States rather sympathize with men who fail and do not put them under a ban as is the usual case in the old country. We fear that these Iowa bankers had alienated public good-will by a reprehensible misuse of deposits. One of these "bankers," so-called, for they are hardly worthy of the name, is very badly involved in the Chadwick case. Before assuming charge of a bank in the States the manager should take a course of instruction under a Canadian banker. Since banking was established in Canada the total failures have not been as many as the monthly average in the United States.

THE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION INSURANCE SCHEME.

It is reported from Toronto that the Manufacturers' Association will shortly announce who has been selected to manage their fire insurance scheme. It is understood that he will be taken from one of the Mutual Companies with whom it is stated the Manufacturers' Association propose to reinsure a good share of their risks. The insurance managers in Toronto do not regard the new scheme as likely to have any serious effect on their business.

IS FIRE INSURANCE TRADE?

The above question has elicited both affirmative and negative answers.

That fire insurance is a trade, or is commerce, in the same sense as the business of a produce merchant, or a manufacturer, can hardly be maintained because of one vital difference between them and fire insurance.

We have previously pointed out the nature of this distinction, which is this, a contract made with a produce merchant, or a manufacturer, calls for the certain delivery of what has been bought and sold by the contracting parties, and the contract remains valid until the goods have been delivered. In a fire insurance contract, on the other hand, a fire may not occur during the currency of the policy-contract, which expires at a specified time, so that the indemnity contracted to be paid in such a case has not to be paid or, to use a trade term, "delivered."

It has been admitted that the fire policy-contract partakes more of a time bargain in stocks, or cotton, or wheat, and has the character of a speculative transaction. An analogy has been drawn between the business of a fire insurance company and that of a book maker on a race course who bets against the field, giving heavy odds ranging from 50 to 200 to 1, the company calculating, as the book-maker does, that while there will be a winner, there will also be many losers, but, that a profit will be netted when the balance is struck after, as it were, the race is over.

To illustrate and maintain this view, or comparison, it is pointed out that, a property owner desiring insurance applies for a policy of \$1,000 on which he pays 1 per cent. and the company for this premium undertakes to pay the insured person \$1,000 if this amount is lost by him by fire during the life of the policy. Thus, it is said, the fire insurance company gives 100 to 1 against the property burning within a stated period, and as the book-maker prepares to "hedge," as it is called, so the company in order to make up an average, issues other policies similar to the above in the confident expectation that the aggregate receipts from premiums will so far exceed the aggregate losses as to leave a margin for expenses and profits. Doubtless judgment has to be used in selecting the risks to be covered by the company's policies, just as it has respecting the qualities and chances of horses on a race course.

There are some who accuse the fire insurance companies of not understanding their business because rates are being frequently altered, yet all business men know that, the prices of all merchantable commodities change in order to meet the altered conditions of the market. Why then should not the rates of fire insurance be changed for a like reason, that is, when conditions are found to exist

which require a change of rates? Fire insurance is not one of the exact sciences, the business is exposed to chances which cannot be foreseen.

To revert to the book-maker illustration, it may be said that, just as an operator of this class cannot foretell the weather, which may alter the racing conditions considerably by making the track more favourable to some horses and less so to others, and the whole conditions may be changed by a horse falling sick, or being injured, so insurance companies cannot foresee a conflagration, nor the failure of a water service at a critical time, which events may upset their calculations on which rates are based.

In the great majority of cases the fire companies have resources which enable them to pay, whatever losses occur, however large and unforeseen and in excess of their calculations.

While fire insurance cannot be properly designated a "trade," in the ordinary sense, it may be regarded as a branch of "commerce," though, in a strict philological sense, "trade" and "commerce" are synonyms, or words of interchangeable meaning. But, by common usage, a distinction is drawn between these words, which, though not easy to define is still recognized. We could hardly call a fire insurance company a *trading* corporation, though, that it is engaged in a form of commerce seems generally accepted. Some, however, disagree with this view.

The difference made by usage between the words "commerce" and "trade," is shown by the common expression, "the trade of a carpenter," or, a boy "is learning a trade," or, "a man has a trade in his fingers," each of which refers to a *handicraft* and not to any form of commerce. We could not say of a youth in an insurance office, "he is learning a trade," nor say of an insurance official, "he has a trade in his fingers," nor would it be permissible to say of such an officer, he is engaged in commerce, or, he is a commercial man, as can be said of a merchant. Yet, that these words in other connections are identical in meaning is evident from the phrase "foreign trade," which refers to and means foreign commerce. A well-known historian uses the phrase, "handicraft trade" as something different to mercantile trade. We could not say "handicraft commerce," so it is clear that though "trade" and "commerce" are synonyms they have each exclusive meanings not shared by the other. The assistant secretary of the Scottish Widows' Fund recently read a paper on "Life Assurance Trading," which seems to favour the view that insurance is a form of trade.

It is held that had insurance been included with Banking and Commerce in the British North America Act, on which Confederation is based, many law suits and disputes with Provincial governments

would have been avoided, as would also the annoyances and irritating tax imposts caused by each Province dealing with insurance without any regard to the laws of other provinces. The variety of provincial laws affecting insurance companies are so numerous, some so conflicting, and others so onerous as to have added to the expense of conducting their business. It may, therefore, be reasonably concluded that, the public in Canada has paid heavily for insurance not being classified as "Commerce" by the framers of Confederation, for, had it been put along with "Banking" as being exclusively under the control of the Dominion Parliament it would now be free from the expense legislative imposts of the provincial authorities, which add to the cost of insurance and, therefore, to the rates.

FIRE AT THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL.

Soon after six o'clock on the morning of the 14th inst., a fire broke out in the upper story of the central building of the Royal Victoria Hospital in this city: This magnificent institution, one of, if not architecturally, the noblest on this continent, is divided into three main sections. On the Southwest is a structure devoted to patients; on the northeast is another corresponding to it in size and purpose, between them is the very handsome central building which is known as the Administration department. In this are rooms for nurses, etc., the upper story being occupied as a kitchen, from which ready access is had to the patient's wards, though so far isolated as to protect the three sections from danger by fire in any one of them. While preparing breakfast at about 6.30 a.m., the cook allowed the contents of a vessel filled with grease to run over into the fire which raised a great flame and the vessel being dropped caused the burning fat to run over the kitchen floor.

This is a very simple but exceedingly unsatisfactory explanation of a fire which threatened most appalling consequences as there were 200 patients in beds, and a large staff of doctors, nurses, and servants spread over the hospital. To have moved the patients, as seemed likely to be necessary at one time, would have meant death to many and the acutest suffering to all. The medical staff and nurses behaved with most praiseworthy coolness.

While the fire was raging, the flames of which were seen for miles, causing great alarm in the district, the patients were kept in ignorance of what was occurring in the same building. The nurses, who knew that all their belongings, their clothing, their irreplaceable personal treasures, were being destroyed showed no sign of excitement though they must have been very painfully agitated. The fire brigade was delayed owing to the heavy snow, but, though the water pressure was very weak, the fire was quickly suppressed. Happily, not a single

personal injury was inflicted on any at the Hospital, or in the fire brigade. The fire damage is principally in the roof, the water damage in the lower rooms. The fire was confined to the central building by the fire doors provided for this purpose. All the floors and stairs are of concrete or slate, or the damage would have been more extensive. The present estimate is that \$30,000 will cover the cost of restoring the premises and contents to their pre-fire conditions and making improvements.

Lord Strathcona, by whose splendid munificence, in association with Lord Mount-Stephen, this noble Hospital was built and endowed, has cabled his sympathy and expressed a wish that the building be not only repaired, but made more completely fire-proof at his expense.

During the fire a number of our citizens telephoned their willingness to receive patients if they were compelled to leave the Hospital. Other institutions made most generous offers of aid. All their ambulances were on hand and many members of their surgical staff.

The incident suggests a thorough examination of all the other public and private hospital buildings in the city and elsewhere, and such improvements in them being made as are called for to ensure complete fire protection. Of all buildings a hospital ought to be completely free from the risk of fire.

The following shows the insurance on the building:

Alliance	\$15,000
North British & Mercantile.....	75,000
Northern.....	80,000
Liverpool & London & Globe.....	25,000
Guardian	30,000
Union	90,000
Phoenix of London.....	139,500
	\$454,500

Loss about \$20,000.

BANKS AND SAVINGS BANKS.

AN UNPRECEDENTED RUN ON A NEW YORK BANK; POPULARITY MAY BE DANGEROUS; A COMMERCIAL BANK DECLARED TO BE NOT FITTED TO BE A SAVINGS INSTITUTION; REPLY TO THIS; DEPOSITS THE LIFE OF A BANK; DEMAND AND PAYABLE AFTER NOTICE DEPOSITS CONSIDERED.

A bank in New York has had an experience quite unique in banking history. It enjoyed the confidence of a large community of Hebrews and Hungarians, persons of a class who are thrifty, whose deposits, though individually small, aggregate a large sum. It had also some richer depositors, as is shown by its having \$10,000,000 on deposit owned by 6,000 depositors, the average being \$1,666, which is far beyond that of a savings bank for the poorer classes.

Some days ago a crowd of these depositors were at the door awaiting their turn to place money in the bank. The number of these persons being un-

usually large, the assembly excited comment in the district, out of which arose a rumour that the crowd at the bank door was made up of depositors who were anxious to *withdraw*, and not, as was the case, to *deposit* money.

There was a "run" thus precipitated which lasted several days as it might well do seeing that on the day it broke out several hours were consumed in the work of paying out \$5,000. Many of the poor, misguided depositors remained all night in front of the bank, amongst whom were mothers with infants, aged women, and girls and boys whose riotous conduct had to be checked by police. A dray freighted with bags of gold to value of \$100,000 failed to restore confidence. No heed was paid to the assurances of the president or the cashier, that the bank was fully capable of meeting every demand, the people wanted their money and when they got it quite a number desired to replace it, as has been done in other runs. Depositors have been known to ask for their money solely to make sure that it was really intact! The most successful ruse to stop a run was that adopted in "The Old Bank," Rotherham, where the manager heated sovereigns in a copper shovel over the fire in his private room and throwing these out to the excited crowd exclaimed, "Why are you in such a hurry, we are making sovereigns as fast as we can!" Several who had burnt their fingers when picking up these hot coins reported that sovereigns were being made as quickly as possible and on this report the crowd dispersed. A Birmingham Banking Company in 1866, tried to bluff depositors and note holders by piling all the gold it possessed ostentatiously in full view of the public, but this did not work, so the bank closed its doors. In the case of another run on an English bank in 1866, the depositors freely accepted the notes of the same bank in payment of their claims, and the note holders were given gold. The depositors in almost every case took their notes and gold to another bank on the same street the manager of which, by arrangement, returned the notes and gold to the bank being run upon, so, throughout two days there was a stream of notes and gold running out and a stream of equal volume flowing in until the excitement wore itself out. Strange to say the process soon began to be reversed, for most of the depositors withdrew their money from the second bank and re-deposited it in the one from which they had withdrawn during the "run."

The recent run in a New York bank, and the two referred to in England, one in 1825 and the other in 1866, were shared in almost exclusively by the smaller class of depositors. The hard earnings of these people for years, representing continual self-denial and privation, when thought to be in danger naturally caused them great alarm and excitement. Persons of this class, as has been seen in this city,

easily become victims of idle, or malicious rumours, their conduct is often highly irrational, for they will deposit their savings in institutions that business men know to be untrustworthy, and, on the most unreasonable grounds, they will withdraw their deposits from other institutions of the highest financial strength. They have not, in fact, sufficient knowledge to enable them to act intelligently in financial matters.

The now general practice of the chartered banks receiving small sums in a Savings Bank Department increases their liability to a run by the smaller depositors.

We cannot, however, agree with the writer who says, "A commercial bank, which becomes possessed of the money deposited with it and in return gives a credit to the depositor, is not fitted to act the part of a savings institution. Its deposits are demand debts, which it is bound to pay promptly, and it uses the funds for its own profit."

Of course, a bank uses deposits for its own profit, for what other purpose should a bank receive, enter, and become liable to repay such money's on demand? Would this writer have banks put each deposit in a separate box like valuables are stored in the miniature safes in a Trust company's vault? This system certainly would render each depositor absolutely secure, but, as his money would earn nothing he would get no interest, but would have to pay a fee for the use of the safe. Such a system is too visionary for serious consideration, it would destroy trade, for the vast bulk of trade is conducted by means of the funds provided by deposits. The Canadian deposits held by the banks that are of savings character amount to 315 millions and the Canadian current loans and discounts of the banks are 416 millions. Were then the doctrine put into practice that a commercial bank which gives a credit to the depositors for "deposits that are demand debts, is not fitted to act the part of a savings institution," the banks would be deprived of over 75 per cent. of the resources by which they are able to maintain the fabric of commerce.

It may, however, be urged, that the deposits referred to, those amounting to 315 millions, are only "payable after notice," and, therefore, do not come under the description of "deposits that are demand debts." This plea is based on the supposition that banks do not and will not pay "on demand" such deposits as are stated in the receipt "payable after notice." Even were this the case it would have no practical bearing on the assertion that commercial banks are not fitted to act the part of a savings institution, for, in case of a panic, were due notices given of the withdrawal of the "payable after notice" deposits, the effect of such notices would be to paralyze the active business of the banks on which the notices were served.

But, in practice, the banks treat all deposits as

"payable on demand," and were this prompt payment refused it would be liable to precipitate a "run" by depositors, which would be disastrous. This was the experience of a bank in England during the Overend-Gurney panic. This bank thought to protect its funds by politely informing depositors that their money would be ready for them at the expiration of the notice, a memorandum of which was ostentatiously made. This roused such violent protests and threats that all deposits had to be paid on demand.

The theory that "a commercial bank is not fitted to act the part of a savings institution" is directly contrary to the very basal idea of banking, which is a system by which the spare, the stored, the saved funds of the thrifty may be utilized for supplying financial facilities to the trading community. A bank is like a reservoir into which flow a number of small streams which are useless in themselves, but when combined make a volume of water that supplies the needs of a large community. A commercial bank must act as "a savings institution" if it is to be operated as a commercial institution with advantage to the mercantile interests of the community.

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

The 103rd Semi-Annual Statement of the Home Insurance Company to January, 1905, shows a material advance in financial resources to have been in 1904. The assets now amount to \$19,417,329 against \$18,040,793 in previous year showing an increase of \$1,376,536. The Reserve Premium Fund a year ago was \$6,587,613, it is now \$7,210,566, the increase being \$622,953. The net surplus stands at \$7,376,321 as compared with \$6,574,751 the year before showing an addition of \$801,570 having been made in 1904 which must be regarded as a satisfactory increase in a year marked by such heavy fire losses as those which occurred in 1904. The surplus as regards policy-holders rose in the past year from \$9,574,751 to \$10,376,321.

The bonds owned by the Home Insurance Company have a par value of \$7,170,000 and market value of \$7,607,360. The stocks held have a par value of \$5,195,000 and their market value is \$7,992,900. The excess of market value over par value of the total securities owned by the company amounts to \$3,235,260, the average over par on these assets being over 26 per cent.

The position of the company in regard to prompt payment of claims may be judged by the amount of cash in Banks and Trust companies being \$1,042,689, with \$1,097,079 in hands of agents and in course of collection.

The president, Mr. E. G. Snow is recognized in insurance and financial circles as a man of exceptional extensive ability and sound judgment. This highly eminent institution is represented in Canada by Messrs. Evans and Johnson, of this city.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The Bank of Nova Scotia has issued its 73rd Annual Report, which will be found on a later page in this issue.

It is difficult to realize that since this bank was organized, in the life time of many now living, such momentous changes have taken place in the financial and political conditions of Canada as those on record. Those who founded this bank talked of the battle of Trafalgar, of Waterloo, of Lundy's Lane, as to-day we speak of Port Arthur. They saw the American Frigate "Chesapeake" carried captive by a British vessel into Halifax harbour, after a sharp engagement, and discussed the probable fate of the S.S. Royal William, which left Pictou, N.S., to make the first voyage of a steamer to England. Those were times when all sections of Canada, Upper and Lower, and the Maritime Provinces, were pulsing with hope and enterprise. After vicissitudes and struggles which only brought out the sterling qualities of the founders, the Bank of Nova Scotia entered upon its career of remarkable development and success. The institution which a rival thought it could drive out of the field has now 23 branches in Nova Scotia, 12 in New Brunswick, 6 in Ontario, 2 each in Quebec, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland, 5 in Alberta, 1 each in Manitoba, British Columbia, and West Indies, and 2 in the United States, with correspondents in Great Britain, France, Germany, Cuba and the chief cities of United States.

The financial enlargement has been as conspicuous as the administrative. When started the bank's resources and business were no larger than what are now needed and shown by each one of a considerable number of its branches. The original capital stock paid in of £50,000, or \$200,000, has grown to \$2,000,000; the circulation from \$66,452 to \$1,917,171; the deposits from \$73,000, to \$21,776,502; and discounts from \$224,116 to \$11,103,802. The reserve fund to-day is exactly ten times what it was in 1881, then it was one-third of the paid-up capital, now it is 60 per cent. in excess of the paid-up capital. These comparisons exhibit phenomenal growth in extent of business and reserved strength.

In the year 1904 the bank realized net profits to extent of \$401,560, on a paid-up capital of \$2,000,000, which is over 20 per cent. Towards this result the large reserve fund of \$3,100,100, enjoyed throughout the whole year, contributed. On the combined paid-up capital and reserve fund the net profits equalled 12.70 per cent., which very handsome return evidences high managerial skill and sound judgment.

The bank is well favoured with deposits, the amount being \$21,776,502, which is over ten times the capital paid up. It holds also \$949,965 in de-

posits by other banks in Canada and abroad. The notes and bills discounted and current amount to \$11,103,802, other loans amount to 7,433,566, which are "secured by bonds, debentures, stocks, or grain and other staple commodities."

The immediately available assets amount to \$16,268,869, which is equal to over 74 per cent. of the public deposit liabilities. This proportion is very much above the ordinary.

Out of the profits two 5 per cent. dividends were paid, \$100,000 added to reserve fund raising to \$3,200,000, \$91,260 was written off bank premises account, and \$12,000 transferred to Officers' Pension Fund.

Altogether this 73rd Annual Report of the Bank of Nova Scotia is a unique exhibit. The paid-up capital is to be increased by \$500,000 raising it to \$2,500,000. The new stock will be issued at a premium of 160, which will realize \$800,000. This will be added to the Reserve Fund, the amount of which will then be \$4,000,000, or \$1,500,000 more than the paid-up capital. Mr. H. C. McLeod, general manager, has every reason to be proud of the position to which the Bank of Nova Scotia has risen under his enterprising management.

"PROVIDENT SAVINGS LIFE."

MR. S. S. de FOREST, St. John, N.B., has been appointed manager for the Province of New Brunswick, with headquarters at St. John. Mr. de Forest is well known and popular throughout the Province of New Brunswick, and his efforts to secure business for the Provident Savings should be crowned with success.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

The bank statements for the past year seem likely to make a record. If, in future years, the results of 1904 are equalled, the banks of Canada will be remarkable for development of business and profits. One after another reports for 1904 are appearing that show unprecedented gains in the volume of active business, in resources, and in earnings.

In these respects the Royal Bank of Canada takes a prominent position. Its expansion in the past year was, in some respects, unrivalled, and along the whole line there are decided evidences of the growth of the bank in public confidence.

A leading feature in these indications is the enlargement of deposits from \$16,087,446 as on 31st December, 1903, to \$21,945,144 at the end of 1904, the increase in one year being \$5,857,698, which equals an advance in these funds of 36.41 per cent.

The current loans and discounts rose from \$13,634,845 to \$15,358,166. A large amount of the additional resources was devoted to the augmentation

of the immediately available assets, which were advanced from \$10,922,751 to \$15,192,999, an increase of \$4,270,248 of which increase \$842,337 occurs in the extra amount of gold, silver and Dominion notes. These assets owned by the Royal Bank are now equal to 70 per cent. of the deposits, which is an exceptionally high proportion and indicates a very strong position. Mr. Pease evidently is not inclined, to use an old saying, "to spread his butter over too large a piece of bread."

The net profits of the year were \$435,038, which is 14.50 per cent. on the paid-up capital and 7.25 per cent. on capital and reserve fund combined. Evidently a much larger dividend than 8 per cent. per annum might have been paid and left amply sufficient for the other appropriations. The gross amount for distribution, made up of \$435,038 profits and \$192,705 brought forward from 1903, was \$627,743 which was appropriated as follows, two 4 per cent. dividends, \$240,000, Officers' Pension Fund \$10,000, \$75,000 written off bank premises, furniture and real estate, which left \$302,743 as a balance to be carried forward to 1905.

Mr. Edson L. Pease has our congratulations on this very gratifying statement, which cannot fail to put the Royal Bank still further ahead as a strong, progressive and ably managed institution.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE DOMINION.

The public accounts of the Dominion were laid before Parliament on 17th inst., and will be distributed at an early date.

From a special report prepared by Mr. J. M. Courtney, Deputy Minister of Finance, in which the salient features of the accounts are summarized, we learn that, the receipts on Consolidated Fund Account, which include Ordinary Revenue, amounted in the year ending 30th June, 1904, to \$70,669,816, and the expenditure on same account to \$55,612,832, leaving a surplus of \$15,056,984.

Besides the expenditures charged to Consolidated Fund, there was a total of \$7,881,718 charged to Capital, of which \$1,879,566 was for outlays on the Intercolonial Railway, \$698,877 on Prince Edward Island Railway, \$6,249 on National Transcontinental, and \$33,076 on Canadian Pacific. The total outlay on railways, Capital account was \$2,617,768 and \$1,880,788 on canals. On public works the principal expenditures charged to Capital were, \$209,104, Montreal Harbour, \$585,724, River St. Lawrence Ship Channel, and \$595,568 on miscellaneous works. For Dominion lands \$748,855 was charged to Capital, and for Militia, \$1,299,910. Railway subsidies to extent of \$2,046,878 were paid in last fiscal year.

The deposits held by the Government on 30th June, 1904, were \$62,158,449, which is an increase of \$1,387,320 over 1903.

The debt account is thus summarized:

The net debt of the Dominion at the close of the fiscal year was \$260,867,718, being a reduction from the previous year of \$739,270, the details of which are as follows:—

Allowance to provinces of Ontario and Quebec under 47 Vic., chap. 4, erroneously deducted last year.....	\$ 5,397,503
Capital expenditure on Railways, Canals and Public Works.....	5,832,953
Capital expenditure on Dominion lands.....	748,855
Capital expenditure on Militia.....	1,299,910
Railway subsidies.....	2,046,878
Bounties.....	1,130,041
Expenses in connection with extension of loan of 1874.....	184,783
Consolidated fund transfers.....	1,290
	\$16,642,614
Less—	
Surplus.....	\$15,05
Sinking funds.....	2,315,066
Refunds on account of Northwest Territories rebellion.....	2,616
Refunds South African contingents...	6,818
	17,381,485
Decrease.....	\$ 739,270

The average rate of interest paid on the gross debt for the year was \$3.08, as compared with \$3.02 in the previous year, and the net-rate of interest fell from \$2.47 to \$2.46.

While the net debt shows a decrease of \$739,270 on June 30 last, yet in the operations of the year 1903-4 the actual reduction amounted to \$6,136,773. The difference is the sum as above stated of \$5,397,503 allowed to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec by 47 Victoria, chapter 4, erroneously deducted in 1903. Taking the two years 1902-3 and 1903-4 together the reduction of the debt amounted to \$10,961,371.

The highly important statement is made that, "With the increase in the circulation of Dominion notes and on the gold reserve held, the Finance Department in one respect is gradually assuming towards the chartered banks the position of the Bank of England towards the banks of Great Britain, that of the custodian of the reserve of gold, of which reserve on December 31, 1903, there was held \$28,204,884, and at close of 1904, \$35,306,822.

Mr. Courtney remarks:

"In order to attract and retain the services of good men for the effective performance of the higher class of work liberality should be shown in the emoluments offered, especially as able men are in demand throughout the Dominion and the openings for such are becoming more numerous every day."

The following shows the increases in the revenue and expenditure on Consolidated Fund Account since 1868:

Year.	Revenue. \$	Expenditure. \$
1869.....	14,379,174	14,038,084
1879.....	22,517,382	24,455,381
1889.....	38,782,870	36,917,835
1899.....	46,741,250	41,903,501
1904.....	70,669,816	55,612,832
Increase since 1868.	\$56,290,642	\$41,574,748

THE MONTREAL INSURANCE INSTITUTE.

At the monthly meeting of the Montreal Insurance Institute on 17th inst., Mr. H. M. Lambert was in the chair, in the unavoidable absence of the president, Mr. T. L. Morrissey.

Mr. P. Clinch, secretary of the New Brunswick Board of Fire Underwriters, read a paper on "The Sawmill Hazard." He described the conditions of such properties in past years which were such as to be exceedingly hazardous and to render the extinction of fires too slow to be of much avail. There are such saw mills in operation to-day, with which the less insurance companies have to do with them the better. Mr. Clinch advocated the erection of a higher class of mills with adequate fire protection, and rates reduced to encourage such improvements.

Mr. T. B. Macaulay gave "A Talk on the Specialized Mortality Experiences of 34 Canadian and American Life Companies," in which he dilated upon the mortality rates of different classes of person, in regard to occupation, weights, habits and physical tendencies. Persons of light weight were regarded more favourably than those inclined to obesity.

The Governing Council was announced to have decided that the choice of subjects for the Essays which will compete for the Prize offered by Mr. R. Wilson-Smith, be left to each competitor, each Essay offered to be judged on its merits, according to subject and matter. It is hoped that the subjects chosen will be of a practical nature dealing with the every day problems of insurance.

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.

The Annual Meeting of the Bankers' Section of the Board of Trade and the Montreal Clearing House was held at the Clearing House, Bank of Montreal, yesterday.

The report of the retired chairman was presented, which comes too late for this week's issue.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee for the present year: C. W. Dean, Bank of Montreal; T. H. Mathewson, Canadian Bank of Commerce; W. M. Ramsay, Merchants Bank of Canada; A. E. Ellis, Bank of British North America; E. C. Pratt, Molsons Bank; L. DeGuise, La Banque Nationale; C. A. Bogert, Dominion Bank.

Mr. Pratt, of the above named Committee, was chosen as the representative of the banks for nomination as a member of the Council of the Board of Trade. It is also likely that their retiring representative, Mr. Mathewson, will be a vice-president of the same important body, an influential delegation having requested him to become their candidate.

Mr. John Knight, manager of the Montreal Clearing House, has favoured THE CHRONICLE with a copy of the yearly report of the London, Eng., Clearing House. Extracts from this report, printed elsewhere in this issue ought to silence those who are always predicting the speedy fall of the British Empire from its position of commercial and financial supremacy.

QUERIES COLUMN.

In order to furnish our readers with information we propose to devote this column to replies to correspondents. Letters should be addressed to "THE CHRONICLE, Enquiry Department, Montreal."

Answers will only be given to such communications as bear the writer's name, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith, and only to questions referring to matters of general interest in regard to which the Editor of Queries' Column will exercise his own discretion.

1406.—B. O. T., Orangeville.—A Call is the right to take delivery from the seller of the Call of any certain stock at a set price any time within the time specified for the term of the Call. If delivery is not taken within the specified time all rights to the stock terminate. A Put is the right to deliver to the seller of the Put, any certain stock at a set price within the time specified and lapses in the same way as a Call.

1407.—D. D. T., Toronto.—Havana Electric, both Common and Preferred, can only be loaned on as a speculation, but being low in price are attractive and at present the stocks show an advancing tendency. The preferred pays no dividend.

LONDON CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.

	1904.	1903.	Increase.
	£	£	£
Grand Total.	10,564,197,000	10,119,825,000	444,372,000
From clearings ...	9,677,988,000	9,234,956,000	443,032,000
Country cheque clearings.....	886,209,000	884,869,000	1,340,000
4ths of the month..	445,281,000	382,285,000	62,996,000
Consols settling days	597,160,000	593,605,000	3,555,000
Stock Exchange account days.	1,536,586,000	1,456,775,000	79,811,000

The total of paid clearings for 1904 shows the substantial increase of £444,372,000 (\$2,221,860,000), as compared with year 1903. It is the largest amount passed through the London, England, Clearing House in any one year.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMMERCIAL CORPORATIONS AND JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' ACT.

According to this Act passed at the last Session of the Quebec Legislature, all commercial corporations and joint stock companies not constituted by or in virtue of an Act of the Legislature of this Province or of the Parliament of Canada, are required to take out a license. This includes insurance companies not exempted as above, and the license fee will be based on the portion of capital employed in the Province of Quebec. According to an Order in Council the tariff has been fixed as under:—

1. Capital Stock under \$40,000 fee \$100.
2. Over \$40,000, but under \$100,000 fee \$100 and \$1 for every \$1,000 or part thereof in excess of \$40,000.

3. Capital Stock over \$100,000 but not over \$1,000,000 fee \$160 and \$2.50 for every \$10,000 or part thereof in excess of \$100,000.

4. Capital Stock over \$1,000,000 fee \$385 and \$2.50 for every \$10,000 or part thereof in excess of \$1,000,000.

When a company has no determined stock, the fee will be \$100.

When a company employs only a portion of its capital here, the tariff fee will be charged on such part so employed here upon an affidavit stating what portion is so employed.

It is understood that this license will also be exacted from the companies licensed by the Dominion, and that the license fee is payable once for all.

The insurance companies already pay municipal and their full share of business taxes, which, in some cases, are quite onerous.

The policy of taxing capital in Canada is doubtful. What this country, this province especially, needs to develop its resources is more capital, so that every encouragement should be given for its being invested here. The more capital is brought into the province, the more revenue will be derived from business enterprises.

The fire companies pay a provincial tax of 2-3 of 1 p.c., and the life companies are taxed on a basis of 1 p.c. on premium income.

PROMINENT TOPICS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL TO ENTER MONTREAL.—The New York Central Railroad Company has secured control of the Rutland, and the St. Lawrence & Adirondack roads. For some time past the New York Central has operated the latter line up to within 65 miles of this city, and has used the tracks of the Canadian Pacific to reach Montreal. By the acquisition of the above railways the New York Central will have direct access to this city, by which direct connections with New York will be made.

This development will give Montreal still greater prominence as the leading railway centre of the Dominion, and emphasize its being the commercial Metropolis of Canada.

* * * *

BOARD OF TRADE COUNCIL AND INSURANCE RATES.—The committee appointed to consider the insurance situation has reported to the Council of the Board of Trade that, (1) the information obtained from other cities is so technical as to be practically useless except to underwriters, (2) that it prefers to leave further action to be left to the discretion of the incoming Council. The Council expressed readiness to support any movement for establishing a fire station on the upper levels of the city.

* * * *

MANITOBA'S FINANCES.—The Treasurer of Manitoba, in his budget speech on 17th inst., stated the year's revenue to have been \$1,486,667, and expenditure \$1,237,308, leaving a surplus of \$249,358.

DOMINION ESTIMATES.—The Government is to be commended for its promptness in bringing down the Estimates so early in the Session. They provide for an outlay of \$73,531,064, of which \$58,495,187 will be charged to Consolidated Fund, \$10,169,210 to Capital, and \$4,856,166 to Redemption of Debt. Estimates are never closely adhered to, so criticism of them at this early stage would be premature.

THE COLONIES AND IMPERIAL DEFENCE.—The United Empire Loyalists' Association recently passed a resolution in favour of Canada undertaking to provide for the royal navy a battleship fully equipped and armed every period of five years, each of which, it was suggested, it would be desirable should bear the name of some place in Canada. The resolution is to be laid as a memorial before the Governor-General with a request that His Excellency take the matter into consideration with a view to such action as his Ministers may think proper to recommend. Should this lead to a similar resolution being introduced into the House of Commons, it will raise a very important debate which, as it will not involve any party interest, would test the general feeling of the country on the desirability of Canada contributing towards the naval defence of the Empire, which means her own defence.

SURETY BOND BUSINESS.—Owing to the very high pressure at which the surety bond business is now conducted, and the existing demoralization generally as to tariff rates, the City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company, of Philadelphia, has decided to curtail somewhat its operations in this line. Accordingly at a meeting of the directors held Tuesday, it was decided to reinsure its surety business in States outside of Pennsylvania. The transfer will involve some 25 million of surety business. The City Trust was one of the early competitors in the surety field. It has always conducted its operations along conservative lines and has succeeded in building up an exceptionally choice business. Particularly is this true of that city and State, in which it has its most valuable clientage, which it has decided to retain. By reason of the transfer the company is relieved of a great deal of the exacting detail and expense which has become incident to the business.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.—Though, as a social function, the recent ceremonial at Ottawa incident to the opening of Parliament, is said to have surpassed all precedents as a political function, it was one of the least interesting on record. A new Governor-General always "draws," and it was right and proper for one so distinguished individually and in lineage as Lord Grey to be honoured by a magnificent reception on his first public appearance

in Canada. It should ever be remembered that, it was an Earl Grey who was the first peer of the realm to introduce a successful Reform Bill into the House of Lords.

The speech from the Throne was exceptionally devoid of interest. The discussion on the address was equally flat and pointless. It was the *shortest* on record, which, however, was a most commendable feature that would make a valuable precedent. The Session is likely to be a short one.

Notes and Items.

At Rome and Abroad.

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE.—Total for week ending Jan. 19, 1905—Clearings, \$22,244,848; corresponding week 1904, \$18,264,510; 1903, \$19,289,084.

THE HOME INSURANCE CO., New York, has reinsured the risks of the Delaware Insurance Co., of Dover.

VERBAL CONTRACTS.—A suit brought under a verbal contract in a Cincinnati Court was sustained, though the policy had not been issued when the claim arose, owing to a fire.

OTTAWA CLEARING HOUSE.—Total for week ending Jan. 12, 1905—Clearings, \$1,965,348; corresponding week last year, \$2,414,164.

THE TRAVELLERS', in 1904, had new paid for life business to amount of \$20,649,533, which is \$3,761,764 over 1903. The company paid 432,000 accident claims.

A GOLD WATCH was presented to Mr. Howard H. Hoyt, western superintendent of the Equitable Life, by the other members of the staff, as a Christmas greeting.

"LIFE ASSURANCE TRADING" is the title of a paper read on 20th ult, before the Insurance Society of Edinburgh, by Mr. A. D. Lindsay Turnbull, F.F.A., C.A., assistant secretary of the Scottish Widows' Fund. The use of the word "Trading" in connection with insurance business will excite criticism.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY shows outstanding insurance at the end of 1904, of \$1,500,000,000; an increase during the year of \$90,000,000. The income of the society in 1904 was \$78,000,000; an increase during the year of \$4,000,000. Assets are reported at \$410,000,000; an increase during 1904 of \$29,000,000. The society's surplus increased \$5,000,000 during the year, and is now \$78,000,000. In 1904, \$37,000,000 was paid to policyholders—\$2,000,000 more than in the preceding year.—"Insurance Press."

WELL-TURNED PHRASES.—Celui qui dit, "Je ne m'assure pas, je cours ma chance," raisonne bien mal. C'est sa famille qui en souffrira.

Chaque homme sait qu'il lui faudra mourir. Cependant celui qui est à la tête d'une famille a le devoir de la protéger. Il doit donc prendre des moyens pour laisser quelque chose après son décès en assurant sa vie.—"Le Moniteur du Commerce."

JUSTICE FOR FIRE-BUGS.—Two men, one at Liverpool, the other, Leeds, were recently sentenced for incendiarism, one got fifteen, the other, ten years. In this country they would have escaped with a year, or two and a scolding.

INSURANCE IN THE PULPIT.—A Brooklyn church congregation recently heard a discourse on, "Whiskey and Life Insurance," by an insurance agent. Some impecunious churches, which are not hard to discover, might increase their revenue by opening the pulpit to the agents of different companies, for advertising purposes.

U. S. FAILURES IN 1904.—The returns of failures last year, issued by Dun & Co., give 12,224 suspensions, with a total indebtedness of \$144,307,462, as against 12,069 in 1903, with \$155,444,185 liabilities. As the first quarter of last year had a far worse record than the others, the liabilities being 50 per cent. greater than in the other three quarters, it is concluded that an improvement in trade conditions set in after March, which was maintained for the rest of the year.

A SAFETY PETROLEUM LAMP.—The British Fire Prevention Committee has favoured us with a report of "Fire Tests with Lamps," in which the "Petrolite Lamp," a recent invention, is described, and a narrative given of tests of it by experts. These tests showed that the new lamp could be overturned, smashed, or treated in any rough way when lighted, without causing any damage to other objects by spreading flame or explosion. It would prevent a whole class of fires, were such a lamp in general use, but how is that to be accomplished? Some, however, will be glad to know that an absolutely safe oil lamp is obtainable.

U. S. OFFICIAL CROP RETURNS.—The following returns have been published by the Bureau of Statistics, Washington, showing the acreage, production and value of last year's crop. The total acreage is 218,627,558 acres, and farm value, \$2,834,863,702.

Crops.	Acreage, 1904.	Production, Bushels, 1904.	Farm Value, Dec. 1, 1904
Corn	92,231,581	2,467,480,934	\$1,087,461,440
Winter wheat	26,865,855	332,035,346	325,611,373
Spring wheat.	17,209,020	219,464,171	184,878,501
Oats	27,842,669	894,595,552	279,900,013
Barley	5,145,878	139,748,958	58,651,807
Rye	1,792,673	27,334,565	18,745,543
Buckwheat.	793,625	15,008,336	9,330,769
Flaxseed.	2,263,565	23,400,534	23,228,758
Rice	662,006	21,095,038	13,891,523
Potatoes	3,015,675	332,830,300	150,673,392
Hay	39,998,602	260,696,028	529,107,625
Tobacco	806,409	6660,460,739	53,382,959

a Tons. b Pounds.

PLATE GLASS UNDERWRITERS, according to the N. Y. "Commercial Bulletin," are still accepting business at cut rates, and, as far as that feature is concerned, the prospects of the formation of a compact are rather remote. On the other hand, the several weeks' hard work by some of those seeking to better the conditions in plate glass insurance, is having some effect in showing underwriters that their vital interests can best be served by concerted action. It now looks as if some agreement could be reached, for all companies to hold together under the proposed association on the lines adopted last December, but abandoning action-giving power to regulate rates. It is,

however, proposed to seek a unanimous agreement to fix commissions at 33 1-3 per cent., and the movement promises success. This will be a decided step towards the formation of a complete compact.

FRATERNAL SOCIETY OFFICIALS are thus arraigned by the "Miner," of Butte, Montana:

Instead of being run on democratic principles, as they invariably profess to be, and as most of them are at their inception, they fall into political practices, with the result that the control in some instances passes into the hands of a carefully organized ring. Under circumstances of this kind the members of the ring wax fat on big salaries and such other grafts as numberless opportunities afford, going from bad to worse until the rank and file of the membership lose confidence in the future of the order. Every member who raises his voice against the questionable proceedings of such rings, is promptly sat upon, and—if possible—hounded into retirement more or less besmirched by the "powers that be," in so far as the records can be distorted to that end. These conditions will lead to the final destruction of a number of promising beneficial orders, and will probably prove the death of others, unless the membership of such societies rise in judgment against the self-perpetuating official oligarchy that manipulate their affairs. We should not have to travel far to find illustrations of the above.

PERSONALS.

MR. CHARLES RUSSELL, who for many years has been with the Commercial Union, has been appointed local secretary, New York, the duties of which he has been discharging for some time past.

COLONEL THE HON. DAVID TISDALE, K.C., has been elected president of the Crown Life Insurance Co. Col. Tisdale has represented the county of Norfolk, in the Dominion Parliament since 1887. In 1896 he was Minister of Militia. He is very well and favourably known throughout Ontario and beyond, as a man of high personal character and marked business ability.

MR. FRANK I. DUNCAN, of Baltimore County, has been elected Insurance Commissioner for Maryland, to succeed Mr. Lloyd Wilkinson.

MR. W. T. STEWART, inspector, Canada Life Assurance Co., in this city, has severed his connection with that Company, and assumed a position with the Accident and Guarantee Co., of Canada. We wish Mr. Stewart every success in his new sphere of operations:

MR. G. F. JOHNSON, supervisor at Montreal, of the New York Life, has returned from Lakewood, New Jersey, where he attended the Annual Convention of the agency directors of the company, which was in Session from the 10th to the 13th inst. Two hundred and fourteen branch offices of the company were represented from different parts of the world.

The business for 1904 was reviewed, and pledges for the business of 1905 assumed, by the agency directors. The Convention was one of the most successful and enthusiastic ever held.

Addresses were delivered by the president, Mr. John A. McCall, Messrs. G. W. Perkins and D. P. Kingsley, vice-presidents.

MR. C. T. GILLESPIE, general manager for Canada, of the Provident Savings Life, was in Montreal this week, for a few days, on his return from New York, where he had been visiting the head office of the company.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE.

London, Eng., January 5, 1905.

A successful "bear" attack has pulled down the price of Hudson Bays from the record figure of 53½ to 81½. It was the falling off in the recent land sales of the company which gave the ursine fraternity their opportunity. Nine months of the Bay financial year came to an end with the finish of December, and the land sales for that period amounted to \$540,000, against \$1,440,000 for the corresponding period of 1903, and \$2,015,000 for 1902. But the figures for 1902 and 1903 are known to have been abnormally swollen by special purchases on behalf of American syndicates—the land so being now in process of settlement.

On the other hand, bulls of the shares over here are basing new hopes upon the recent discoveries of valuable oil beds, and also upon the development in the Northwest, which will result from the Trunk Pacific scheme. The renewed and increasing popularity of furs in connection with women's apparel, must be good for such a great fur trading corporation. Altogether, the bull view here is that the pure dividend should not be less than \$13.25, and that it might run to \$15. In the meantime, as I have said, the bears have it all their own way.

Markets generally, are experiencing a spasm of dulness—probably resulting from the fact that jobbers who laid in too much stock for the new year, expecting a bigger public demand than actually matured, have been compelled to lighten their books considerable. The result is somewhat lower prices, and a further check to public purchases. This is only temporary, however, and the fall of Port Arthur, indicating (as it may very fairly be said to do) a nearer end to the war is quite enough to inspire holders. Money is easy, and the position of affairs on the Continent causes no anxiety.

The Russian loan issued at 95, and bearing interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent., will probably cost the Russian Government something nearer 5 per cent. The contracting syndicate takes the loan over at just under 93. The total needs of Russia obviously exceeds the proceeds of the present issue, there being an ever-widening gap in the St. Petersburg treasury. The present loan being floated under German auspices, probably meant that the French investor is being held in reserve, as the next recipient of Russian blessings. As I have occasionally mentioned, the price of Russian bonds has been kept up mainly by the steady support of Paris; that support is now weakening. The steady decline which could not be arrested, has lowered the price of the 4 per cent. bonds from 98 a year ago, to 90½ to-day. What is there to prevent the decline continuing?

Japanese 4 per cent. bonds have had some very depressed times, but, after all, they are to-day 78, against 76 a year ago. There is still a big and obvious difference between the credit of the two empires—as between, the value the international market rests upon this credit. That difference is as conspicuous as the wide margin be-

tween 78 and 90½ can make it. But this does not prevent the lower-priced security from appreciating on the whole, whilst the higher-priced one retrogresses. A curious result of the war would be the quoting of the securities of two combatant powers, at the same price eventually. Heavy borrowings by Nippon, will, we must presume, be offset in their influence on market prices, by the equally heavy calls on the public purse made by Russia.

In the meantime the following table of comparative yields provides some peculiar contrasts:

	Yield p. c.
Consols.....	2½
National War Loan (same guarantee as Consols).....	3½
Canadian 3 p. c. (highest priced British Colonial Stock).....	3 1/10
Cape 3 p. c. (lowest priced British Colonial Stock)....	3½
United States Fours.....	3¾
Russian Fours.....	4½
Argentine 1884 loan (much favoured in London).....	5 1/10
Japanese Fours.....	5½
Uruguay 3½ p. c.....	5 1/10

INSURANCE.

If the present year produces a crop of new forms of insurance policies as luxurious as was that raised in 1904, the modern insurer will soon be treated more than kindly. The last development of the year in the way of new offers, was the spreading tendency in the direction first laid down definitely by the National Mutual, in the particular form of a policy under which interest at the rate of 3 per cent. is received annually by the policyholders upon all premiums paid. The Popular, a life company only established last year, also makes a special feature of this, whilst several other offices provide it when they are asked for it.

The further progress of the Hand-in-Hand amalgamation with the Commercial Union, waits upon the passing of the necessary measure through the House of Commons. In certain quarters a disposition has manifested itself to egg on the Hand-in-Hand policyholders to revolt against the scheme which has been laid down for them. The magnificence of the offers made by the Commercial Union, however, is culling all the ground from under the malcontents. An eminent actuary of high standing, who has been consulted on their behalf—Mr. C. D. Higham, a past president of the Institute of Actuaries, and Actuary and Secretary of the famous old non-commission paying mutual office, the London Life Association—recommends the policyholders to accept.

He points out that the two most important points to which attention must be directed in a transaction of this kind, are safety and surplus. This safety must be increased by the release of the Hand-in-Hand assets, from any liability from fire insurance, and from all provision for the expenses of management, and by the guarantee of a powerful company with an immensely strong financial position. Generally, without it being necessary for me to recapitulate all Mr. Higham's points, it may be taken that he finds that substantial justice is being done to the contracting parties.

The directors of the Hand-in-Hand will continue to act as a branch board of the Commercial Union, at the present offices. Four of their number will become members of the Commercial Union at once, whilst the others will follow as vacancies occur. In other directions a liberal, very liberal, pensioning-off, or retiring allowance scheme will be put into operation. Amongst the gains to the Commercial Union, is that it will be able to date its connections back to 1696.

STOCK EXCHANGE NOTES.

Wednesday, p.m., January 18, 1905.

Generally speaking, the market this week continues featureless, resulting for the moment in practical stagnation. However, the force of circumstances, it is expected, will ere long develop activity, for conditions generally are favourable to an expansion of business. The dullness in the local market can be largely accounted for by the disturbing tactics adopted by some operators in New York and Boston, which are detrimental to legitimate business. The decline in Montreal Power, which set in towards the close of the week, brought this stock into prominence, and, with the exception of C. P. R., it was the most active security. The ostensible reason for the weakness was the litigation in which the company is interested, but we do not regard the decline of over two points as owing to this cause, which in any event would not be felt. There were signs towards the close of to-day of inspired buying, and it is not at all improbable that the break may be followed by an advance.

There is no change in the bank rate for call money in Montreal, the prevailing quotation being still 5 per cent. This rate seems very high when compared with the quotations for money prevailing in other financial centres. In New York the prevailing rate to-day for call money was 2 per cent., while in London call money was loaning at 2 per cent.

The quotations for money at continental points are as follows:—

	Market.	Bank.
Paris.....	2½	3
Berlin.....	2½	4
Amsterdam.....	2½	3
Vienna.....	2½	3½
Brussels.....	2½	3

* * *

C.P.R. advanced to 134½, and closed with 133¾ bid, a net gain of ½ of a point over last week's quotation. The trading was somewhat more active, and 3,808 shares changed hands. The New Stock was also firmer, and closed with 130½ bid, a gain of ¼ of a point on transactions involving 51 shares. The earnings for the second week of January show a decrease of \$25,000.

* * *

The Grand Trunk Railway Company's stock quotations second week of January show a decrease of The as compared with a week ago, are as follows:—

	A week ago.	To-day.
First Preference.....	110	110½
Second Preference.....	98½	99
Third Preference.....	49½	49¾

* * *

Montreal Street Railway is now selling ex-dividend of 2½ per cent., payable on 1st February next, and closed with 213 X.D. bid, equivalent to a gain of ½ point on quotation for the week, and 213 shares were traded in. There were no transactions in the New Stock, which closed with 212 X.D. bid. The earnings for the week ending 14th inst., show an increase of \$3,076.59, as follows:—

		Increase.
Sunday.....	\$4,779.71	\$ *79.14
Monday.....	6,958.12	638.93
Tuesday.....	6,599.73	413.98
Wednesday.....	6,632.18	784.32
Thursday.....	5,504.84	*28.71
Friday.....	6,504.31	501.75
Saturday.....	7,105.94	845.46

* Decrease.

Toronto Railway closed with 105 bid, a decline of ¼ point on quotation for the week, and 166 shares were traded in. The earnings for the week ending 14th inst., show an increase of \$3,007.18, as follows:—

		Increase.
Sunday.....	\$3,068.66	\$263.86
Monday.....	6,972.61	462.02
Tuesday.....	5,908.61	478.79
Wednesday.....	6,544.54	377.69
Thursday.....	6,776.98	266.64
Friday.....	6,973.43	355.53
Saturday.....	8,030.36	814.63

* * *

The closing quotation for Twin City was 105 bid, which is unchanged from a week ago, and 350 shares came out during the week. The earnings for the first week of January show an increase of \$6,646.95.

* * *

Detroit Railway closed with 77¼ bid, a gain of ½ point for the week. The transactions were limited, and only 255 shares were involved in the week's business.

* * *

Halifax Tram closed with 105 bid, and during the week 33 shares were traded in.

* * *

Toledo Railway closed with 22½ bid, a gain of ½ point on quotation for the week, and 50 shares were involved in the week's trading.

* * *

Mackay Common closed with 38¼ bid, a decline of ¼ point, and 441 shares figured in the week's business. The Preferred Stock closed with 73¼ bid, a decline of ¼ of a point for the week, and 416 shares changed hands.

* * *

Ogilvie Preferred was offered at 133, at the close, with no bid, and 41 shares were involved in the week's business.

* * *

R. & O. advanced in price, and sold up to 66½, but has reacted again, and closed unchanged from a week ago, with 62¾ bid. The stock was more active than for some time past, and 840 shares figured in the week's business. The advance emanated from the West.

* * *

Montreal Power declined to 78½, and closed with 78¼ bid, a net loss of 2 full points for the week on transactions involving 1,679 shares.

* * *

Dominion Iron Common closed with 18 bid, a loss of 1¼ points for the week, and 430 shares were traded in. The Preferred Stock was offered at 65, but there was no bid, the total trading bringing out 255 shares during the week. The Bonds were less active than for some time past, the total sales amounting to \$24,000. The last transactions were made at 81.

* * *

Nova Scotia Steel Common continues weak, and closed unchanged from a week ago, with 65 bid. The trading was limited, amounting to 335 shares in all. There were no sales in the Preferred Stock, and \$2,500 of the Bonds changed hands, the last sales being made at 106.

Dominion Coal Common was practically neglected, and only 50 shares figured in the week's business, the closing bid being 61, a nominal gain of 1 point on quotation for the week. The Preferred Stock was traded in to the extent of 20 shares, the last sales being made at 114½.

* * *

	Per cent.
Call money in Montreal.....	5
Call money in New York.....	2
Call money in London.....	3
Bank of England rate.....	88 ³ / ₈
Consols.....	91 ¹ / ₈
Demand Sterling.....	91 ¹ / ₈
60 days' Sight Sterling.....	91 ¹ / ₈

* * *

Thursday, p.m., January 19, 1905.

sold in the morning at 107 and 107½, and in the afternoon, at 109½ and 109½, while Nova Scotia Steel Common was traded in between 65¼ and 65½. Dominion Iron Bonds sold at 80 and 79¾, the last sales being made at 80. 200 new C.P.R. changed hands at 130, and 11 fully paid shares at 129½. Richelieu sold at 62, and closed with 62 bid, and Toledo Railway was traded in at 22½. 50 shares of Soo Common changed hands at 93¾ and Montreal Street Railway, for a broken lot, sold at 213½ X.D. Mackay Common sold at 38¼, and the Preferred, at 73¾. Laurentide Paper Preferred for 400 shares, sold at 101, and 25 shares at 102. Montreal Switch Preferred sold at 101. A broken lot of Bell Telephone at 160. Coal Preferred at 114½, 1,000 Ogilvie bonds at 114½, and some scattered transactions in the bank stocks completed the business.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE SALES

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1905.

MORNING BOARD.

No. of Shares.	Price.	No. of Shares.	Price.
25 C.P.R.....	133¼	25 Power	78¾
15 Toronto Ry. B.C.....	105	25 "	79
50 R. & O.....	62	50 "	78¾
200 Twin City.....	105½	200 "	78¾
3 "	105¼	160 "	78¾
10 Montreal St. Ry..	213¼	125 "	78¾
15 Toledo Ry.....	21½	10 Iron Com.....	18¾
25 "	22½	50 "	18½
11 New C.P.R. Pd.up.	129½	50 " Pfd.....	63¾
100 "	130	10 "	63
100 Detroit Ry.....	77½	10 Scotia Com.	65¾
1 "	77	5 "	65¾
10 "	77¾	25 "	65
1 "	78	10 "	65
50 Soo Com.....	93¾	25 "	65½
50 Sao Paulo.....	107¾	25 Switch Pfd.....	101
50 "	107	24 "	101
25 Mackay Com.....	38¼	400 Laurentide Pfd....	101
50 " Pfd... ..	73¾	25 "	102
10 Bell Telephone ...	160	2 Molsons Bank.....	22½
50 Power.....	79	4 Quebec Bank.....	128
100 "	78¾	3 Royal Bank.....	214¾
100 "	79	2 Merchants Bank... ..	169
1 "	79½	\$1,000 Ogilvie Bonds...	114½
1 "	79¾	6,000 Iron Bonds.....	80
5 "	79	5,000 "	79¾
200 "	79		
3 "	79¼		

AFTERNOON BOARD.

100 C.P.R.....	133¼	75 Power	78¾
25 Toronto Ry.....	104¼	15 "	79
25 "	104½	20 Iron Com.....	17¾
100 New C.P.R.....	130	25 " Pfd.....	63
100 Detroit X.D.....	77	25 Scotia Com.....	65¾
25 Sao Paulo.....	109¾	25 Coal Pfd.....	114½
75 "	109½	7 "	114½
75 Power	78	\$10,000 Iron Bonds....	80

INSPECTOR WANTED.

Applications are invited for the position of Inspector for The Dominion Guarantee Company, Limited.

Gentlemen who have had experience as Inspectors for Life or Accident Companies, will find this a good opportunity to secure a desirable position.

Applications (in writing only), stating experience and salary expected, which will be treated as confidential if desired, to be addressed to

CHAS. W. HAGAR,

General Manager.

P.O. Drawer, 2302.

Montreal, Que.

BABCOCK & WILCOX, Limited. New York Life Insurance Co's Bldg.
11 Place d'Armes. MONTREAL.

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX PATENT WATER TUBE

BOILERS

Are the MOST SUCCESSFUL BOILERS of the present day, because of their

High Economy,

Great Durability,

Perfect Safety

SEND FOR PARTICULARS AND PRICES.

TORONTO OFFICE, 114 KING ST. WEST

The gross traffic earnings of the Grand Trunk, Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic railways, and the Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Twin City and Havana street railways, up to the most recent date obtainable, compared with the corresponding period for 1902 and 1903, were as follows:

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.				
Year to date.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Decrease
Dec. 31.....	\$31,064,479	\$35,515,897	\$34,086,354	\$1,429,543
GROSS TRAFFIC EARNINGS				
Week ending.	1903.	1904.	1905.	Increase
Jany. 7.....	574,834	509,105	555,459	46,354
14.....	579,002	572,267		

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.				
Year to date.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Increase
Dec. 31.....	\$39,584,000	\$45,807,000	\$48,155,000	\$2,348,000
GROSS TRAFFIC EARNINGS				
Week ending	1903.	1904.	1905.	Increase
Jany. 7.....	\$794,000	697,000	778,000	81,000
14.....	743,000	772,000	747,000	Dec. 25,000

NET TRAFFIC EARNINGS.				
Month.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Inc.
January.....	\$820,461	\$ 916,771	\$357,652	Dec. \$559,119
February.....	674,361	742,741	82,541	" 660,200
March.....	1,054,915	1,258,564	850,854	" 407,710
April.....	1,291,766	1,493,173	412,533	" 80,540
May.....	1,166,892	1,383,357	1,391,565	8,208
June.....	846,737	1,246,055	1,449,911	203,850
July.....	1,175,711	1,318,527	1,449,652	131,125
August.....	1,362,901	1,434,102	1,527,930	93,827
September.....	1,410,755	1,202,266	1,268,808	66,542
October.....	1,616,134	1,654,027	1,566,114	Dec. 87,913
November.....	1,558,240	1,477,981	1,669,575	191,594
December.....	1,672,422	1,581,145		
Total.....	14,651,255	15,708,709		

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.				
GROSS TRAFFIC EARNINGS.				
July 1st, 1902 to	July 1st, 1903 to	Increase		
June 30, 1903	June 30, 1904			
\$2,304,450	\$3,124,800			\$820,350
GROSS TRAFFIC EARNINGS				
Week ending.	1903.	1904.	Increase	
Jan. 7.....	49,500	60,200	10,700	
Jan. 14.....	50,300	58,800	8,500	

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC				
Week ending.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Increase
Dec. 7.....	42,719	40,419	45,703	5,284
14.....	40,346	45,222	46,566	1,344
21.....	47,404	48,698	46,815	Dec. 1,883
31.....	71,796	63,044	52,829	" 10,215

MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY.				
Month.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Increase
January...	\$ 153,274	\$ 168,883	\$ 182,386	\$13,503
February...	132,159	139,065	167,023	27,958
March....	154,895	168,987	183,689	14,702
April....	152,525	170,050	184,905	14,855
May.....	173,902	170,773*	217,341	46,568
June.....	182,875	205,454	229,565	24,111
July.....	194,194	212,337	223,137	10,800
August...	195,610	208,586	226,764	18,178
September.	189,150	212,156	216,295	4,139
October...	179,433	204,452	219,633	15,181
November.	170,834	187,930	201,147	13,217
December.	173,042	187,780	208,428	20,648
GROSS TRAFFIC EARNINGS				
Week ending.	1903.	1904.	1905.	Increase
Jany. 7.....	40,982	42,834	45,948	3,714
14.....	36,221	40,955	44,085	3,130

TORONTO STREET RAILWAY.				
Month.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Increase
January...	\$ 137,135	\$ 161,938	\$ 179,360	\$17,422
February...	128,233	146,539	168,904	22,365
March....	141,681	159,943	183,643	23,700

* Strike. † Spanish Silver.

TORONTO STREET RAILWAY.				
Month	1902.	1903.	1904.	Increase
April.....	132,947	162,276	183,763	21,487
May.....	145,195	174,519	198,317	23,800
June....	132,266	177,593	207,482	29,889
July....	162,072	192,629	211,366	18,737
August...	165,165	185,822	217,887	32,065
September.	195,689	237,010	246,862	9,852
October...	155,150	183,810	202,344	18,534
November.	151,033	174,039	198,150	24,111
December.	169,620	199,115	213,662	14,547
GROSS TRAFFIC EARNINGS				
Week ending.	1903.	1904.	1905.	Increase
Jany. 7.....	36,554	40,775	44,120	3,346
14.....	35,113	41,843	45,275	3,432

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

Month,	1902.	1903.	1904.	Inc.
January..	\$270,485	\$310,084	\$329,354	19,270
February..	243,150	280,947	310,180	29,233
March.....	277,575	317,839	338,580	20,741
April.....	261,456	315,465	332,615	17,159
May.....	295,153	337,699	358,344	20,645
June.....	308,131	346,018	365,897	19,877
July.....	335,715	362,702	381,224	20,522
August...	321,842	363,579	386,629	23,057
September.	337,965	370,349	371,476	1,127
October...	302,634	346,673	365,938	19,264
November.	307,756	333,424	352,433	19,007
December.	329,686	357,452	374,738	17,286
GROSS TRAFFIC EARNINGS				
Week ending.	1903.	1904.	1905.	Inc.
Jan. 7.....	70,767	74,837	81,484	6,647

HALIFAX ELECTRIC TRAMWAY CO., LTD.
Railway Receipts.

Month.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Inc.
January..	\$10,764	\$10,867	10,677	Dec. 150
February..	8,498	9,322	9,894	576
March...	9,761	10,195	11,152	957
April....	10,026	10,533	11,145	616
May.....	11,126	10,768	12,074	1,307
June.....	11,528	11,844	14,051	2,203
July.....	14,835	15,942	17,528	1,586
August...	17,177	16,786	17,402	612
September.	17,494	18,494	17,862	Dec. 632
October...	11,382	12,055	12,434	637
November	9,946	11,220	11,085	Dec. 135
December	11,207	12,160	12,163	3
GROSS TRAFFIC EARNINGS				
Week ending.	1903.	1904.	1905.	Inc.
Jan. 7.....	2,509	2,320	2,365	45

Lighting Receipts.

Month.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Inc.
January..	\$12,969	\$13,863	16,317	2,454
February..	9,529	11,924	14,227	2,303
March....	9,207	10,523	12,718	2,195
April....	9,066	10,156	12,116	1,960
May.....	8,403	9,020	9,756	736
June....	7,955	8,368	8,998	630
July.....	7,336	8,351	8,952	601
August...	8,028	8,826	9,596	770
September.	9,139	10,781	11,720	939
October..	11,528	13,186	14,209	1,023
November	12,838	14,200	16,273	2,073
December	15,816	16,611	17,684	1,073

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.

Month.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Increase.
January...	\$7,597	\$102,000	\$130,709	\$28,709
February...	87,014	104,647	130,579	25,932
March....	101,951	120,393	144,921	24,532
April....	98,435	119,974	139,505	19,531
May.....	120,712	130,925	140,256	9,331
June.....	91,323	120,818	137,273	16,455
July.....	104,565	127,271	145,623	18,352
August...	109,092	133,885	152,135	18,250
September.	105,959	128,323	143,623	15,300
October...	106,139	125,031	145,781	20,750
November.	102,349	122,415		
December.	104,791	127,644		
GROSS TRAFFIC EARNINGS				
Week ending	1904.	1905.	Increase	
Jany. 3.....	27,820	34,246	6,426	
10.....	29,384	32,875	3,491	

THE HOME

Insurance Company of New York

Office : No 56 Cedar Street, NEW YORK.

One Hundred and Third Semi-Annual Statement JANUARY, 1905

SUMMARY OF ASSETS

	PAR VALUE.	MARKET VALUE.
Cash in Banks and Trust Companies		\$1,042,689 43
Real Estate		1,593,892 06
United States Bonds	\$ 600,000 00	780,000 00
State and City Bonds	4,114,000 00	4,356,960 00
Railroad Bonds	2,328,000 00	2,369,560 00
Gas Stocks	220,000 00	435,600 00
Railroad Stocks	4,865,000 00	7,190,750 00
Bank and Trust Co. Stocks and Bonds ...	243,000 00	459,300 00
Bonds and Mortgages, being 1st lien on Real Estate		81,700 00
Premiums uncollected and in hands of Agents		1,097,079 54
Interest accrued on Bonds and Mortgages		1,708 50
		\$19,417,329 53

LIABILITIES

Cash Capital	\$3,000,000 00
Reserve Premium Fund	7,210,566 00
Unpaid Losses	976,171 49
Unpaid Reinsurance and other claims	779,270 81
Reserve for Taxes	75 000 00
Net Surplus	7,376 321 23
	19,417,329 53
Surplus as regards policy-holders	\$10,376,321 23

DIRECTORS

LEVI P. MORTON,	HENRY F. NOYES	CORD MEYER,
CORNELIUS N. BLISS,	LUCIEN C. WARNER,	LEVI C. WEIR,
JOHN H. WASHBURN,	DUMONT CLARKE,	JOHN H. FLAGLER,
ELBRIDGE G. SNOW,	JAMES B. VAN WOERT,	EMMANUEL H. A. CORREA,
GEORGE H. HARTFORD,	JOHN CLAFLIN,	SAMUEL D. STYLES.

ELBRIDGE G. SNOW,

President.

EMMANUEL H. A. CORREA, FREDERIC C. BUSWELL.

Vice-President.

Vice-President.

AREUNAH M. BURTIS,

Secretary.

WILLIAM H. CHENEY,

Secretary.

HENRY J. FERRIS,

Assistant Secretary.

CLARENCE A. LUDLUM,

Assistant Secretary.

NEW YORK, January 16, 1905.

STOCK LIST

Reported for THE CHRONICLE by R. Wilson-Smith & Co., 160 St. James Street, Montreal.
Corrected to January 18th, 1905, P.M.

BANKS.	Capital subscribed	Capital paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Per centage of Rest to paid up Capital.	value of one share.	Market value of one share.	Div. for half year	Revenue per cent on investment at present prices.	Closing prices per cent on par.	When Dividend payable.	
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	\$	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Asked. Bid.	April	Oct. Dec.
British North America.....	4,866,666	4,866,666	1,606,666	40.00	243	315 00	3	4 61	130	April	Oct. Dec.
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	8,700,000	8,700,000	0,000	40.21	50	.....	3 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crown Bank of Canada.....	760,500	534,951	.....	.....	100	.....	24*	.....	.....	Jan. Apr. July.	July Oct.
Dominion.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	100.00	100	100 00	4	5 00	100	January	July
Eastern Townships.....	3,000,000	2,472,700	1,500,000	60.68	100	160 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	2,227,400	2,225,240	2,100,000	94.00	100	.....	5	5 22	134 1/2	June	Feb. Dec.
Hochelaga.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,200,000	60.00	100	134 00	5 1/2	.....	.....	June	Feb. Dec.
Imperial.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	100.00	100	.....	3	.....	.....	May	Nov.
La Banque Nationale.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	450,000	30.00	30	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merchants Bank of P. K. I.....	844,073	844,073	266,274	77.40	32.44	.....	4	4 16	.....	.....	July Feb.
Merchants Bank of Canada.....	6,000,000	6,000,000	3,200,000	53.33	100	168 00	3 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metropolitan Bank.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100.00	100	.....	4 1/2	4 10	.....	.....	.....
Molson's.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	100.00	50	225 01	5	3 87	258 256	June	Dec.
Montreal.....	14,000,000	14,000,000	10,000,000	71.42	100	258 00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	500,000	500,000	775,000	155.00	100	.....	6	.....	.....	January	July
N. v. Scotia.....	2,000,000	3,000,000	3,100,000	155.00	100	.....	5	.....	.....	February	Aug. Dec.
Ontario.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	600,000	40.00	100	141 00	3	4 25	141	June	Feb. Dec.
Ottawa.....	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	100.00	100	.....	4 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	440,000	44.00	20	.....	4	.....	.....	March	Sept.
People's Bank of Halifax.....	180,000	180,000	170,000	94.44	150	.....	4	.....	.....	January	July
People's Bank of N. B.....	846,537	823,309	.....	.....	100	.....	1 1/2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Princetia Bank of Canada.....	2,500,000	2,800,000	1,010,000	40.00	100	128 00	3 1/2	5 46	128 127 1/2	June	Dec.
Quebec.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	100.00	100	225 00	4	3 55	225 210 1/2	February	Aug. Dec.
Royal, X. D.....	1,300,000	1,300,000	350,000	26.92	100	.....	1 1/2	.....	.....	Feb. May Aug. Nov.	.....
Sovereign Bank.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	100.00	50	.....	5	.....	.....	June	Dec.
Standard.....	504,600	329,515	75,000	22.76	100	.....	2 1/2	.....	.....	April	Oct.
St. Stephens.....	500,200	974,872	16,000	3.60	100	.....	3	.....	.....	February	Aug.
St. Hyacinthe.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,300,000	11.00	100	230 00	5 & 11	4 78	230	June	Dec.
St. Johns.....	2,500,000	2,454,694	793,000	28.47	100	.....	3 1/2	.....	.....	June	Dec.
Toronto.....	1,336,150	1,336,150	931,475	69.70	50	.....	3 1/2	.....	.....	Feb. Aug.	Dec.
Traders.....	2,500,000	2,500,000	1,900,000	76.00	100	140 00	3 1/2	5 00	140	February	Aug. Dec.
Union Bank of Halifax.....	500,000	500,000	217,500	43.50	100	.....	3 1/2	.....	.....	June	Dec.
Union Bank of Canada.....	300,000	300,000	60,000	16.66	75	.....	2 1/2	.....	.....	Feb.	Dec.
We-term.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yarmouth.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.											
Bell Telephone.....	7,975,100	7,916,950	135,607	25.53	100	162 00	2*	4 93	162	Jan. Apr. Jul. Oct.	.....
Can. Colored Cotton Mills Co.....	2,700,000	2,700,000	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	January	July
Canada General Electric.....	1,475,000	1,475,000	265,000	.....	100	.....	5	4 47	133 1/2	April	Feb. Dec.
Canadian Pacific.....	101,400,000	87,889,000	4,923,122	34.75	100	133 87	1 1/2 & 1	5 12	78 77 1/2	Jan. Apr. July Oct.	.....
Commercial Cable.....	15,000,000	15,000,000	.....	.....	100	78 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Detroit Electric St. X. D.....	12,500,000	12,500,000	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dominion Coal Preferred.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	.....	.....	100	117 00	4	6 83	117 113	Jan.	July.
do Common.....	15,000,000	15,000,000	.....	.....	100	61 50	.....	.....	60 61	Jan.	July.
Dominion Cotton Mills.....	5,033,600	3,033,600	.....	.....	100	18 12	.....	.....	18 18	April	October
Dom. Iron & Steel Com.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	.....	.....	100	65 00	.....	.....	65	.....	.....
do Pfd.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duluth S. S. & Atlantic.....	12,000,000	12,000,000	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Pfd.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	.....	.....	100	106 00	1 1/2	4 71	106 105	Jan. Apr. July Oct.	.....
Halifax Tramway Co.....	1,350,000	1,350,000	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton Electric St. Com.....	1,700,000	1,700,000	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Pfd.....	2,278,000	2,278,000	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Intercolonial Coal Co.....	500,000	500,000	90,474	12.06	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Preferred.....	219,730	219,730	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laurentide Paper Co.....	1,600,000	1,600,000	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lake of the Woods Mill Co. P. D.....	1,500,000	1,500,000	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marcon, Wireless Telegraph Co.....	5,000,000	41,307,400	.....	.....	100	38 25	1*	5 40	74 73 1/2	.....	.....
Mackay Companies Com.....	50,000,000	35,885,500	.....	.....	100	74 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Pfd.....	60,000,000	1,500,000	300,000	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merchants Cotton Co.....	14,000,000	14,000,000	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minn. St. Paul & S. S. M.....	7,000,000	7,000,000	.....	.....	1 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Pfd.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montmorency Cotton.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	.....	100	103 00	2 1/2	8 65	103	Mar. Jun. Sep. Dec.	.....
Montreal Cotton Co.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	.....	.....	100	78 87	1 1/2	5 06	78 1/2 78 1/2	Feb. May Aug. Nov.	.....
Montreal Light, Ht. & Pwr. Co.....	17,000,000	17,000,000	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal Street Railway.....	6,000,000	6,000,000	693,279	13.31	40	64 40	2 1/2	4 96	161	Jan. Apr. Jul. Oct.	.....
do.....	1,000,000	900,000	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal Telegraph.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
National Salt Com.....	7,000,000	7,000,000	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Pfd.....	5,000,000	5,000,000	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North-West Land, Com.....	1,467,681	1,467,681	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Pref.....	3,090,625	3,090,625	.....	.....	100	65 50	3*	9 16	65 1/2 65 1/2	April	October
N. Scotia Steel & Coal Co. Com.....	4,120,000	4,120,000	750,000	14.56	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Pfd.....	1,030,000	1,030,000	.....	.....	100	200 00	.....	.....	200	Jan. Apr. Jul. Oct.	.....
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.....	1,250,000	1,250,000	.....	.....	100	133 00	3 1/2	5 26	133	.....	.....
do Pfd.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co.....	3,132,000	3,132,000	.....	.....	100	63 00	3	.....	63 62 1/2	May Nov.	.....
St. John Street Railway.....	707 563	707 867	23,101	7.93	100	23 50	1 1/2	4 71	23 1/2 23 1/2	Jan. Apr. Jul. Oct.	.....
Toledo Ry & Light Co.....	12,000,000	12,000,000	.....	.....	100	100 00	.....	.....	100 105	Jan. Apr. Jul. Oct.	.....
Toronto Street Railway.....	6,900,000	6,900,000	1,424,138	8.10	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trinidad Electric Ry.....	1,200,000	1,032,000	.....	.....	40	105 87	1 1/2	4 71	105 105	Feb. May Aug. Nov.	.....
Iwin City Rapid Transit Co.....	16,511,000	16,511,000	2,163,507	14.41	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do Preferred.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windsor Hotel.....	600,000	600,000	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg Elec. St. Railway Co. X. D.....	4,000,000	4,000,000	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Price per Share Annual. These figures are corrected from last Govt. Bank Statement NOV. 30th, 1904

SEVENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

1832-1904

Bank of Nova Scotia.

CAPITAL, \$2,000,000. - RESERVE FUND, \$3,200,000.

GENERAL STATEMENT, DECEMBER 31st, 1904.

LIABILITIES.	
Deposits not bearing Interest.....	\$4,718,468 13
Deposits bearing Interest.....	16,854 551 75
Interest accrued on deposits.....	203,482 73
	<u>\$21,776,502 61</u>
Deposits by other Banks in Canada	361,639 45
Deposits by other Banks in Foreign Countries.....	588,325 59
	949,965 04
Notes in Circulation.....	1,917,171 32
Drafts drawn between Branches, outstanding.....	45,607 66
	<u>2,362,778 98</u>
	\$25,089,246 63
Capital paid up.....	2,000,000 00
Reserve Fund.....	3,200,000 00
Profit and Loss.....	89,938 63
Rebate of Interest at 6% on Time Loans.....	93,541 12
Dividend Warrants outstanding.....	510 00
Dividend No. 142, payable 1st February, 1905.....	100,000 00
	<u>5,433,989 75</u>
	<u><u>\$30,523,236 38</u></u>

ASSETS.	
Specie.....	\$1,640,794 62
Dominion Notes—Legal Tenders..	2,100,350 50
	<u>3,741,145 12</u>
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks.....	1,337,024 62
Due from other Banks in Canada..	29,578 15
Due from other Banks in Foreign Countries.....	1,482,843 05
Sterling Exchange.....	291,187 01
	<u>6,881,777 95</u>
Investments (Provincial, Municipal and other Bonds).....	4,259,064 25
Call Loans, secured by Bonds, Debentures and Stocks.....	3,930,521 97
Call Loans, secured by Grain and other Staple Commodities....	1,197,505 67
	<u>\$16,268,869 84.</u>
Loans to Provinces and Municipalities.....	230,454 91
Current Loans, secured by Bonds, Debentures and Stocks.....	1,356,544 43
Current Loans, secured by Grain and other Staple Commodities	948,993 88
Overdrafts, secured.....	167,595 39
Overdrafts, authorized but not specially secured.....	93,823 01
Notes and Bills discounted and current.....	11,103,802 21
Notes and Bill overdue.....	6,538 31
Bank Premises.....	250,000 00
Deposits with Dominion Gov't for security of Note Circulation..	96,614 40
	<u>14,254,366 54</u>
	<u><u>\$30,523,236 38</u></u>

PROFIT AND LOSS.

1903. Dec. 31. By Balance.....	\$41,638 40	
1904. Dec. 31. By Net profits for current year; losses by bad debts estimated and provided for....	401,560 57	<u>\$443,198 97</u>
1904. June 30. To Dividend No. 141, payable 1st August, 1904.....	100,000 00	
Dec. 31. " " No. 142, " 1st February, 1905.....	100,000 00	
" " Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund.....	12,000 00	
" " Written off Bank Premises Account.....	91,260 34	
" " Transferred to Reserve Fund.....	100,000 00	
" " Balance carried forward.....	39,938 63	<u>\$443,198 97</u>

RESERVE FUND.

1903. Dec. 31. By Balance.....	\$3,100,000 00	
1904. Dec. 31. " Transferred from Profit and Loss.....	100,000 00	<u>\$3,200,000 00</u>
1904. Dec. 31. To Balance carried forward, = 160% of Capital.....		<u><u>\$3,200,000 00</u></u>

H. C. McLEOD,

GENERAL MANAGER.

STOCK LIST—Continued.

BONDS.	Rate of Interest per annum	Amount outstanding.	When Interest due	Where Interest payable.	Date of Redemption.	Latest quotations.	REMARKS.
Commercial Cable Coupon	4	\$18,000,000	1 Jan. 1 Apl.	{ New York or London	{ 1 Jan., 1907.	96	
Registered	4		1 July 1 Oct.					96
Can. Colored Cotton Co.	6	2,000,000	2 Apl. 2 Oct.	Bank of Montreal, Montreal	2 Apl., 1902.	98	
Canada Paper Co	5	200,000	1 May 1 Nov.	Merchants Bank of Can., Montreal	1 May, 1917.	.....
Bell Telephone Co	5	2,000,000	1 Apl. 1 Oct.	Bank of Montreal, Montreal	1 Apl., 1925.	.....	Redeemable at 110
Dominion Coal Co.	6	2,433,000	1 Mch. 1 Sep.	Bank of Montreal, Montreal	1 Mch., 1913.	106½	Redeemable at 110
Dominion Cotton Co	4	\$ 308,300	1 Jan. 1 July	.....	1 Jan., 1916.	.....
Dominion Iron & Steel Co.	5	\$ 7,876,000	1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of Montreal, Montreal	1 July, 1929.	80½	Redeemable at 110 & accrued interest Redeemable at 108
Halifax Tramway Co.	5	\$ 600,000	1 Jan. 1 July	Bk. of N. Scotia, Hal. or Montreal	1 Jan., 1916.	.....
Intercolonial Coal Co	5	344,000	1 Apl. 1 Oct.	.....	1 Apl., 1918.	106½	
Laurentide Pulp	5	1,200,000	.....	.....	.....	109	
Montmorency Cotton	5	1,000,000	.....	.....	1 July, 1921.	.....
Montreal Gas Co	4	880,074	1 Jan. 1 July	Commonwealth, Montreal	1 July, 1932.	90½	Redeemable at 108 after Jan. 1st, 1912
Montreal Light, Heat and Power	4½	7,500,000	1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of Montreal, Montreal	1 Mch., 1908.	.....
Montreal Street Ry. Co	5	292,000	1 Mch. 1 Sep.	{ Bank of Montreal, London, Eng.	1 Aug., 1922.	.....
.....	4½	681,333	1 Feb. 1 Aug.	{ " " Montreal	1 May, 1922.	104	
.....	4½	1,500,000	1 May 1 Nov.	{ Union Bank, Halifax or Bank of Nova Scotia, Mont'l or Trin'to	1 July, 1931.	107	Redeemable at 112
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co.	6	2,500,000	1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of Montreal, Montreal	1 June, 1902.	112	Redeemable at 112 after June 1911. Redeemable at 112 5 p.c. redeemable yearly after 1922
Ogilvie Flour Mill Co.	6	1,000,000	1 June 1 Dec.	.....	.....	.....
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co.	5	471,580	1 Mch. 1 Sep.	Montreal and London	1 Mch., 1915.	103	Redeemable at 112
Royal Electric Co'	4½	\$ 180,000	1 Apl. 1 Oct.	Bk. of Montreal, Mont'l or London	Oct., 1914.	.....
St. John Railway	5	676,000	1 May 1 Nov.	Bank of Montreal, St. John, N.B.	1 May, 1925.	.....
Toronto Railway	4	600,000	1 Jan. 1 July	{ Bank of Scotland, London	1 July, 1914.	.....
.....	4	2,509,983	28 Feb. 31 Aug.	.....	31 Aug., 1921.	103	
Windsor Hotel	4	340,000	1 Jan. 1 July	Windsor Hotel, Montreal	2 July, 1912.	.....
Winnipeg Elec. Street Railway.	5	3,000,000	1 Jan. 1 July	Bank of Montreal, Montreal	1 Jan., 1927.	104½	
Toledo Ry. & Light Co.	5	700,000	1 Jan. 1 July	.....	1 July, 1912.	.....
.....	5	5,185,000	1 Jan. 1 July	.....	1 July, 1903.	.....
.....	5	4,000,000	1 Jan. 1 July	.....	1 July, 1908.	.....

[FIRE]

German American
Insurance Company
New York

CAPITAL PAID IN FULL

\$1,500,000

NET SURPLUS

5,633,249

CASH ASSETS

12,074,306

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT CANADA.

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

... OF ...

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

31ST DECEMBER, 1904.

LIABILITIES.

	31st Dec., 1903.	31st Dec., 1904.
To the Public:		
Notes of the Bank in circulation.....	\$2,303,518 65	\$ 2,534,944 15
Deposits bearing interest.....	\$11,763,993 65	\$12,898,712 13
Deposits not bearing interest.....	4,182,705 70	8,932,435 98
Interest accrued on deposits.....	140,746 89	113,996 31
	<u>\$16,087,446 24</u>	<u>\$21,945,144 42</u>
Balances due to other Banks in Canada.....	111,935 33	125,436 38
Balances due to Agencies of the Bank and other Banks in foreign countries.....	295,983 98	117,522 98
Balances due to Agents in Great Britain.....	.....	37,809 27
	<u>\$18,798,884 20</u>	<u>\$ 24,760,857 20</u>
To the Shareholders:		
Capital paid up.....	3,000,000 00	\$3,000,000 00
Reserve Fund.....	3,000,000 00	3,000,000 00
Dividends Nos. 69 and 70, latter payable 31st February, 1905.....	115,117 28	120,000 00
Former dividends unclaimed.....	30 01	52 00
Balance of profits carried forward.....	192,705 36	302,743 72
	<u>\$25,106,736 85</u>	<u>\$31,183,652 92</u>

ASSETS.

Gold and Silver Coin.....	\$ 1,086,597 61	\$ 1,743,737 41
Dominion Government Notes.....	1,182,234 45	1,367,431 25
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks.....	870,687 31	1,703,218 61
Balances due from other Banks in Canada.....	77,271 50	93,702 77
Balances due from Agents in Great Britain.....	328,832 64	.....
Balances due from Agencies of the Bank, and other Banks in foreign countries.....	396,306 80	1,472,919 33
Canadian, British and other Government and Municipal Securities.....	857,271 15	2,849,439 28
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks.....	3,554,658 22	3,192,736 57
Call and Short Loans on Stocks and Bonds.....	2,467 047 27	2,649,814 09
Deposit with Dominion Government for Security of note circulation.....	101,844 09	120,000 00
	<u>\$10,922,751 04</u>	<u>\$15,192,999 31</u>
Assets immediately available.....	230,311 48	181,719 20
Loans to Provincial Governments.....	\$13,694,845 08	\$15,418,166 33
Current Loans and Discounts.....	60,000 00	60,000 00
Less rebate of interest on unmatured bills.....	13,634,845 08	15,358,166 33
Overdue Debts (loss provided for).....	9,653 50	8,582 50
Real Estate (other than Bank premises).....	4,589 16	.....
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank.....	26,159 25	.....
Bank Premises.....	268,427 34	432,185 58
Safes and Office Furniture.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
	<u>\$25,106,736 85</u>	<u>\$31,183,652 92</u>

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Net profits for the year, after deducting charges of Management, and accrued interest on deposits, and after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, and for rebate on bills under discount.....	\$435,038 36	
Brought forward from 31st December, 1903.....	192,705 36	
	<u>.....</u>	\$627,743 72
Appropriated as follows:		
Dividend No. 69, four per cent.....	120,000 00	
Dividend No. 70, four per cent.....	120,000 00	
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund.....	10,000 00	
Written off Bank Premises, Furniture and Real Estate.....	75,000 00	
Balance carried forward.....	302,743 72	
	<u>.....</u>	<u>\$627,743 72</u>

EDSON L. PERSE, General Manager.

ALL banking business entrusted to our keeping receives the most careful attention

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK

HEAD OFFICE :
SHERBROOKE, QUE.
FORTY-TWO BRANCHES IN CANADA.
Correspondents in all parts of the World.

Capital, \$3,000,000 | W.M. FARWELL, Pres.
Reserve, \$1,500,000 | JAS. MACKINNON, Gen'l Mgr

NATIONAL TRUST CO. LIMITED

Capital Paid Up \$1,000,000 - Reserve \$320,000

MONTREAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :
THOS. CRATHERN, Esq., Director The Canadian Bank of Commerce.
H. S. HOLT, Esq., President The Sovereign Bank of Canada
H. MARKLAND MOLSON, Esq., Director The Molsons Bank.

ACTS AS
Executor, Administrator and Trustee; Liquidator and Assignee for the benefit of creditors, Trustee for bond issues of Corporations and Companies.

Receives funds in Trust, allowing 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, upon amounts of \$500.00 and upwards, lodged with the Company from one to five years.

Members of the Legal and Notarial professions bringing any business to this Company are always retained in the professional care thereof

A. C. ROSS, Manager.
Offices and Safety Deposit Vault: 53 St. James St., Montreal

Railway Passengers Assurance Company Established 1849
OF LONDON, ENGLAND
Capital, - \$5,000,000
Claims Paid: \$23,000,000

Oldest Fidelity Assurance Company in the World.

INSURANCE AGAINST ACCIDENTS
OF ALL KINDS AND DISEASES

Fidelity Guarantee
Employers' Liability
Workmen's Insurance

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Agents wanted in unrepresented districts

Apply to FRANK H. RUSSELL, Gen. Man.

The Trust and Loan Company OF CANADA
INCORPORATED by ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1845.

Capital Subscribed - - - \$7,300,000
With power to increase to - - - 15,000,000
Paid up Capital - - - 1,581,666
Cash Reserve Fund - - - 864,612

Money to Loan on Real Estate and Surrender Values of Life Policies.
Apply to the Commissioner,
Trust & Loan Co. of Canada, 26 St. James Street, MONTREAL

Maryland Casualty Co'y

SURPLUS & RESERVE FOR POLICYHOLDERS OVER . . . \$2,600,000
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT \$93,706.66

EMPLOYERS, and all other forms of LIABILITY Insurance. PERSONAL ACCIDENT, STEAM BOILER, HEALTH

Exclusive Policies with special advantages without increase of rate.
INVESTIGATE AND BE CONVINCED.

LUKIS, STEWART & CO., Liability & Steam Boiler Depts., 16 St. Sacramento St.
PETER W. A. BURKET, Accident and Health Dept., Guardian Bldg.

J. WM. MACKENZIE, Chief Agent for Canada, -- Toronto.

Montreal Trust and Deposit COMPANY.

Safe Deposit Vaults & Storage Vaults
Royal Insurance Building, 1707 Notre Dame St.

J. P. DAWES, PRESIDENT
R WILSON-SMITH, VICE-PRESIDENT

SMART AGENTS WANTED
In Every Unrepresented Town in the Province of Quebec
— BY —

The Canadian Casualty and Boiler Insurance Company

The Best Accident Policies, Free from old technicalities, Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance. The most liberal Boiler Insurance Policy in Canada. Competent and Thorough Inspections. A large and permanently employed staff of salaried engineers and representatives. Every assistance given our agents.

5% DEBENTURES
Issued from one to five years bearing 5% interest, payable half-yearly.
All the information for the asking.
Write To-day.

Standard Loan Company
24 Adelaide Street East, TORONTO.
ALEX. SUTHERLAND, D.D. PRESIDENT
W. S. DINIOL, : MANAGER

Write to
HENRY J. MURPHY, Gen'l Agent Prov. of Quebec.
Room 65 Liverpool & London & Globe Bldg.-
MONTREAL