

# The Chronicle

Banking, Insurance & Finance.

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## DEPRECIATION IN LIFE COMPANIES' INVESTMENTS.

Mr. William Hutton, the general manager and actuary of the Scottish Amicable Life, in a recent address at Edinburgh as president of the Faculty of Actuaries, made references to the important question of depreciation in life companies' investments, which though concerned primarily with the circumstances of the British offices have a considerably wider interest. Referring to the rise in the rate of interest which has been generally in progress since 1897, he stated that as a result of this, the assets of the British Life companies had been written down, including transfers to reserve funds by over \$50,000,000 up to the end of 1911. Possibly, he thought, a further sum of not much short of \$30,000,000 may be needed to meet the depreciation which has since taken place bringing the total amount of provision necessary up to \$80,000,000. While this is a very large amount, it only represents about 4 per cent. of the total assets and falls far short of the amount which might have been expected from the general trend of prices. The explanation, suggested Mr. Hutton, is probably to be found in the fact that offices generally refrained from taking credit for the appreciation in security values prior to 1897, and that many terminable securities have reached maturity in the interval.

It is to be understood that the term depreciation in this connection refers only to that which has resulted from the increased rate which capital commands and not from any impairment in the value of securities. Whatever may be the experience of other classes of investors and capitalists in this matter, in the case of life offices a certain benefit is derived by a rise in the rate of interest. A better return is secured from the investment of new funds and from the re-investment of maturing securities. At the same time the office is not in the position of others, frequently compelled to realize long-term securities at depreciated values, but is able to hold them until in the normal course of events, as the

time for maturity approaches, they recover to a price level approximating that of their redemption.

The British life offices are required under the terms of the Assurance Companies' Act of 1909 to write down the value of their securities to the market price of the day in their balance sheets. The effect of this legal requirement is to create a secret reserve, which in the case of a large office would amount to very considerable proportions. It is a method of making assurance doubly sure which as an example of extremely conservative financing may be commended. But it is at least open to argument whether in the case of long-term bonds whose security is undoubted such conservatism is necessary. A life office purchased ten years ago, say, municipal bonds of 40 years currency at 98. At the moment their market price is say, 85. But the life office has no intention of selling them and there is no necessity for realisation. The bonds will be held in the company's vaults until their maturity. In such a case, it may be argued that the present value of the bonds to the insurance company is their amortisation value, and that to insist that the Company shall only take credit for the existing market value, is unfair not only to the company *per se*, but also to the policyholders since upon them is thrown the burden of the present depreciation in the company's investments, and the policyholders of the future secure an unfair advantage over the existing policyholders, through subsequent appreciation. An argument along these lines is put forward by an anonymous writer in the *London Post Magazine*, who while admitting that his views are "heretical," states that they are gaining ground. "As to terminable securities which are temporarily depreciated," he writes, "it really does seem quixotic to write them down to market value when that value is below a ten year average, and present policyholders may fairly ask what becomes later on, when the securities terminate by repayment, of the secret reserve thus materialised. Why should it all go to people who had no part in earning it?"

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# The Chronicle

**Banking, Insurance and Finance**

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## THE DOMINION'S NEW LOAN.

The London market appears to have taken the news of our Government's \$20,000,000 bond issue very unkindly. The bonds bear interest at 4 per cent. and the issue price, according to the cables, is 97. So the loan will represent a net interest cost of a little over 4 p.c. Recent statements of the Finance Department had shown the existence of temporary loans in London. Thus at the end of September, the amount of such loans was £1,000,000; at the end of October it was £2,000,000; and perhaps during November a further increase would take place. Prior to September this year the Dominion Treasury had not negotiated any temporary loans in London since June, 1910—the slate was clear for three and a quarter years.

### A MISUNDERSTANDING.

The Finance Department statements just mentioned had prepared public opinion, in the financial districts at any rate, for an issue of bonds. One or two of the London papers criticise our Finance Minister for selling two different sorts of securities in one market almost simultaneously. The *Morning Post* says "the small investor may well be vexed

to find that he is lending to the Government at 4 p.c. almost at the same time as his banker is lending at 4½." Apparently there is misunderstanding somewhere as to what has been done. In Montreal the supposition has been that Hon. Mr. White put out his temporary loans in the first place to get the funds he wanted, and then prepared this bond issue for the purpose of retiring the temporary loans. If that was the method followed it is difficult to see why the English critics should complain about the higher interest rate borne by the bankers' loans. One naturally expects that temporary loans will cost more than long-term loans. But the cabled newspaper comments rather point to fresh issues of short date treasury bills just prior to the announcement of the bond issue, and it may be the case that the later temporary loans are not provided for by this \$20,000,000 loan.

### FURTHER BORROWING PROBABLE.

Under the circumstances a clear statement from the Finance Department as to just what has been done would be appreciated. The outlook appears to be for further borrowing and the market can better judge the probable effects if it has full knowledge of the successive steps that are taken.

Incidentally it seems very clear that if the Dominion Government has to pay 4½ or 4¼ p.c. in case of a long-term loan, the provinces or any of them could not hope to get any large amount for new-fangled schemes of cheapening credit, etc., unless they paid about 5 p.c. or more.

The recent large influx of gold has naturally had some effect in easing the monetary position here, especially since the banking year-ends have passed. But as yet there is no disposition on the part of the bankers to reduce their rates. Call money is quoted 6 to 6½ p.c.; and mercantile paper commands from 6 to 7.

### EUROPEAN POSITION.

The Bank of England secured most of the \$2,500,000 new gold offered in London on Tuesday. Bank rate is maintained unchanged at 5 p.c. In the London market call money is quoted 4¼ to 4½ p.c.; short bills are 4¾ p.c.; three months bills, 4¾ p.c. Bank rate at Paris is 4 p.c. and the private rate is 3½; and at Berlin the bank rate is 5½ against 4¾ to 4¾ quoted in the open market. Financial Europe is still looking with some apprehension at the prospect of huge new loans for military and naval purposes and for providing for the needs of the belligerents in the recent war. It becomes apparent that the financial markets' ability to take these great loans as successively offered is becoming reduced; and the circumstance may have some effect in bringing about a check to the craze for increasing armaments.

### HIGHER RATES IN NEW YORK.

The movement of gold to Montreal and Toronto, while tending to make the Canadian markets more

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comfortable, has resulted in decidedly stiffening the quotations for money in Wall Street. Call loans there rule at 5¼ to 8 p.c. with most of the business at 5½ p.c. Time loans are firm: sixty days, 5 p.c.; ninety days, 5 p.c.; and six months, 4¾ to 5 p.c.

The Saturday statement showed the surplus reserves of the New York clearing house institutions to have been again wiped out. As reported by banks and trust companies, the loan account decreased \$16,116,000; the cash holdings decreased \$21,070,000; and the surplus reserve decreased \$13,334,500—changing the preceding week's surplus of \$12,338,500 to a deficit of \$995,950. The banks taken by themselves reported a loan contraction of \$8,779,000 and a cash loss of \$21,500,000—the net result being to decrease the surplus by \$13,374,000.

The basic feature of the statement was the loss of cash; and that was largely caused by the gold movement to Canada. Since the northerly movement ceased quite an extensive movement to San Francisco has set in and promises to affect the bank statement for the current week. The San Francisco movement is said to be due to the placing of Panama Exposition bonds in the New York market.

**THE NEW CURRENCY BILL.**

During the last week the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington has thought it advisable to issue a statement reassuring the banks as regards the new currency bill. In all parts of the country the banks have been curtailing their advances in the belief that the new measure will lessen their lending power or their control over cash reserves. It is not likely that the Secretary's pronouncement will have much effect on their policy.

**MUNICIPAL BOND ISSUES IN QUEBEC.**

We understand that representations have been made to the Quebec Government by a number of municipal authorities and the Canadian Bankers' Association advocating an amendment of the Cities and Towns Act, so that the municipalities of the Province may issue bonds bearing a higher rate of interest than the 5 per cent. to which they are now restricted by law. In other provinces the municipalities are allowed to issue bonds bearing up to 6 per cent. interest, and it is contended that the present law acts unfairly upon the Quebec municipalities, since they are at a disadvantage in the competition for capital.

Notice of an amendment of the Cities and Towns Act covering this point has been given this week in the Legislature by Mr. Cousineau, the member for Jacques Cartier. Mr. Perron has also given notice of a bill which would legalise sales of bonds which have taken place at a figure yielding an interest of more than 5 per cent. There is, it appears, some question as to whether under present legislation it is legal even for the municipalities to sell, say, 5 per cent. bonds at less than par. Many of them have, of course, done so during recent months, and the present action is taken absolutely to legalise their action. Several minor alterations in the law are also proposed by Mr. Perron.

**THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF CANADA.**

A particularly satisfactory half-yearly statement is issued by the Trust and Loan Company of Canada. In view of the stringency in the money market and the slowness of collections it would scarcely have been matter for surprise had overdue payments shown up somewhat prominently. But, in fact, while the Company's mortgages in Canada aggregate \$17,308,107, and the interest account for six months was \$686,125, the interest overdue at September 30, was only \$31,025. This is an excellent exhibit, and strong testimony regarding the admirably conservative way in which this well-known Company's affairs are administered throughout Canada. The net profits for the six months amounted to \$360,915, comparing with \$284,919 in the corresponding six months of 1912. The usual allocations have been made to the reserve funds, bringing the statutory reserve up to \$1,760,130 and the special reserve to \$525,000, and after writing down the cost of issue of debenture stock by \$61,000 and making other customary allowances an interim dividend of 9 per cent. per annum for the six months is paid, free of income tax, as against an interim dividend a year ago of 8 per cent. The figures are sufficient to indicate that the shareholders of the Trust and Loan Company may rest assured that their interests are not likely to suffer during the present halt in Canada's progress. With an increased dividend, and reserve funds (a large portion of which are invested in the highest grade of securities) aggregating about 75 per cent. of the paid-up capital, they are in a particularly favored position.

**NOVEMBER BANK CLEARINGS HEAVY.**

Although Canadian bank clearings for the month of November reflect a decrease of approximately 2 per cent. from those of October, when payments were of large proportions, the total now reported, \$846,846,136, is the fourth heaviest ever returned for the Dominion. Bradstreet's say:—As a general rule, bank clearings in Canada always expand in November, and while the sum just given manifests a contrariwise tendency, the ratio of loss is certainly very light, especially when it is considered that trade has been held in check by the generally warm weather, and by the practice of conservatism bred of a disposition to enjoy a respite and to await better collections. However, the main point is that payments for November have been exceeded by those of but three prior months, viz., by October of this year and by October and November of last year. In weighing these data one must also realize that bank clearings in November, 1912, touched peak point, and yet the total for last month indicates a descent of only 3.4 per cent.

This table gives the Canadian figures month by month:—

(Three figures omitted.)

	1913.	1912.	1911.
January	\$789,824	\$674,184	\$529,526
February	662,766	606,371	468,084
March	662,635	642,429	522,477
April	742,985	706,894	546,623
May	783,081	805,739	631,974
June	729,533	756,781	594,200
July	744,790	796,582	615,922
August	678,249	737,872	583,248
September	725,335	697,982	551,056
October	863,664	866,191	669,822
November	846,846	876,183	771,772
December		836,237	698,655

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Paid up \$11,560,000 Reserves \$13,000,000  
Assets \$180,000,000

HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL.

305 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

24 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico and Dominican Republic  
Kingston, Jamaica. Bridgetown, Barbados.  
Nassau, Bahamas.  
Port of Spain and San Fernando, Trinidad.  
Belize, British Honduras.

LONDON, Eng.  
Princes St. E. C.

NEW YORK,  
Cor. William & Cedar Sts.

SAVINGS  
DEPARTMENT

In connection with all Branches. Accounts opened with deposits of ONE DOLLAR and upwards. Interest paid, or credited at highest current rates.

## The Dominion Bank

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, M.P., President  
W. D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President  
C. A. BOGERT, General Manager

### COLLECTIONS, All Over the World

Whether your business is confined to Canada—or you ship goods to all parts of the world—you will appreciate the facilities of the Dominion Bank in making collections.

The Branch in London, England, is in immediate touch with the European financial centres, while correspondents throughout the world expedite all transactions.

The Dominion Bank has branches in all sections of Canada. Manufacturers, Wholesalers and Shippers are requested to write the Head Office for a complete list of Branches and correspondents.

Head Office 9th FLOOR,  
C.P.R. BUILDING, Toronto

# THE BANK OF TORONTO

Incorporated 1855.

Head Office: TORONTO, Canada.

Paid-up Capital, \$5,000,000

Reserved Funds, \$6,176,578

### BANKING SERVICE.

Letters of Credit issued for Importers' Drafts, Money Orders and Foreign Cheques sold. Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit issued. Savings Department at every Branch. Current Accounts opened. General Banking business transacted.

### DIRECTORS:

hon. C. S. Hyman	W. G. GOODERHAM Vice-President	DUNCAN COULSON President	JOSEPH HENDERSON 2nd Vice-President	Nicholas Sawlf
	William Stone	John Macdonald,	Lt. Col. A. E. Gooderham,	
	Lt. Col. Frank S. Melghe,		J. L. Englehart,	Wm. I. Gear.

THOMAS F. HOW, General Manager. T. A. BIRD, Chief Inspector.

BANKERS: LONDON, ENG.—London City and Midland Bank, Limited. NEW YORK.—National Bank of Commerce. CHICAGO.—First National Bank.

## THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

INCORPORATED 1832.

CAPITAL \$5,985,610  
RESERVE FUND 10,870,134  
TOTAL ASSETS 80,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HALIFAX, N.S.

### DIRECTORS

JOHN Y. PAYEANT, President CHARLES ARCHIBALD, Vice-President,  
G. S. Campbell, J. W. Allison, Hector McInnes  
Hob. N. Curry, J. H. Plummer, R. E. Harris  
James Manchester, Walter W. White, M. D.,  
General Manager's Office, TORONTO, ONT.  
H. A. Richardson, General Manager, D. Waters, Asst. Gen. Manager  
Supts. of Branches, J. A. McLeod, Geo. Sanderson, E. Crockett,  
Chief Inspector, C. D. Schurman.

140 BRANCHES 140

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

## The Bank of Ottawa

Established in 1874

Capital Authorised - - - - \$5,000,000  
Capital Paid Up, Rest and Undivided Profits \$8,420,519

### Sterling Exchange Bought & Sold

Best current rates for Documentary Bills,  
Foreign Cheques, Commercial Paper, etc.  
Money transmitted abroad by Bank Draft  
or Cable Transfer.

GEORGE BURN,

General Manager.

## The Metropolitan Bank

Capital Paid Up - - - \$1,000,000.00  
Reserve Fund - - - 1,250,000.00  
Undivided Profits - - - 181,888.26

Head Office - - - TORONTO

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

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

## THE BANK OF MONTREAL'S MEETING.

There is a fine tradition about the annual meetings of the Bank of Montreal. They are looked to by many, not only in Canada but also abroad, for an exposition of Canadian circumstances and conditions that is both authoritative and thoroughly informing. In the present year the responsibility of this task fell wholly upon the new President, Mr. H. V. Meredith, who admirably discharged that exacting duty, and made clear what indeed had been anticipated by those acquainted with Mr. Meredith's abilities, that the high standard of these annual addresses set by the practice of many years past, will be fully maintained under new circumstances. The full text of Mr. Meredith's speech will be found elsewhere in this issue and will repay careful perusal by all those who desire to know what is the real position in Canada at the present time. Coming at the close of an anxious year, the utterances are well calculated to give confidence and encouragement to all who are interested in the progress of Canada and the development of its affairs. The excellent closing of Mr. Meredith's address we quote.

"The finger of prudence," he said, "points to a policy of conservatism. While the financial sky remains clouded over in Europe, we shall do well to hasten glowily. It is not a time to attempt enterprises of a speculative nature, nor to undertake new commitments prior to the financing thereof, and an accumulation of stock by merchants and manufacturers should, as far as possible, be avoided. The excellent harvest, particularly, in the Northwest, should do much towards liquidating debts and ameliorating the situation, but it seems probable we will be compelled to pause awhile in the wonderful progress of expansion of the last ten years. On the other hand, the commercial condition of Canada is fundamentally sound. Business as a whole continues good. Our vast natural resources have scarcely been scratched. Immigration is large, railway construction active, new territory and new resources of wealth are being steadily opened, the confidence of British and foreign capitalists in our country is unabated. A temporary halt can only refresh Canada for yet greater achievements."

### MAIN FACTORS OF DISTURBANCE ABROAD.

That an utterance of this kind delivered with authority and as the result of wide information of the most reliable kind will have an excellent effect in important financial circles abroad, there can be no doubt. Mr. Meredith was at pains to point out that of the many adverse influences with which the Canadian financial world has had to contend during the past year, comparatively few have had their origin in the Dominion. True there was unhealthy land speculation and also, unfortunately, the flotation in London of securities which would not bear too close scrutiny. But the main factors of disturbance have been in Europe. Wars and armaments, social unrest and an unprecedented demand for capital have been the prime factors in the bringing about of money conditions which have made it difficult to

obtain loans and, when obtainable, only at rates and on terms which have been far more onerous than for many years past.

### HOME CONDITIONS NOT UNSATISFACTORY.

These circumstances have naturally had an unfavorable effect upon the Dominion, but Mr. Meredith was able to point out that on the whole conditions are not unsatisfactory. Good harvests have been gathered. Immigration continues to be highly satisfactory in character. Legitimate business generally continues to be in a satisfactory condition. There is a slowing down in some branches but no signs of depression such as would be calculated to cause commercial disorganization or distress. There is a disposition to confine commitments to actual requirements. More economy is being exercised than has been the case for some time past. Unwise enterprises of only speculative promise have been checked. Municipalities have curtailed their outlays to the extent of their necessary enterprises. The effect of these developments cannot be but favorable and, as quoted above, Mr. Meredith thinks that while a policy of conservatism is still necessary, yet this temporary halt can only refresh Canada for yet greater achievements than have been made by the wonderful expansion of the last ten years.

### THE BANK'S BALANCE SHEET.

The Bank's balance sheet, a document showing an admirably strong position, has already been noticed in our columns. With regard to the Bank's deposits, Mr. Meredith noted that while considerable sums had been withdrawn during the past year for investment at the tempting rates prevailing, the aggregate of the savings' deposits was well maintained. Following is a comparison of the leading items of the Bank's balance sheet for the last three years:—

	1913.	1912.	1911.
	\$	\$	\$
Capital Stock . . . . .	16,000,000	16,000,000	14,887,570
Res. . . . .	16,000,000	16,000,000	15,000,000
Circulation . . . . .	17,061,655	16,131,862	15,914,854
Deposits (not bearing interest) . . . . .	45,134,957	45,338,955	46,187,555
Deposits (bearing interest) . . . . .	144,437,882	141,970,011	135,538,261
<b>Total Liabilities to</b>			
Public . . . . .	208,656,751	203,563,201	197,816,157
Specie and Legals . . . . .	22,164,800	19,311,056	19,344,656
Central Gold Reserve . . . . .	1,000,000		
Call Loans Abroad . . . . .	51,240,795	55,158,633	42,602,772
Bank Balances Abroad . . . . .	6,126,730	14,133,604	17,975,274
<b>Total of Quick Assets.</b>	<b>103,699,427</b>	<b>13,651,121</b>	<b>104,445,885</b>
Current loans and discounts . . . . .	134,163,473	118,869,751	121,053,066
<b>Total Assets . . . . .</b>	<b>244,787,045</b>	<b>236,927,519</b>	<b>229,920,420</b>

Three auditors were elected under the provisions of the new Bank Act—Messrs. George Hyde and James Hutchison (Montreal), and J. Maxine Graham (Edinburgh)—at Monday's annual meeting.

## National Trust Co.,

LIMITED

CAPITAL	-	\$1,500,000
RESERVE	-	1,400,000

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

**MONTREAL DIRECTORS**

H. B. WALKER,	F. W. MOLSON,
WM. MCMASTER,	T. B. MACAULAY
H. J. FULLER,	W. M. BIRKS

Offices:

### National Trust Bldg.

153 ST. JAMES STREET  
PERCIVAL MOLSON, Manager.

## The Royal Trust Co.

ROYAL TRUST BUILDING, 107 St. James St. MONTREAL

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

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**

Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., President,  
H. V. Meredith, Vice-President.

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN,	E. B. GREENSHIELDS	A. MACNIDER
H. B. ANGLIS	C. R. HOSMER	DAVID MORRICE
A. BAIRD GREEN	SIR W. C. MACDONALD	
A. D. BRATTON WAITE	HON. R. MACKAY	
C. B. GORDON	SIR T. G. SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.	
SIR LOUIS GOUDIN, K.C.M.G.	SIR WILLIAM C. VAN HORNE, K.C.M.G.	

**A. E. HOLT, Manager**

**SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS:**  
Bank of Montreal Bldg., 109 St. James St., Montreal

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

## Montreal Trust Company

Incorporated 1889

CAPITAL	-	\$500,000.00
RESERVE	-	\$300,000.00

Our Booklet on Wills contains interesting and valuable information. It will be sent on application.

**DIRECTORS**

H. S. Holt, President	Hon. N. Curry	Hugh Paton
Robt. Archer, Vice-Pres.	Hon. R. Dandurand	E. L. Pease
Sir W. M. Aitken, M. P.	Geo. E. Drummond	James Redmond
J. E. Aldred	T. J. Drummond	F. W. Ross
A. J. Brown, K.C.	F. P. Jones	Hon. W. B. Ross, K.C.
Fayette Brown	Wm. Molson Macpherson	A. Haig Sims
Geo. Caverhill	C. E. Neill	

**V. J. HUGHES, MANAGER**

142 Notre Dame Street, W.



THE

## CROWN TRUST COMPANY

145 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

### Trust Company Service

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

ENQUIRIES ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

## British Columbia — Timber —

The difficulty of obtaining impartial, reliable information regarding any special section of timber in British Columbia has led this company to install a department under the supervision of Mr. G. F. Gibson, devoted exclusively to timber.

The company acts solely as agent, and will neither purchase nor sell for itself, consequently its recommendations are impartial.

Special reports by most reliable cruisers, noting accessibility for logging, will be furnished with as little delay as careful examination will permit.

Correspondence solicited.

### British Canadian Securities

Limited

Dominion Trust Building - VANCOUVER, B.C.

Paid-up Capital . . . . . \$250,000

Offices: Montreal, London (England) and various cities in Western Canada.

## PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY

LIMITED

<p><b>HEAD OFFICE</b></p> <p><b>9 ST. JOHN STREET MONTREAL.</b></p>	<p>Trustee for Bondholders Transfer Agent &amp; Registrar</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td>Administrator</td> <td>Receiver</td> <td>Executor</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Liquidator</td> <td>Guardian</td> <td>Assignee</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trustee</td> <td>Custodian</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Real Estate and Insurance Departments</p> <p>Insurance of every kind placed at lowest possible rates.</p>	Administrator	Receiver	Executor	Liquidator	Guardian	Assignee	Trustee	Custodian		<p><b>Safety Deposit Vault</b></p> <p>Terms exceptionally moderate.</p> <p><b>Correspondence invited.</b></p>
Administrator	Receiver	Executor									
Liquidator	Guardian	Assignee									
Trustee	Custodian										

**B. HAL. BROWN, President and Gen Manager**

## The Trust and Loan Co.

OF CANADA

Capital Subscribed . . . . .	-	\$14,600,000
Paid-up Capital . . . . .	-	2,920,000
Reserve Fund . . . . .	-	1,713,193
Special Reserve Fund . . . . .	-	511,000

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AND SURRENDER VALUES OF LIFE POLICIES.

### 30 St. James St., Montreal



## REASONS FOR GOLD FLOW.

### A RETURN MOVEMENT IN DECEMBER OR JANUARY SUGGESTED — ABNORMAL GRAIN MOVEMENT.

The recent gold movement from New York to the Canadian financial centres reached eventually nearly \$14,000,000. Will the metal return? and if so when? Some authorities here, writes a correspondent, think there will be a return flow of gold from Montreal to New York toward the end of December or at latest in January. The banknote issues are now coming home to the issuing banks at a great rate. The contraction of the circulation will proceed rapidly in December; and in January doubtless the circulation of most of the banks will be within the amount of paid-up capital, thus requiring no specific security to be lodged against it. The deposits in the central gold reserves thus become free. The banks will be disposed to put the money at interest. They cannot well put so large an amount at the disposal of the Canadian markets, as it might be impossible to recall it in large blocks in case of emergency. So New York is likely to get it back again. Another thing which makes it likely that exchange will turn against Montreal in the course of a month or so is that Canada must provide for a very large amount of interest and dividends payable in London in January. It is perhaps not exactly understood in New York how abnormal the movement of grain has been in Western Canada this year. Up to November 8, there had been inspected 76,911,600 bushels of wheat, as against 45,667,000 bushels up to November 8, 1912. The amount then remaining in farmers' hands was placed at 47,000,000 bushels, as against 87,000,000 bushels on November 8, 1912. In the meantime a considerable part of the 47,000,000 bushels has passed out, and the Western provinces must be nearly cleaned out of wheat. This shows what an enormous amount of grain bills have gone through the market. Henceforth, the grain bills cannot be so much in evidence; in fact, the supply from January on should be much below last year's. That will be another reason for expecting a return flow of gold in January.

#### INCREASING LONDON BALANCES.

The *New York Journal of Commerce* editorially thinks that the recent gold movement represented a definite policy of the Canadian banks increasing their London balances at the expenses of their balances in New York. This could readily be accomplished, says this authority. A considerable number of Canadian municipal and other loans have, for instance, been placed in London, and their proceeds must necessarily, to some extent at least, be remitted to the borrowers. These in the usual way would be transmitted by means of the usual sterling exchange machinery, largely through New York. But New York balances in London are so heavy that it is difficult to prevent an actual movement of gold to New York. Therefore the Canadian banks through whom the remittances to Canadian borrowers are made are making these payments by drawing on New York, where they always maintain large balances loaned out on call. The Canadian bank statement for October showed that call loans "elsewhere," meaning chiefly London and New York, increased \$6,707,399 during the month. In 1912 they decreased in October \$11,580,053. Current loans "elsewhere" increased \$11,768,971 in October this year and

\$1,860,116 last year. The bank statement affords no data to show the division between London and New York. But there seems no reason to doubt but that the Canadian institutions are taking advantage of the strain in money abroad to extend their loans there and contract them in New York. The gold movement from New York to Canada certainly shows such a tendency. There has recently, too, been a particularly heavy pressure of Canadian grain bills in the New York market.

## SIR GEORGE PAISH ON CANADIAN POSITION.

### CANADA HAS SUBSTANTIAL PREFERENCE WHEN BORROWING IN LONDON—BRITISH CONFIDENCE UNSHAKEN.

Sir George Paish, editor of the *London Statist*, gave an important interview on his arrival in Montreal at the beginning of the week. Speaking of the financial relations between this country and the great loaning centre of the world, Sir George says that, while Canada has been exceedingly urgent in her borrowings, the pressing financial needs of the Dominion indeed having caused rates to go up in the London market, the fact remains that the British investor has still absolute confidence in Canada.

£40,000,000 FOR CANADA.

Sir George added, however, that there was always a limit to the loaning power of any country, even of so rich a country as Great Britain. During the Balkan troubles, France, also a very rich country, did not loan as much as usual and consequently England had in a measure to furnish the difference. At the end of the current year England would have loaned during the twelve months the enormous sum of £240,000,000, and out of this sum about £40,000,000 was for the Dominion of Canada. That, he added, was a great deal of money for any country to loan in one year, and as for the coming twelve months, the borrowing nations would also be very plentiful.

#### SAVING INSTINCTS.

Speaking of the saving instincts of the British people, Sir George Paish stated that during the past year one-sixth of the national revenue of Great Britain had been saved, and this he considered a great point in Great Britain's favor. In fact, the old stocking of the French people has had a world-wide reputation, but he thought that Britain had gone one better than their friends across the Channel.

Sir George questioned somewhat the theory that the present stringency throughout the world had been caused by an undue extravagance on the part of the people. He prefers to attribute it to the fact that Europe has been hoarding up her funds for a good while past, but he also thinks that if the peace treaty is really signed between Turkey and Greece, which was all that was lacking in the complete pacification of the Balkan States, a very considerable loosening up of the purse-strings of the old world will undoubtedly take place in the near future with a corresponding ease in the money situation of both continents.

#### MARKET FOR WHEAT.

Speaking of the future position of Canada as an exporter of foodstuffs, Sir George said he had no

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

## BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(ESTABLISHED 1817).

Paid-up Capital	.	.	.	\$17,500,000
Reserve Fund				11,250,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors				17,500,000
				\$46,250,000
Aggregate Assets 31st March, 1913				\$243,640,881.76



**J. RUSSELL FRENCH, General Manager.**

35 BRANCHES and AGENCIES in the Australian States, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua (New Guinea), and London. The Bank transacts every description of Australasian Banking Business. Wool and Produce Credits arranged.

**Head Office:**  
 GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY.

**London Office:**  
 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

## SINKING FUNDS.

"A sinking fund is a trust in the strictest sense of the word."—*Financial Post.*

This Corporation is a legal depository for Trust Funds. Its debentures are a legal investment for Trust funds. We offer our services to any who have sinking funds to invest. A number of municipalities have their sinking funds invested in our Debentures. We shall be glad to send you a copy of our Annual Report, with a specimen Debenture and full particulars.

### CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Established 1855

Toronto Street, TORONTO.

## THE HOME BANK of CANADA

SINCE 1854

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Branches and Connections throughout Canada

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Main Office, Transportation Building, St. James Street  
 Bonaventure Branch, 523 St. James Street  
 Hochelaga Branch, Corner Cavillier and Ontario Streets  
 Mount Royal Branch, Corner Mount Royal and Papineau Avenues.  
 Papineau Branch, Papineau Square  
 St. Denis Branch, 475 St. Denis Street

EDWIN HANSON

WILLIAM HANSON

## Hanson Brothers

*London & Lancashire Life Bldg.*  
**MONTREAL**

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Government, Municipal, Railway and Industrial Bonds and Securities BOUGHT and SOLD.

Investments suitable for Insurance Companies and Trust Estates always on hand

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Stocks Bonds and Investments

22 St. John Street,  
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EDWIN P. PEARSON

AGENT

OFFICES:

Adelaide St. East, Toronto

NORTHERN

ASSURANCE CO

## GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS

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

## WOOD, GUNDY & COMPANY.

LONDON, ENG.

TORONTO, CAN.

apprehension whatever as to an over-supply. England to-day only produced one-third of her food supply and Germany also had to import one-third of her total food consumption. If she grew only two-thirds now, her power of production would be constantly on the decline, so it was not a difficult matter to foresee the time when the German Empire would be looking to Canada for a very large wheat supply. If England took 23,000,000 bushels of No. 1 hard this year, it was not to be doubted that this quantity would be doubled and trebled in a few years to come.

PREFERENCE TO CANADA.

Sir George confirms the claim that Canada gets her money from Great Britain at a cheaper rate than if she were outside the British Empire, and he declares the statement well founded that a foreign municipality, however prosperous, has to pay at least one per cent. more for its money than a city of the Dominion of Canada.

Once more he affirmed that the preference to Canada in the matter of loans is far in excess of any benefit England secures out of Canada's preferential tariff. Canada, he added, can borrow cheaper than the United States or any other foreign country in the British money market and the Dominion can likewise borrow money cheaper in England than in New York. So much, he says, for belonging to the British Empire apart from the question of patriotism.

THE QUEBEC BANK.

At the annual meeting of this Bank held on Monday, profits of \$309,228 for the year ended October 31 last, were reported against \$294,804 in the previous year. A balance brought forward of \$24,679 and premium on new stock, \$56,962 made the amount available \$309,869. Of this amount the 7 per cent. dividend absorbed \$185,722, pension fund, \$5,000, expenditure on branch premises \$22,841, business taxes, \$20,330, transfer to rest account, \$56,962, reserved for depreciation in bonds and securities, \$75,000, leaving a balance at credit of profit and loss of \$25,005. The leading items of the balance sheet in comparison with that of 1912 are as follows:

	1912.	1913.
Paid-up capital . . . . .	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 2,727,850
Res. . . . .	1,250,000	1,306,962
Circulation . . . . .	2,552,267	2,840,377
Deposits by public . . . . .	15,531,030	14,594,692
Call Loans in Canada . . . . .	2,941,984	3,446,164
Call Loans in United States . . . . .	700,000	.....
Current Loans and discounts . . . . .	12,013,949	11,537,432
Total Assets . . . . .	22,215,226	21,948,198

ACCIDENT NEUROSIS.

INSURANCE MANAGER'S CRITICISM OF SIR WILLIAM MEREDITH'S ACTION IN FOLLOWING GERMAN LINES FOR NEW ONTARIO COMPENSATION BILL—BAD EFFECT OF GERMAN SYSTEM ON NATIONAL CHARACTER.

Mr. J. E. E. Dickson, of Montreal, Canadian manager of the Law Union & Rock Insurance Company, contributes an important criticism regarding the new Workmen's Compensation legislation in Ontario, which is being elaborated by Sir William Meredith. He points out the bad effects of the German system of insurance upon the German national character and suggests that it would therefore be unwise to follow the same system in Ontario. Mr. Dickson's letter is as follows:—

"From newspaper extracts regarding the Ontario Workmen's Compensation draft bill, it would appear that Sir William Meredith was so greatly impressed by the German law that he has modelled this bill on the same lines. If this is the case then I fear that Sir William has confined his study to the German Act itself, and has not given any consideration to the injurious effect which that Act is having on the German national character. Their medical men declare that it has produced a veritable disease which is undermining the character of the entire German working population. It is called accident neurosis, and is described as a mental obsession on the part of insured persons who have become convinced that they are entitled to the benefits allowed by the Act. German medical men and other serious observers declare that the workmen's insurance is cruel to the working classes, because it is, in the most insidious and deceptive way, sapping the energy and self-respect of the working people.

PERIOD OF INCAPACITY INCREASED.

When a man's vitality has been lowered as the result of an accident and his mind is in a morbid condition, there comes to him the alluring prospect that if he could only continue in a partially disabled condition, the state would provide for him. Paradoxical as it may seem, workmen's compensation in Germany is now regarded as an injury to the public health. There is an unreasonable and an inordinate desire for insurance pay, and the right to the longest compensation has become a settled conviction in the minds of the working people.

The result has been that the periods of incapacity for stated accidents has increased more than six-fold. In Denmark, where the law does not provide for a continuing allowance, over 93 per cent. of observed cases of accident neurosis are cured, while in Germany the proportion is less than 10 per cent. If the German Act has had such a disastrous effect upon the sturdy German character (and this can be easily proved) surely we in Canada, especially in the premier province of Ontario, should not enact similar legislation, which can scarcely fail to have the same ruinous influence upon the character of those whom it is intended to benefit.

COST OF INSURANCE.

Further, there is scarcely the shadow of a doubt that in a few years the cost of insurance under such an Act as is proposed would greatly exceed the cost under any other form of compensation. In my opinion a good workmen's compensation act, with

"The manager of a large Canadian office writes me," says a correspondent of the Manchester *Policyholder*, "that the insurance law prohibiting rebating, is now working wonders, not only in the general contentment of agents, but more business is being done than formerly and of a healthier kind; there are less expenses and better bonuses, and also there is a general uplifting of the whole profession of insurance in the eyes of the general public. What has been done in Canada can surely be done in England, the home of insurance, if there is goodwill shown by offices, brokers and agents."

# Guardian Assurance Company

## Limited, of London, England

Subscribed Capital, \$10,000,000      Paid-up Capital, \$5,000,000

Total Assets, over \$33,000,000

Deposited with Dominion Government, over \$600,000

Canadian Branch: Head Office, Guardian Building, MONTREAL.

CANADIAN TRUSTEES

J. O. GRAVEL,  
K. W. BLACKWELL,  
TANCREDE BIENVENU.

M. M. LAMBERT, Manager.

BERTRAM E. HARDS,  
Assistant Manager.



CANADA BRANCH HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.  
DIRECTORS:

Sir Alexandre Lacoste, M. Chevalier, Esq., William Molson Macpherson, Esq.,  
T. J. Drummond, Esq.,  
J. Gardner Thompson, Manager. J. W. Binnie, Deputy Manager.



Head Office: 112 St. James Street, Montreal

DIRECTORS:

J. Gardner Thompson, President and Managing Director.  
J. W. Binnie, Vice-President and Secretary.  
Sir Alexandre Lacoste, M. Chevalier, Esq., Wm. Molson Macpherson, Esq.,  
T. J. Drummond, Esq., A. G. Dent, Esq., J. C. Rimmer, Esq., John Emo, Esq.



## The Northern Assurance Co. Limited

"Strong as the Strongest"

Accumulated Funds, \$38,800,000

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

G. E. MOBERLY, Supt. of Agencies.

ROBERT W. TYRE, Manager.

"THE OLDEST SCOTTISH FIRE OFFICE"

## THE CALEDONIAN

INSURANCE CO. OF EDINBURGH.

Founded 1805.

Head Office for Canada,  
DOMINION EXPRESS BUILDING  
Montreal

JOHN G. BORTHWICK  
Canadian Manager

.. THE ..

## London Assurance

CORPORATION  
OF ENGLAND.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720

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

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

proper safeguards to protect the injured workmen's interests and enable him to secure what he is entitled to receive, without the interference of greedy and unscrupulous lawyers, would be far better for the workmen, for the employers and for the public generally than any form of State insurance that could be devised.

### FIRE DANGERS IN DEPARTMENT STORES.

"Big stores" retail merchandise, but they may "wholesale" disaster if fire dangers are not acknowledged, says *Safety Engineering*. "Big stores" are the order of the times in retail merchandizing. They differ in size and character, as cities differ from towns; but as retail shops all of them are places of public congregation.

"Big stores" grow with cities, but the responsibilities of proprietors increase at a more rapid rate. In attracting the public to their establishments, the proprietors of retail shops assume grave responsibilities for the safety of human lives against fire and panic. These responsibilities are maximum on bargain days and during the Christmas shopping season. The result of a panic in a crowded department store during these periods is unpleasant to think of.

#### WHY MORE COMFORT THAN SAFETY?

Shop proprietors do everything possible for the comfort of the purchasers of their wares. That they do equally as much for the safety of the lives of the purchasers is open to question. It is in accord with good business precepts to have shops well lighted, well heated or well cooled, in season, easy to travel through and equipped with rest rooms for weary shoppers. But in too many stores it is evident that it is not considered necessary to business to assure the safety of the lives of shoppers against fire by flooring over light wells with wireglass in metal frames, enclosing elevators and stairways with fire-resistant materials, to retard the upward travel of fire, and by installing devices to detect and extinguish incipient fires.

In other words, average shop proprietors obey the dictates of business, but defy the precepts of safety. Self-preservation, commercially, compels observance of the former, but it takes the law and the rates of insurance to compel interest in the latter. Safety should have as much consideration as comfort in retail shops. As a stimulant to equal consideration appropriate laws should be enacted and enforced. Some cities that have provided wise regulations for the safety of life in theatre and in other public gathering places have ignored department stores.

#### SAFETY TO LIFE—SAFETY TO PROPERTY.

Now, what a "big store" proprietor does for the safety of patrons he does for the safety of his business. Moreover, what is done is a *paying investment*. In view of this, is it not strange that retail merchants continue to sell wares under conditions that would not be thought of in the factories that produced the wares? Surely the lives of the consumers are as precious as the lives of the producers. The integrity of a retail business means as much to a merchant as that of a mill to a manufacturer. Yet many merchants ignore the possibilities of fire, while many manufacturers admit them.

## FIRE PREVENTION POINTS.

### MR. WENTWORTH'S MONTREAL ADDRESSES MUCH APPRECIATED—PROPOSED NEW ORGANISATION FOR PROVINCE.

The addresses given by Mr. Franklin H. Wentworth, of Boston, secretary of the National Fire Prevention Association, in Montreal at the close of last week found wide appreciation. To the Canadian Club, Mr. Wentworth put his facts in illuminating style. "Canada has the largest fire waste in proportion to population of any country in the world," he said. "Whilst the average per capita fire loss in European countries is 33 cents, in the United States and Canada it is \$3. In 1911 there were in Canada 154 fires involving damage of \$10,000 and over; in the first ten months of this year, there were 388 such fires. It means that every man, woman and child in Canada and the United States pays three dollars a year for fire waste."

"For the last twelve years," he continued, "the fire loss in North America has averaged \$250,000,000 a year, or \$500 for every minute of the day and night. What country in the world could continue to stand this tremendous drain on its resources? Everybody knows that insurance rates are too high; yet how can they be reduced until we reduce the fire risks, until we make fire insurance less of a gamble than it is now? The whole city, the whole country has to stand these losses; the people are staggering under this tremendous economic burden."

#### PROVINCIAL BRANCH WANTED.

At an informal conference between Mr. Wentworth and members of the Montreal Joint Fire Prevention Committee and others, Mr. Wentworth pointed out that the great masses of the people had not so far been reached on this question. It was, therefore, desired to form local branches of the National Fire Prevention Association who would constantly urge upon the city councils the necessity of preventive by-laws, and of empowering the fire department to undertake the inspection of all buildings, direct the occupants how to order their establishments so as to secure the minimum of fire risk, compel the citizens to keep their premises clear of refuse, and to penalize those who ignored the regulations.

#### AFFECTS COST OF LIVING.

In these days of much discussion on the high cost of living, or the cost of high living, which some observers assert amounts to the same thing, a condition that does not seem to have been taken into consideration as having any bearing on the subject, but which might be found to have an effect out of all proportion as compared with other causes, was fire waste, remarked Mr. Wentworth. When it was considered that the underwriters did not pay for fire losses, but simply collected the rates from the public and distributed them to individual losers in the way of policies, it would be seen that the public were the first and last losers. The underwriters created nothing and lost nothing; where the risks were great they made the rates correspondingly high, and these rates were ultimately paid by the public in high prices on the commodities they bought from the man or firm insured.

It is probable that a branch of the National Fire Prevention Association for the Province of Quebec will be formed at Montreal.

# COMMERCIAL UNION

ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED  
of LONDON, England

(As at 31st December 1912)

Capital Fully Subscribed . . .	\$14,750,000
Capital Paid Up . . . . .	1,475,000
Life Fund, and Special Trust Funds, . . . . .	68,056,830
Total Annual Income exceeds	39,500,000
Total Funds exceed . . . . .	118,000,000
Total Fire Losses Paid . . . . .	155,780,550
Deposit with Dominion Govern- ment . . . . .	1,284,327

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES SOLICITED  
IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

Head Office: Canadian Branch:—

**Commercial Union Building,  
MONTREAL**

J. McGREGOR,  
Manager

W. S. JOPLING,  
Assistant Manager

# PALATINE

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED  
of LONDON, England

(As at 31st December 1912)

Capital Fully Paid . . . . .	\$500,000
Fire Premiums 1912, Net . . . . .	\$2,421,745
Interest, Net . . . . .	127,350
Total Income . . . . .	\$2,549,095
Funds . . . . .	\$4,000,000
Deposit with Dominion Gov't . . . . .	\$105,666

*In addition to the above there is the further  
guarantee of the Commercial Union Assurance  
Company Limited, whose Funds exceed  
\$118,000,000*

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES SOLICITED  
IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

Head Office: Canadian Branch:—

**Commercial Union Building,  
MONTREAL**

J. McGREGOR,  
Manager

W. S. JOPLING,  
Assistant Manager

# SUN INSURANCE OFFICE

FOUNDED A.D. 1710.

Head Office:

Threadneedle Street - London, England  
The Oldest Insurance Office in the World

Surplus over Capital and all Liabilities exceeds  
**\$10,000,000**

Canadian Branch:

15 Wellington Street East, Toronto, Ont.  
H. M. BLACKBURN, Manager

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

ESTABLISHED 1809

Total Funds Exceed	Canadian Investments Over
<b>\$109,798,258.00</b>	<b>\$9,000,000.00</b>

FIRE AND LIFE

**North British and Mercantile**

INSURANCE COMPANY

DIRECTORS  
A. MACNIDER, Esq., Chairman CHAS. F. SISE, Esq.  
G. N. MONCEL, Esq. WM. McMASTER Esq.

Head Office for the Dominion:  
80 St. Francois Xavier Street - MONTREAL.  
Agents in all the principal Towns in Canada.  
RANDALL DAVIDSON, Manager.

# ANGLO-AMERICAN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office, 61-65 Adelaide St. East, Toronto

E. E. A. DU VERNET, K.C., President  
H. H. BECK, Manager

INSURANCE

# Phoenix of Hartford

Company

Total Cash Assets : \$11,404,634.19  
Total Losses Paid : 70,700,545.46

J. W. Tatley, Manager.  
MONTREAL.

Applications for Agencies Invited.

# The MONTREAL-CANADA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1889.

L. A. LAVALLEE, President. F. PAGE, Provincial Manager.  
Head Office: ROOM 21, DULUTH BUILDING,  
Cor. Notre Dame & St. Sulpice Sts  
MONTREAL.

**HOW MUCH INSURANCE SHOULD A MAN CARRY?***(By Arthur Hunter.)*

The British view of the amount of life insurance which should be carried by each citizen is readily obtained if we assume that the laws of the country reflect the views of the citizens. It is provided in the laws of Great Britain that a man may use one-sixth of his income in paying premiums on insurance policies and not be called upon to pay income tax on that amount. In other words, if a man uses one-sixth of his income in purchasing protection for his family, or for himself against old age, then he is called upon to pay tax on five-sixths of his income. The law does not discriminate between life and endowment insurance, so that a bachelor without any one dependent on him would be entitled to spend one-sixth of his income in providing for old age by purchasing endowment policies only.

At age thirty-five, on an income of \$2,000 a year, one-sixth of that amount—\$333—would purchase \$12,000 of ordinary life participating insurance. If that sum, \$12,000, were invested at 4 per cent. interest then the family would receive \$480 annually. This makes rather a small amount of money during the time when the children are likely to be growing up and when the expenses are heaviest. The plan introduced by many of the insurance companies to obviate this difficulty is called the continuous instalment plan. It provides that the amount of the insurance shall be transferred into an annuity at the death of the insured, so that not less than twenty annual instalments shall be paid. If the beneficiary named in the policy survives twenty years, then the annuity shall continue so long as he (or she) shall live. Under this form of policy, if the wife were aged thirty-five, then \$333 annually would purchase a little over \$700 a year at the death of the bread-winner, which would be paid so long as the widow lives. If she should die within twenty years, then the \$700 would continue to the children until twenty years after the death of the insured.

**A SATISFACTORY INVESTMENT.**

Is there anything which can give a man more satisfaction than such a protection? He has the knowledge that the money cannot be lost by bad investments, and that his widow will be protected against poverty however long she may live. That is the form of policy which I most strongly advocate. As a man increases his income, his insurance should keep pace with the increase, not less than one-sixth being used for insurance. Instead of taking all his insurance on the ordinary plan, it is an excellent idea to take the higher priced plans, as his income increases, such as limited payment life and endowment policies, so that he would provide old age benefits for himself.

There is a strong feeling among the thinking people of Britain that the increase of insurance means the decrease of poverty. There is good reason to believe that such is the case, as the taxes for the relief of indigent poor have decreased over \$15,000,000 a year within the last fifty years, notwithstanding the increase in the population. The decrease is largely attributed to the activities of the regular insurance companies, and to the friendly societies. It often happens that actuaries are called upon to give evidence of the value of a man's life in case of his death through accident. In such cases, the lawyers usually request the actuary to show the present value of the

man's future earnings based upon his total income. This is not at all fair because the man himself used a goodly portion of his own income, and, accordingly the true monetary value of his life to the widow and family is the present value of the amount which he contributed each year to their support.

**EXCESSIVE LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES.**

**To be Given Serious Consideration at Meeting of Life Presidents' Association—Investigation now being Completed—Many Policy Loans Unnecessary.**

The increasing practice of policyholders all over the country of mortgaging their life insurance, thereby reducing the amount of protection for their beneficiaries, will be a matter of serious consideration at the seventh annual convention of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents to be held at the Hotel Astor, New York, on Thursday and Friday, December 11th and 12th.

Robert Lynn Cox, general counsel and manager of the Association, states that an investigation, under the auspices of the Association, is just being completed as to the amount of money now borrowed on life insurance policies in the United States, the relative increase in recent years, the apparent reason for the same, the uses to which these hundreds of millions of dollars are put, and other factors in the situation. "The result of this investigation," says Mr. Cox, "will be presented to the meeting, following which there will be discussion as to finding a way properly to retard the tendency toward a constant increase in policy loans and at the same time not hinder such loans when actually needed by policyholders."

**MANY LOANS UNNECESSARY.**

"The right to borrow on the policy, at first given by some companies as a competitive feature, has for years been a matter of statutory requirement by the States," continues Mr. Cox. "The rapid increase in policy loans has, however, led many companies to put clauses in new policy contracts permitting them to defer the making of loans for from sixty days to six months, so as to avoid the effects of unusual demands that might be made during a general financial stringency, such as that of 1907. Some of the States are now enacting legislation along this line also. This, of course, answers the problem of preventing the sacrifice of valuable assets during hard times. But it does not meet the every-day problem of preventing a shrinkage of life insurance protection to the beneficiaries. It must be remembered that a policy loan not only actually reduces the amount of protection provided for the individual beneficiary, but usually results in finally lapsing the policy, thereby wiping out the protection altogether. Of course, some policy loans are actually necessary, but experience shows that many are obtained merely to provide funds for speculative purposes or for luxuries."

The following appointments are announced by the Excelsior Life:—Clifford A. Bonds, of Vancouver, manager for British Columbia; Donald J. Dewar, inspector for Southern Alberta, with headquarters at Calgary; J. A. Hebert, inspector for the Province of Quebec; J. R. Tremblay, in charge of Montreal and District.





**GOVERNMENT HAIL INSURANCE IN MANITOBA.**

Government hail insurance in all essential particulars identical with that in Saskatchewan and Alberta is to be undertaken in Manitoba according to an announcement at the meeting of the Union of Manitoba Municipalities.

The act provides that 25 municipalities must come under the act before it can take actual effect; a petition by 25 ratepayers in any municipality will make it obligatory on the council to take a vote on the matter at the first succeeding election, the management of the business would be by a board composed of the Reeves of all municipalities coming under the act, which board would appoint a general manager to take direct supervision. It is in this board of Reeves that the bill differs most from the Saskatchewan system which is under a commission of three.

**RATE SAME AS SASKATCHEWAN.**

The draft act as it stands provides for hail insurance in all municipalities that voluntarily come within the working of the act. The rate set, it is understood, is the same as in Saskatchewan—four cents an acre on all lands in the municipality, except certain specially exempted lands, such as the timber lands or others not open to immediate cultivation. The insurance tax of four cents per acre would be payable to the treasurer of the municipality along with the regular taxes, and by him turned over to the provincial treasurer, who would be custodian of the fund and disburse all proved claims.

The Union approved the principles of the Bill and referred it to the executive for discussion of details.

**STATISTICS.**

No one of his day had such a wide international reputation as a statistician as the late Sir Robert Giffen, who died two or three years ago, and certainly no one was better qualified to place before the layman in a popular manual the real meaning as well as the limitations of the statistics which to an increasing extent are being used in the discussion of financial, social and political problems. In "Statistics" (the Macmillan Company of Canada, \$3.50 net), Sir Robert Giffen explains the chief kinds of statistics in common use, suggests the best methods for their compilation and warns the novice in statistics against the many pitfalls which beset him. Study of the book will give the budding statistician a very thorough appreciation of the meaning of statistical material and will enable him to accord its rightful position to a method of classifying facts and events, which is yearly becoming of increasing importance.

We understand that successful manufacturers in the North, finding orders falling off, are beginning to invest their profits in cheap gilt-edged securities, which may explain the welcome success of the Montreal loan.—*London Economist.*

\* \* \*

Toronto's new issue in London of £1,200,000 4½ p.c. bonds due 1948, at 97½ was subscribed to the extent of fifty per cent. British Columbia has placed £350,000 six months bills on the market at a 5½ per cent. rate. Alberta has placed £250,000 of a similar issue at 5¾.

**UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN****EXPERIENCE UNDER THE NEW NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT—A YEAR OF MINIMUM UNEMPLOYMENT.**

Interesting figures regarding the experience during the first year of operation under the unemployment clauses of the British National Insurance Act are contained in a volume lately issued, for the year ended July, 1913. Up to July 12 the number of unemployment books issued was 2,508,939, which may, with certain adjustments, be divided as follows: Building group (including works of construction), 1,109,953; engineering group (including shipbuilding and construction of vehicles), 1,398,986; corresponding, probably, to about two and a quarter million workmen holding such books at a given time.

A provisional estimate of the income derived from employers' and workmen's contributions up to the above date is £1,701,300, of which £1,493,800 came from the sale of stamps through the post office. The state contribution is payable in a lump sum at the end of each financial year, and the first payment of this nature, which amounted to £378,000, was made at the end of March, 1913. The gross income for the fifty-two weeks ended July 12, may be estimated at £2,268,400; the rate at which contributions were being received at the date of the report was, however, somewhat in advance of this, or about £1,800,000 per annum without the State contribution, and £2,400,000 with it.

Of the receipts, ten per cent. will have to be paid over as an appropriation in aid of administrative expenses, and a certain portion is returnable to employers by way of refund under section 94 of the act in respect of men continuously in their service for the twelve months ending July 14.

No benefits were payable between July 15, 1912, and January 14, 1913, although contributions were being received; while, since the latter date the receipts have considerably exceeded the expenditure, owing to the small amount of unemployment, and, as a consequence of the foregoing, the unemployment fund has accumulated a balance. In accordance with the terms of the act the bulk of this was handed over to the National Debt Commissioners for investment. The total amount so invested was, at July 12, 1913, £1,610,000, representing practically the whole balance of the fund.

**DATA REGARDING CLAIMS.**

A large amount of statistical data is furnished as to claims—as, indeed, was to be expected—and this will perhaps prove to be the most valuable portion of the report. The total number of claims to benefit received and dealt with during the half-year up to July 11, 1913, was 559,021, a number which it is estimated represents about 400,000 individual claimants. The total estimated number of payments made was 774,494, and the total estimated amount of the payments was £236,458. In this connection, however, the following paragraph must be quoted. The first year of the operation of State unemployment insurance has been a year of minimum unemployment. This is the dominant fact which colors all the statistics. The numbers of unemployment books lodged, the average length of each spell of unemployment, the proportions of each spell on

# THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY

Incorporated : 1833.

HEAD OFFICE : TORONTO

Old **Reliable** Progressive  
Assets over - - \$2,000,000.00  
Losses paid since organization  
over - - \$36,000,000.00


### DIRECTORS :

Hon. GEO. A. COY, President. ROBT. BICKERDIKE, M.P. E. W. COX JOHN BOSKIN, K.C., LL.D. D. B. HANNA ALEX. LAIRD Z. A. LAMB, K.C., LL.D.	W. R. BROCK, Vice-President W. B. MEIKLE GEO. A. MORROW AUGUSTUS MYERS FREDERIC NICHOLLS JAMES KEIR OSBOENE COL. SIR HENRY M. PELLATT E. R. WOOD
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W. B. MEIKLE, General Manager      E. F. GARROW, Secretary

EVANS & JOHNSON, General Agents

26 St. Sacrament Street : : MONTREAL



**NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED**  
*Norwich, England*

INSURANCE AGAINST:  
FIRE ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS  
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY PLATE GLASS

Head Office for Canada . . . . . TORONTO  
Head Office for Province of Quebec, . . . . . MONTREAL

Agents wanted for the Accident Branch.  
JOHN MacEVEN, Superintendent for Quebec.

## L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited

Head Office : PARIS, France.  
Established 1828

Capital fully subscribed . . . \$ 2,000,000.00  
Net Premiums in 1912 . . . 5,303,255.00  
Total Losses paid to 31st Dec., 1912 86,000,000.00

Canadian Branch:  
94 NOTRE DAME ST. WEST, MONTREAL  
Manager for Canada : MAURICE FERRAND

First British Insurance Office Established in Canada, 1804

## INTENDING ASSURERS

Should read the " THREE MINUTES " Leaflet  
of the

**PHOENIX ASSURANCE CO., Limited,**  
OF LONDON, ENGLAND (Founded 1782)

Copies of this and full information regarding the Company's system, its equitable principles and liberal policies, may be obtained at the Head Office,

100 ST. FRANCOIS-XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL

The Company offers to the Public every advantage which

### LIFE ASSURANCE

conducted under the most favourable conditions is capable of affording:

At the **BONUS DIVISION** for the five years ending 31st DECEMBER, 1910:

- (1) A UNIFORM ADDITION of \$85 per \$1,000 was declared on all classes of Full-Bonus Policies.
- (2) A GUARANTEED BONUS was also declared of \$12.50 per \$1,000 per annum on Full-Bonus Policies becoming claims by death, and \$17 per \$1,000 per annum on Endowment Assurances maturing before 31st December, 1915. These bonuses apply to new as well as existing policies.

H. B. F. Bingham, R. MacD. Paterson, } Joint  
Life Superintendent. J. B. Paterson, } Managers

Agents Wanted

Established 1864.

## New York Underwriters Agency.

**A. & J. H. STODDART** REGISTERED  
100 William Street, NEW YORK

PROVINCIAL AGENTS.

MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON & HANCOCK, TORONTO, Ont.	JOHN WM. MOLSON & ROBERT Y. HUNTER, Montreal, Que.
OSLER, HARMOND & NANTON, Windsor, Man.	WHITE & CALKIN, St. John, N. B.
ALFRED J. BELL, Halifax, N. S.	EDMUND T. HIGGS, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

AYRE & SOSS, LTD., St. John's, Nfld.

T. D. RICHARDSON, Supt. for Canada, TORONTO

## LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO  
ESTABLISHED 1859

Assets on December 31st, 1912 . . . \$1,012,673.58  
Liabilities on December 31st, 1912 . . . \$368,334.81  
SURPLUS on December 31st, 1912 \$644,338.77  
Security for Policy Holders . . . \$1,031,161.17

F. D. WILLIAMS,  
Managing Director

benefit and not on benefit, and the relations of income and expenditure, would all be widely different in a year of normal unemployment and still more different at a time of depression. The actual number of claims made would also, it may be presumed, be greater. One of the most striking features, however, of the experience recorded is that the number of claims, even in a time of prosperity, should be so great.

**UNEMPLOYMENT OF SHORT DURATION.**

In a large proportion of the cases the period of unemployment has been of short duration. An analysis of the total unemployment represented by a large number of the claims received during the three months shows that thirty per cent. of that unemployment fell within the "waiting week," sixty-two per cent. was covered by benefit, seven per cent. was excluded from benefit by various disqualifications, and one per cent. represented unemployment continued after the exhaustion of benefit. The report says:

The good state of trade during the past year has contributed perhaps more than any other single fact to making it administratively possible to launch the scheme of unemployment insurance at all. . . . The circumstances of the past year have not been such as to put any real strain upon the scheme itself and the benefits provided under it. On the question of how far the benefits of this scheme will go towards preventing distress from unemployment, in bad times as in good, judgment must for the present be suspended. The next depression of trade will show.

The report, the tone of which can hardly be described as optimistic, closes with the reflection that "the depression that must come in due course will not find the country wholly unprepared."

**MONTREAL'S FIRE CHIEF WANTS LIMITATION OF INSURANCE.**

A report recommending the passage of legislation prohibiting the carrying of insurance to the extent of more than 80 per cent. of the value insured and asking for the appointment of some thirty-seven inspectors to enforce the regulations of the fire department has been submitted to the Board of Control by Chief Tremblay, of the Montreal Fire Department. The report was made as a result of the request for an adequate system of inspection, made by the joint committee on fire prevention, composed of members of the Board of Trade, Chambre de Commerce, the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Montreal Builders' Exchange and the Association of Architects of the Province of Quebec.

Chief Tremblay says he has reached the conclusion that in 50 per cent. of the fires of incendiary origin the property was insured beyond its value. It should be forbidden, the report continues, to insure a property for more than 80 per cent. of the value. It is admittedly well nigh impossible for insurance companies to see that this is done, but a solemn declaration should be required of the person desiring a policy, this declaration being to the effect that the insurance asked is not more than 80 per cent. of the value.

How this is going to prevent arson THE CHRONICLE fails to see. Obviously, it will do nothing to stop removal of goods prior to a deliberate fire, and, in any case, any one bent on arson is hardly likely to be stopped from pursuing it by the necessity of lying a little more than at present about it.

**ACQUISITION EXPENSE OF LIABILITY BUSINESS.**

An important conference called by Superintendent Emmett, of New York, has been held at Chicago this week in regard to the expenses of liability and workmen's compensation business. As a result of the conference, the following report of a committee recommending the modification of Mr. Emmett's recent acquisition expense direction was adopted:—

In workmen's compensation states the acquisition expense on workmen's compensation and employers' liability business shall be not more than seventeen and a half (17½) per cent.;

In other States the acquisition expense on employers' liability business shall be not more than twenty (20) per cent.;

In all States the acquisition expense on all liability business other than workmen's compensation and employers' liability shall be not more than twenty-five (25) per cent.; except that on employers' liability business in the Rocky Mountain zone, embracing the States of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Idaho an acquisition expense of not more than twenty-five (25) per cent. may be permitted.

We also respectfully submit to the careful consideration of all concerned the serious and fundamental objections which may well be urged against the fixing of acquisition expense by departmental rulings.

Superintendent Emmett accepted this report and his order will be modified accordingly.

**BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.**

Mr. John McKeen, until recently manager of the Halifax branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia and secretary to the Board of Directors, has retired on pension.

At the request of the directors, Mr. H. A. Fleming, who formerly filled Mr. McKeen's position in Halifax for many years, but who during the past three years has been manager of the Toronto branch of the bank, has returned to Halifax to take up his former position there.

He is succeeded in Toronto by Mr. C. H. Easson, who was in the service of the Bank of Nova Scotia for 25 years and left them to accept the position of general manager of the Bank of New Brunswick. The amalgamation of those two banks brought him again into the service of the Bank of Nova Scotia.

**PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS**

The death occurred on the 3rd instant of Mr. D. R. Jack, St. John, N.B., a well-known insurance man. Mr. Jack represented the North British & Mercantile for the past 29 years, succeeding his father, who formerly represented the same company for many years.

\* \* \* \*

We regret to learn of the serious illness of Mr. David Burke. Both as general manager of the Royal-Victoria Life and formerly as Canadian manager of the New York Life, Mr. Burke earned the high esteem of the Canadian life insurance fraternity, and the turn of events in the present circumstances will be waited with much concern.

## A TYPICAL RESULT.

On October 30th, 1913, Dr. J. J. Brownlee of Detroit wrote concerning his recently matured Endowment policy as follows:—"The outcome of my policy has been very satisfactory, for the dividends applied on my premiums from year to year have reduced the cost by over 25 p.c. and the policy, which was for \$1,000, has given me a cash return of \$379.14 over and above its cost, besides the insurance protection."

"I wish the company the continued success it so well deserves."

In each of the past five years the surplus earnings have broken all previous records. In 1912 they were over \$1,530,000. This accounts for the satisfactory dividends being paid policyholders of the

**Canada Life Assurance Company**  
Head Office . TORONTO, ONTARIO

### THESE ARE FEATURES

That Make Imperial Policy Contracts desirable

- Large profits to policyholders.
- Unusually strong policy reserves.
- High interest rate on sound investments.
- Favorable mortality experience.
- And absolute security to policyholders.

Several good agency openings for producers.

THE  
**IMPERIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**  
of CANADA  
Head Office . TORONTO

### Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Of Portland Maine.

FRED. E. RICHARDS, President.

Accepted value of Canadian Securities held by Federal Government for protection of policyholders, \$1,206,576.

All policies issued with Annual Dividends on payment of second year's annual premium.

Exceptional opening for Agents, Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario.

WALTER I. JOSEPH, Manager,  
151 St. James Street, Montreal.

### YOUR CARD

As a representative of the "Oldest Life Insurance Company in America" will prove your best introduction.

**THE MUTUAL LIFE  
INSURANCE COMPANY  
OF NEW YORK**

Impregnable Strength

Incomparable Dividends

Maximum Benefits

Minimum Net Cost

FOR TERMS TO PRODUCING AGENTS, ADDRESS:

**George T. Dexter**

2nd VICE PRESIDENT

34 Nassau Street

New York, N.Y.

## THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

Head Office: National Life Chambers, - - - Toronto, Ontario

ELIAS ROGERS, President.

ALBERT J. RALSTON, Vice-President and Managing Director.  
F. SPARLING, Secretary

Applications for new assurances received as from the first of January last to September 2nd, 1913, \$7,000,000.00. An increase of \$2,900,000 by way of comparison with the first eight months of 1912. By way of comparison with 1911 the increase is over \$4,000,000.00. The Company report on September 2nd no arrears of interest or principal on any of its invested funds, a continuous record for almost fifteen years.

For agencies apply direct to Head Office.

## CANADIAN FIRE RECORD

(Specially compiled by The Chronicle)

MITCHELL, ONT.—H. Biarman's barns destroyed, November 18. Loss, \$6,000. Origin, unknown.

OAK LAKE, MAN.—W. C. Smith's barn destroyed, November 18. Loss, \$6,500. Origin, unknown.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—G. Strong's barn in Elbow district destroyed, November 17. Loss, \$7,500. Origin, unknown.

EDMONTON, ALTA.—National Drug's loss by recent fire in McKenney block was \$47,500. Insurance distributed as follows:—Mount Royal, 15 p.c., Continental 3 p.c., Fidelity Underwriters 2 p.c., Lloyds (2 groups) 80 p.c.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Fire in wholesale district, November 28, caused losses of \$155,000. Losers are: Canadian Westinghouse, \$75,000; MacGowan & Co., \$20,000; Montelius Piano Company, \$20,000; W. J. Haddock, \$25,000; Hobson & Gillis, \$15,000.

BEDFORD, QUE.—Plant of Bedford Mfg. Co., destroyed, December 1. Insurance as follows:—Schedule, Building and Stock—Etna, \$3,663; Atlas, \$3,662; British America, \$3,663; Caledonian, \$4,395; Commercial Union, \$3,662; German-American, \$3,662; Home, \$3,662; Mount Royal, \$3,663; New York Underwriters, \$3,663; Niagara, \$2,030; Norwich Union, \$3,663; Pacific Coast, \$3,663; Rochester-German, \$3,663; Scottish Union & National, \$3,663; Sovereign, \$3,663; Springfield, \$3,662; Sun, \$3,662; L'Union of Paris, \$3,662; Western, \$3,662; Yorkshire, \$3,662. Total, \$73,250. Loss practically total.

TORONTO.—Home of A. McCann, 145 Auguste Avenue, damaged, November 28. Owned by J. O. Paterson. Loss, \$1,500. Origin, match thrown down ventilator.

Maitland Apartments damaged, November 26. Loss, \$8,000. Origin, electric iron.

MONTREAL.—E. Dumesnil's locksmith's shop, 313 St. Andre Street, damaged November 27. Loss, \$300. Origin, gasoline explosion.

Grocery store of M. Galler, 1137 St. Lawrence Street, gutted, November 30.

Tenement house, 19 Hogan Street, damaged, November 30. Origin, lamp explosion.

Premises of Montreal Wool Stock Company, 36 Dalhousie Street, damaged, November 30. Loss, \$10,000.

Vacant house at Desjardins and Crawford Streets, owned by Mrs. Monday, destroyed, November 19. Loss, \$8,000; insured.

Mr. Grey's residence, 108 Evelyn Street, Verdun, damaged, November 28. Origin, bag of charcoal close to heater.

S. MARIE DE BEAUCE, QUE.—Insurance concerned in the recent fire in this village as follows:—Dominion, \$6,000; Equitable, \$3,500; Equity, \$11,000; Factories, \$5,700; Liverpool & London & Globe, \$1,250; London & Lancashire, \$2,800; Mount Royal, \$16,550; Mutuelle du Commerce, \$3,000; Norwich Union, \$3,000; Ontario, \$8,500; Protectors, \$3,000; Provincial, \$5,000; Rimouski, \$9,000; Royal Exchange, \$800; Stanstead & Sherbrooke, \$3,000. Total, \$82,100. Loss practically total.

The semi-annual meeting of the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association was held at Toronto this week. There was a large attendance of prominent Canadian fire underwriters.

## WANTED

EXPERIENCED MAN to push and develop our Liability, Casualty and Guarantee Business.

OLDFIELD, KIRBY & GARDNER,  
WINNIPEG

## WANTED.

Position wanted by BOOKKEEPER and INSURANCE ACCOUNTANT with large experience, thoroughly capable of taking full charge, revising or instituting system, compiling Government Statements, &c. Address

X. Y. Z.

P. O. Box 1502,

Montreal.

## WANTED

A thoroughly competent BOOKKEEPER, fully qualified, and having the necessary experience, to take charge of the books and accounts of a leading FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Address giving past experience in Insurance work and salary expected.

BOOKKEEPER,

c/o. P. O. Box 1502

Montreal.

## WANTED

By leading Fire Insurance Company a bright INSPECTOR for Montreal and District. Preference will be given to one capable of applying rating Schedules and examining sprinklered business. A satisfactory position to a qualified and ambitious Candidate. Apply, stating qualifications and expectations, to

INSPECTOR,

P. O. Box 1502,

Montreal.

## INSURANCE MAN WANTED.

A Financial Corporation with an Office in Montreal is desirous of establishing an Insurance Department, and requires the services of an experienced INSURANCE MAN to take charge. The applicant should give the fullest particulars as to experience, age, remuneration expected and ability to secure business. Correspondence will be treated as entirely confidential. Address

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,

P. O. Box 573,

Montreal.



# The Employers' Liability

Assurance Corporation Limited

OF LONDON, ENGLAND

TRANSACTS:

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

*Most Liberal Policies Issued*

Offices: MONTREAL, TORONTO

Managers for Canada, GRIFFIN & WOODLAND.

JOHN JENKINS, Fire Superintendent.

Canadian  
Government  
Deposit : : :

**\$1,021,187**

**STANDS FIRST**

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

## THE CANADA ACCIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: Commercial Union Building, MONTREAL

**CAPITAL \$500,000.00**

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

Board of Directors:

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

TORONTO:  
Traders Bank Building

VANCOUVER

WINNIPEG

MONTREAL  
Merchants Bank Building

FOUNDED 1871

## The OCEAN ACCIDENT & GUARANTEE CORPORATION, Limited of LONDON, England

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

UNRIVALLED SECURITY

LIBERAL POLICIES

ASSETS EXCEED - - - \$11,250,000

CLAIMS PAID, over - - - \$46,000,000

Canadian Head Office - - - - - TORONTO, Ontario

CHARLES H. NEELY, General Manager for Canada and Newfoundland

## The CANADIAN RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY,

112 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, CANADA

All classes of Personal Accident and Health Insurance, Employers' Liability, Elevator Liability, Teams Liability and Automobile Insurance.

LOWEST RATES CONSISTENT WITH SAFETY.

All Policies Guaranteed by The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., Limited.

**ASSETS OVER FIFTY-SIX MILLION DOLLARS.**



# List of Leading Stocks and Bonds

CORRECTED TO THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4th, 1913

BANK STOCKS.	Closing price or Last sale.	Par value of one share	Return per cent. on investment at present prices.	Rate of Annual Dividend	Capital subscribed	Capital paid up	Res Fund	Per cent'ge of Res't to paid up Capital	When Dividend payable.
British North America	Asked Bid	\$	Per Cent.	Per cent	\$	\$	\$		
Canadian Bank of Commerce	149	100	5 47	10+1	4,866,667	4,866,667	2,920,000	60.00	April, October.
Hamilton	201 2-0	50	5 47	10+1	15,000,000	15,000,000	12,500,000	83.33	March, June, Sept. Dec.
Hochelaga	160	100	6 00	12	5,963,900	5,613,312	6,613,312	117.81	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Home Bank of Canada	100	100	6 00	11	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,500,000	116.66	March, June, Sept. Dec.
Imperial	150	100	6 00	9	3,909,500	3,732,505	3,900,000	80.38	March, June, Sept. Dec.
Merchants Bank of Canada	100	100	5 26	10	2,000,000	1,939,330	650,000	33.51	March, June, Sept. Dec.
Metropolitan Bank	190	100	5 26	10	7,000,000	6,945,502	7,000,000	100.78	Feb., May, August, Nov.
Melons	100	100	5 64	11	6,796,400	6,796,400	6,419,175	94.45	March, June, Sept. Dec.
Montreal	230	100	5 64	11	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,250,000	125.00	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Nationale	132	100	5 31	10+2	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,800,000	120.00	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Northern Crown Bank	100	100	5 30	7	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,900,000	100.00	March, June, Sept. Dec.
Nova Scotia	255 25+4	100	5 45	12	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,550,000	77.50	Feb., May, August, Nov.
Ottawa	100	100	5 49	6	3,802,400	3,800,731	300,000	10.71	January, July.
Provincial Bank of Canada	100	100	5 49	12	6,000,000	5,988,800	10,874,401	181.58	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Quebec	123 12	100	5 69	16	3,938,100	3,948,730	4,448,730	112.66	March, June, Sept. Dec.
Royal	220 220	100	5 45	7	1,800,000	1,800,000	575,000	67.50	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Sterling	XR	50	5 45	12	3,731,700	2,720,320	1,250,000	45.95	March, June, Sept. Dec.
Toronto	100	100	5 45	12	11,500,000	11,500,000	12,560,000	108.65	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Union Bank of Canada	137 1	100	5 79	8	1,227,500	1,140,507	300,000	26.20	Feb., May, August, Nov.
Vancouver	100	100	5 79	11+1	5,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000	120.00	March, June, Sept. Dec.
Wayburn Security	100	100	5 79	5	5,000,000	5,000,000	3,300,000	66.00	March, June, Sept. Dec.
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.									
Hall Telephone	140 139 1/2	100	5 71	8	1,124,700	869,972	40,000	4.60	March, June, Sept. Dec.
Brazilian Traction	86 1/2	100	6 91	6	632,200	316,100	65,000	20.56	.....
H. G. Packers Assn., pref.	100	100	6 91	7	15,000,000	15,000,000	.....	.....	Jan., April, July, Oct.
do do Com.	100	100	6 91	6	104,500,000	104,500,000	.....	.....	Feb., May, Aug. Nov.
Canadian Pacific	126 125 1/2	100	4 76	6	1,511,400	1,511,400	.....	.....	May, Nov.
Canadian Car Com.	XD	100	4 42	7+3	260,000,000	198,000,000	.....	.....	Jan., April, July, Oct.
do Pfd.	65 60	100	6 15	4	3,500,000	3,500,000	.....	.....	April, Nov.
Can. Cement Co.	106	100	6 90	7	1,000,000	6,100,000	.....	.....	Jan., April, July, Oct.
do Pfd.	91 90 1/2	100	7 49	7	13,500,000	13,500,000	.....	.....	.....
Can. Con. Rubber Com.	85 83	100	4 70	7	10,500,000	10,500,000	.....	.....	.....
do Pfd.	96	100	7 20	7	2,405,500	3,801,500	.....	.....	.....
Canadian Constructors	40 38 1/2	100	10 60	4	1,900,000	1,900,000	.....	.....	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Canadian General Electric	108 107	100	7 40	7+1	1,738,500	1,738,500	.....	.....	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Canadian Cottons	73 72	100	8 15	6	1,738,500	1,738,500	.....	.....	Feb., May, Aug. Nov.
do do Pfd.	73 72	100	8 15	6	5,400,000	5,400,000	.....	.....	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Canada Locomotive	48 44	100	8 15	6	2,715,000	2,715,000	.....	.....	.....
do do Pfd.	87 83	100	8 15	6	3,615,500	3,615,500	.....	.....	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Crown Hose Co.	XD	100	8 15	7	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Detroit United Ry	173 171	100	8 48	24	1,500,000	1,500,000	.....	.....	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Dominion Cannery	70 70	100	8 48	6	1,999,867	1,999,867	.....	.....	Monthly.
Dominion Coal Preferred	68 65	100	8 82	6	1,100,000	1,100,000	.....	.....	March, June, Sept. Dec.
Dominion Textile Co. Com.	83 83	100	7 22	6	3,000,000	3,000,000	.....	.....	January, August.
do Pfd.	105 109	100	6 66	7	1,850,000	1,850,000	.....	.....	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Dom. Iron & Steel Pfd.	95	100	7 36	7	5,000,000	5,000,000	.....	.....	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Dominion Steel Corp.	40 40	100	10 04	4	35,656,800	35,656,800	.....	.....	April, October
Quincy Superior Traction	100	100	5 00	5	3,500,000	3,500,000	.....	.....	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Halifax Tramway Co.	100	100	5 00	6	1,400,000	1,400,000	.....	.....	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Havana Electric Ry Com.	100	100	5 00	6	2,463,793	2,463,793	.....	.....	Jan., April, July, Oct.
do Preferred	100	100	5 00	6	5,000,000	5,000,000	.....	.....	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Illinois Trac Pfd.	92 90	100	6 52	6	5,304,000	5,304,000	.....	.....	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Kamistatiquia Power	100	100	4 78	5	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....	.....	Feb., May, August, Nov.
Laurentide Com.	167 167	100	6 25	8	7,200,000	7,200,000	.....	.....	February, August.
Lake of the Woods Mill Co. Com.	133 128	100	5 92	8	2,100,000	2,100,000	.....	.....	Mar., June, Sept. Dec.
do Pfd.	100	100	6 25	5	1,500,000	1,500,000	.....	.....	Jan., April, July, Dec.
Wesley Companies Com.	80 79 1/2	100	5 99	4	41,300,400	41,300,400	.....	.....	Jan., April, July, Oct.
do Pfd.	67 66	100	5 99	4	80,000,000	80,000,000	.....	.....	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Wesley Light & Power Co.	100	100	5 44	7	13,500,000	13,500,000	.....	.....	Jan., April, July, Oct.
do Pfd.	100	100	5 44	7	2,600,000	2,600,000	.....	.....	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Minn. St. Paul & N. S. M. Com.	129 128 1/2	100	7 84	4	20,822,000	20,822,000	.....	.....	May, November.
do Pfd.	100	100	7 84	4	10,418,000	10,418,000	.....	.....	April, October.
Montreal Cottons	51 51	100	4 60	10	3,000,000	3,000,000	.....	.....	March, June, Sept. Dec.
Montreal Light, Ht. & Pwr. Co.	216 1/2	100	4 60	10	17,000,000	17,000,000	.....	.....	Feb., May, August, Nov.
Montreal Telegraph	95 130 1/2	40	5 86	8	3,000,000	3,000,000	.....	.....	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Northern Ohio Traction Co.	100	100	7 67	6	8,000,000	8,000,000	.....	.....	March, June, Sept. Dec.
N. Scotia Steel & Coal Co. Com.	78 75	100	6 80	8	6,000,000	6,000,000	.....	.....	Jan., April, July, Oct.
do Pfd.	123 115	100	6 66	8	1,000,000	1,000,000	.....	.....	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Ogilevie Flour Mills Com.	120 119	100	6 66	8	2,500,000	2,500,000	.....	.....	Jan., April, July, Oct.
do Pfd.	100	100	6 66	8	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....	.....	March, June, Sept. Dec.
Penman's Ltd. Com.	45	100	8 88	4	2,150,000	2,150,000	.....	.....	Feb., May, August, Nov.
do Pfd.	100	100	7 40	6	1,075,000	1,075,000	.....	.....	Feb., May, August, Nov.
Quebec Ry. L. & P.	11	100	7 20	8	9,999,000	9,999,000	.....	.....	Feb., May, August, Nov.
Richelieu & Out. Nav. Co.	111 111	100	4 47	6	1,173,000	1,173,000	.....	.....	March, June, Sept. Dec.
Shawinigan Water & Power Co.	134 133 1/2	100	4 47	6	10,000,000	10,000,000	.....	.....	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Toledo Rys & Light Co.	100	100	5 78	8	13,875,000	13,875,000	.....	.....	.....
Toronto Street Railway	130 128 1/2	100	5 78	8	19,968,383	10,980,383	.....	.....	Jan., April, July, Oct.
T. C. Ry. Preferred	100	100	5 66	6	3,824,200	3,824,200	.....	.....	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	105 1/2	100	5 66	6	30,100,000	3,000,000	.....	.....	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Twin City Rapid Transit, Pfd.	105 1/2	100	5 66	6	98,100,000	98,100,000	.....	.....	Jan., April, July, Oct.
West Ind. Electric	84	100	5 31	7	3,000,000	3,000,000	.....	.....	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Windsor Hotel	95 95	100	4 76	8	800,000	800,000	.....	.....	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Winnipeg Electric Railway Co.	200 198	100	6 00	12	3,000,000	3,000,000	.....	.....	Jan., April, July, Oct.



STOCK AND BOND LIST, Continued

BONDS	Closing Quotations		Rate per cent of Interest per annum	Amount outstanding.	When Interest due.	Where Interest payable	Date of Maturity.	REMARKS
	Asks	Bids						
Bell Telephone Co.....	99	97½	5	\$3,649,000	1st Oct. 1st Apl	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl.	April 1st, 1925	
Can. Car & Fdy.....	104	101	6	3,500,000	1st June 1st Dec.	.....	Dec. 1st, 1939	Red. at 110 aft. Nov. '19 or in pt. aft. Nov '11
Can. Converters.....	..	..	6	474,000	1st June 1st Dec.	.....	Dec. 1st, 1926	
Can. Cement Co.....	96½	95	6½	5,000,000	1st Apl. 1st Oct.	" "	Oct. 21st, 1929	Redeemable at 110
Dominion Coal Co.....	98	96½	5	6,300,000	1st May 1st Nov.	" "	April 1st, 1940	Red. at 105 and Int. after May 1st, 1910
Dom. Iron & Steel Co...	88	85	5½	7,332,000	1st Jan. 1st July	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl.	July 1st, 1929	
Dom. Tex. Sers. "A".....	99	..	6	758,500	1 March 1 Sept.	Royal Trust Co. Mtl.	March 1st, 1927	5 Redeemable at 110 and Interest.
" " "B".....	100	99½	6	1,000,000	" "	" "	" "	Redeemable at par after 5 years
" " "C".....	..	..	6	1,000,000	" "	" "	" "	Red. at 105 and Interest
" " "D".....	..	..	..	450,000	" "	" "	" "	" "
Havana Electric Railway	..	..	5	7,824,731	1st Feb. 1st Aug.	52 Broadway, N.Y.	Feb. 1st, 1912	Redeemable at 105
Halifax Tram.....	100	..	5	600,000	1st Jan. 1st July	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl.	Jan. 1st, 1916	
Keewatin Mill Co.....	..	100	6	750,000	1st March 1 Sept.	Royal Trust Co., Mtl.	Sept. 1st, 1916	Redeemable at 110
Lake of the Woods Mill Co	..	101	6	1,000,000	1st June 1st Dec.	Merchants Bank of Canada, Montreal.	June 1st, 1932	
Laurentide Paper Co....	103	103	6	947,305	2 Jan. 2 July	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl.	Jan. 2nd, 1920	
Mexican Electric L. Co..	..	..	5	5,778,600	1st Jan. 1st July	" "	July 1st, 1935	
Mex. L. & Power Co..	..	..	5	11,72,500	1st Feb. 1st Aug.	" "	Feb. 1st, 1933	
Montreal L. & Pow. Co..	97	96	4½	6,787,000	1st Jan. 1st July	" "	Jan. 1st, 1932	Red. at 105 and Int. after 1912
Montreal Street Ry. Co..	..	100	4½	1,500,000	1st May 1st Nov.	" "	May 1st, 1932	
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co..	..	..	6	1,750,000	1st June 1st Dec.	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl.	July 1st, 1932	Redeemable at 105 and Interest
Penmans .....	92	90	5	2,000,000	1st May 1st Nov.	Bk. of M., Mtl. & Ln.	Nov. 1st, 1926	Redeemable at 110 after Nov. 1, 1911
Price Bros .....	82	80½	6	833,000	1st June 1st Dec.	.....	June 1st, 1925	
Quebec Ry. L & P. Co..	45	43½	5	4,866,666	1st June 1st Dec.	.....	June 1st, 1929	
Rio Janeiro.....	..	..	5	25,000,000	1 Jan. 1 July	C. B. of C. London.	Jan. 1st, 1935	
Sao Paulo.....	..	..	5	6,000,000	1st June 1st Dec.	Nat. Trust Co. Tor.	June 1st, 1929	
Toronto & York Radial..	..	..	5	1,620,000	1 July 1st Jan.	B. of M., Tor. & N.Y.	Feb. 1st, 1919	
Winnipeg Electric .....	98	97	5	1,000,000	1st Apl. 1st Oct.	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl.	Jan. 1st, 1927	
West India Electric.....	..	..	..	4,000,000	2 Jan. 2nd July	" "	Jan. 1st, 1935	
				600,000	1st Jan. 1st July	.....	.....	1929

**Montreal Tramways Company**  
SUBURBAN SUMMER TIME TABLE

**Lachine:**  
From Post Office—  
10 min. service 5.40 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. 10 min. service 12.00 noon to 7.10 p.m.  
10 " " 8.00 12.00 noon 20 " " 7.10 p.m. to 12.00 mid

From Lachine—  
20 min. service 5.30 a.m. to 5.50 a.m. 10 min. service 12.00 noon to 8.00 p.m.  
10 " " 5.50 " 9.00 " 20 " " 8.00 p.m. to 12.10 a.m.  
20 " " 9.00 " 12.00 noon " Extra last car at 12.50 a.m.

**Sault aux Recollets and St. Vincent de Paul:**  
From St. Denis to St. Vincent—  
20 min. service 5.20 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. 30 min. service 8.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.  
10 " " 8.00 " 8.00 " (Car to St. Vincent 11.30 p.m.)  
20 " " 8.00 " 4.00 p.m. (Car to Hendersons only 12.00 mid.  
10 " " 4.00 p.m. to 7.00 " (Car to St. Vincent 12.40 midnight  
20 " " 7.00 " 8.00 " "

From St. Vincent to St. Denis—  
20 min. service 5.50 a.m. to 6.30 a.m. 30 min. service 8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.  
10 " " 6.30 " 8.30 " (Car from St. Vincent 12.00 midnight  
20 " " 8.30 " 4.30 p.m. (Car from Hendersons 12.30 a.m.)  
10 " " 4.30 p.m. to 7.30 " (Car from St. Vincent 1.10 a.m.)  
20 " " 7.30 " 8.30 p.m. "

**Cartierville:**  
From Snowdon's Junction— 20 min. service 5.20 a.m. to 11.20 p.m.  
40 " " 11.20 p.m. to 12.00 mid.

From Cartierville— 20 min. service 5.40 a.m. to 11.40 p.m.  
40 " " 11.40 p.m. to 12.20 mid.

**Mountain:**  
From Park Avenue and Mount Royal—  
20 min. service 5.40 a.m. to 12.20 midnight

From Victoria Avenue—  
20 min. service 5.50 p.m. to 12.30 midnight

**Bout de l'Île:**  
30 min. service 5.00 a.m. to 9.00 p.m.  
60 " " 9.00 p.m. to 12.00 midnight

**Tetraultville:**  
15 min. service 5.00 a.m. to 6.30 a.m.  
30 " " 6.30 " 8.30 p.m.

**British American Bank Note Co., Ltd.**

Head Office: WELLINGTON STREET, OTTAWA, CANADA  
Most modern and complete appliances for the production and protection against counterfeiting of BANK NOTES, BONDS, CHECK CERTIFICATES, POSTAGE and REVENUE STAMPS and all Documents of a Monetary value.  
The work executed by this Company is accepted by the LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON and other Stock Exchanges  
Branch Offices:  
9 Bloor Street, Montreal  
Traders' Bank Building, Toronto

**The WATERLOO**  
Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863  
HEAD OFFICE : WATERLOO, ONT.  
TOTAL ASSETS 31st DEC., 1911, \$772,000.00  
POLICIES IN FORCE IN WESTERN ONTARIO OVER 30,000  
WM. SNIDER, President, GEORGE DIEBEL, Vice-President,  
FRANK HAIGHT, Manager, ARTHUR FOSTER, Inspector

# THE BANK OF MONTREAL

## Directors' Report for Year ended 31st October, 1913.

The Directors have pleasure in presenting the Report showing the result of the Bank's business for the year ended 31st October, 1913:

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 31st October, 1912.....	\$ 802,814.94
Profits for the year ended 31st October, 1913, after deducting charges of management, and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts.....	2,648,402.86
	<b>\$3,451,217.80</b>
Dividend, 2½ per cent., paid 1st March, 1913.....	\$ 400,000.00
Dividend, 2½ per cent., paid 1st June, 1913.....	400,000.00
Bonus, 1 per cent., paid 1st June, 1913.....	160,000.00
Dividend, 2½ per cent., paid 1st September, 1913.....	400,000.00
Dividend, 2½ per cent., payable 1st December, 1913.....	400,000.00
Bonus, 1 per cent., payable 1st December, 1913.....	160,000.00
	<b>\$1,920,000.00</b>
Provision for Bank Premises.....	485,000.00
	<b>\$2,405,000.00</b>
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward.....	<b>\$1,046,217.80</b>

Since the last Annual Meeting, Branches have been opened at points in the following provinces, viz.:

In Quebec—Bleury Street (Montreal), Notre Dame de Grace (Montreal), Windsor Street (Montreal); Ontario—Schreiber, St. Catharines, Queen Street East (Toronto), Welland; North-West—Dauphin, Man., Prince Albert, Sask.; British Columbia—Alberni, Lumby; London, England—Waterloo Place, Pall Mall. The Branches at Suffield, Alta., and Sapperton, B.C., have been closed. The Branch at Gretna, Man., destroyed by fire, was not re-opened.

The Shareholders are aware that the Bank Act has been under revision for some time past, and a new Act, as revised, went into force on 1st July, 1913. The main changes are:—

In the published statements the condition of the Bank is shown in greater detail than formerly.

The establishment of "Central Gold Reserves" where the Bank can deposit gold or Dominion Notes and increase its circulation by a similar amount when necessary.

Under Section 56 of the new Act you are required at this meeting to appoint Auditors for the Bank and to vote the amount of their remuneration.

With deep regret the Directors have to record the death of Mr. James Ross, who had been a member of the Board for nearly fourteen years. The vacancy caused thereby was filled by the election of Mr. William McMaster.

The Directors have also to record with much regret the resignation of Mr. R. B. Angus as President of the Bank, owing to his advancing years. His association with the Bank will, however, be continued as a Director.

Mr. H. V. Meredith was elected to succeed him as President, remaining also Chief Executive Officer.

All the offices of the Bank, including the head office, have been inspected during the year.

(Signed) H. V. MEREDITH,  
President.

Bank of Montreal, 1st December, 1913.

### GENERAL STATEMENT, OCTOBER 31, 1913.

<b>LIABILITIES.</b>		
Capital Stock.....		\$ 16,000,000.00
Reserve.....	\$16,000,000.00	
Balance of Profits carried forward.....	1,046,217.80	
	<b>\$17,046,217.80</b>	
Unclaimed Dividends.....	250.50	
Quarterly Dividend, payable 1st December, 1913.....	\$400,000.00	
Bonus of 1 per cent., payable 1st December, 1913.....	160,000.00	560,000.00
		<b>17,606,468.30</b>
		<b>\$ 33,606,468.30</b>
Notes of the Bank in circulation.....	\$ 17,061,665.00	
Deposits not bearing interest.....	45,134,956.54	
Deposits bearing interest.....	144,437,882.33	
Balances due to other Banks in Canada.....	519,808.13	
Due to banks and banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	583,130.65	
Bills Payable.....	919,308.65	
		<b>208,656,751.30</b>
Acceptances under Letters of Credit.....		2,523,824.95
		<b>\$244,787,044.55</b>
<b>ASSETS.</b>		
Gold and Silver coin current.....	\$ 11,015,339.47	
Government demand notes.....	11,149,460.25	
Deposit in Central Gold Reserves.....	1,000,000.00	
Deposit with Dominion Government, required by act of Parliament for security of general bank note circulation.....	790,000.00	
Due from banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	\$ 6,126,729.75	
Call and Short Loans in Great Britain and United States.....	51,240,795.02	
	<b>57,367,524.77</b>	
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities.....	530,880.74	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks.....	12,403,169.79	
Notes and cheques of other banks.....	9,443,952.22	
		<b>\$103,699,427.24</b>
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada and elsewhere (rebate interest reserved) and other assets.....	128,935,567.24	
Loans to Cities, Towns, Municipalities and School Districts.....	5,227,905.74	
Debts secured by mortgage or otherwise.....	285,281.83	
Overdue debts not specially secured (loss provided for).....	115,037.55	
		<b>\$134,563,792.36</b>
Bank Premises at Montreal and Branches.....		4,000,000.00
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit (as per Contra).....		2,523,824.95
		<b>\$244,787,044.55</b>

**H. V. MEREDITH, General Manager.**

# THE BANK OF MONTREAL

## Proceedings at the 96th Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

The 96th Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held at noon on Monday, December 1st, in the board room at the bank's headquarters.

Amongst those present were: Messrs. H. E. Rawlings, D. Morrice, J. McK. Rea, Wm. Hanson, G. L. Ogilvie, W. R. Miller, H. B. McDougall, Alfred Piddington, E. Fiske, J. B. Learmont, J. Patterson, W. B. Blackader, H. M. Stanway, Sir William Macdonald, Hon. Robert Mackay, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Messrs. D. Law, William McMaster, T. Durnford, Preble Macintosh, C. R. Black, W. H. Evans, Henry Joseph, George Caverhill, Dr. H. B. Yates, George G. Foster, J. Rodger, Hamilton Gault, C. B. Gordon, C. R. Hosmer, D. Forbes Angus, J. A. Hawthorne, H. R. Drummond, R. B. Angus, Dr. Shepherd, Charles Chaput, H. V. Meredith, F. F. Archbald, Campbell Nelles, E. B. Greenshields, A. Falconer, Guy Drummond, and J. J. Reid.

On motion of Mr. R. B. Angus, Mr. H. V. Meredith was requested to take the chair.

Mr. Hartland B. McDougall moved and Mr. A. Piddington seconded, that Messrs. W. R. Miller and David Law be appointed to act as scrutineers, and that Mr. James Aird be the Secretary of the meeting. This was carried unanimously.

### THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The Chairmen than, in the absence of the general manager, called upon Mr. A. D. Braithwaite, assistant general manager, to read the annual report of the directors to the shareholders as on the opposite page.

### THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Meredith, in moving that the report of the directors and the accounts, as read, be adopted and the same be printed for distribution among the shareholders, said:—

Gentlemen:—In moving the adoption of the Directors' Report, I will refer to the changes which have taken place during the year in the Balance Sheet, a copy of which has been furnished you, before alluding to general and financial conditions. The Bank has experienced another good year and its business has been well maintained. The Authorized Capital remains at \$25,000,000; the Paid-up Capital at \$16,000,000, and the Rest at \$16,000,000. Out of net earnings, which, for the year, amounted to \$2,648,402.86, \$243,402.86 was transferred to Profit and Loss Account, bringing that balance up to \$1,046,217.80, and there has been set aside for Bank Premises Account during the year an amount of \$485,000. A Bonus of 1 per cent. was paid to shareholders on 1st June and 1st December over and above the quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent.

Deposits not bearing interest remain practically unchanged. Interest bearing deposits show an increase of \$2,500,000. A portion of these is always of a temporary nature, but I am pleased to say that, notwithstanding the fact that considerable sums have been withdrawn during the year for investment at the tempting rates prevailing, the aggregate of the Savings Bank Deposits has been well maintained.

Turning to our assets, the current loans and discounts in Canada and elsewhere and other assets, amounting to \$134,160,000, show an increase of \$15,000,000, caused by taking on new business and by the increased legitimate requirements of our customers. Investments in railway and other bonds are \$12,933,000. Bank premises, Montreal and branches, remain at \$4,000,000. Call and other loans in Great Britain and the United States are \$51,240,000 against \$55,150,000 a year ago, which deduction, with \$8,000,000 withdrawn from foreign correspondents and agencies of the Bank outside of Canada, has been used to provide for the increased demands of our Canadian customers, mentioned above. Our bills payable amount to \$919,308, as compared with £1,717,000 as at the same date last year. At that time, however, the amount was shown as a contingent liability instead of being included in the General Statement as at present.

The delayed decennial revision of the Bank Act was

finally completed at the last session of Parliament. On the whole, the new measure may be characterized not only as workable, as preserving the fundamental principles of past laws, but as well designed to promote and safeguard the interests of the public, which, I need scarcely add, are identical with the interests of the Bank.

As the measure was a non-contentious one, I think I am at liberty to add my tribute of praise to the Finance Minister, Hon. Mr. White, for the very capable manner in which he supervised the revision of the Act. Throughout the protracted discussion of the bill, he exhibited a thorough grasp of the subject and a keen desire to make the measure conform as fully as possible to the needs of the public, the safety and stability of the banks.

### THE GENERAL SITUATION.

In regard to the general situation, the year 1913 may be truly described as a memorable one. In Great Britain it has been disturbed and disappointing. The demands of borrowing countries, both old and new, have outrun capital supplies, and there has been an ever increasing difficulty in obtaining loans, however sound the security might be, and, when obtainable, the rates and terms have been far more onerous than for many years past.

As is well known, there have been several factors combining to produce these stringent conditions: the Balkan war and record public flotations, which, in London alone, totalled not less than £200,000,000 to the end of October, exclusive of special borrowings and treasury bills, of which no less amount than £54,000,000 were Canadian emissions. Then there has been world-wide trade activity, a rise in the price of commodities, coupled with serious political disturbances in France and Germany and the continuous heavy gold demands of such importing countries as Argentina, Brazil, Egypt and India, heavier requirements for home trade in Great Britain, and accumulations by joint stock banks in their private vaults. Added to all this, the position was aggravated by the prolongation of the Balkan war, and social unrest in England.

In France, the economic position has been less favourable than usual. The severe political shocks I have mentioned occasioned a withdrawal of funds from Germany, and hoarding has been continuous and constant. A vast aggregation of loans to finance the Balkan states and for increased home armaments still await flotation. In Germany, the situation shows a marked betterment in the improved condition of the Reichsbank and a curtailment of that country's excessive trade activities.

In the United States, conditions throughout that country are thought to be fundamentally sound. Politics have affected business activities, and with the exception of wheat, there is a shortage of crops throughout the country. A disposition to go slow and not to make commitments beyond actual requirements is apparent, so that no undue strain is likely to take place, but, rather, an era of economy, which should have a beneficial effect on the situation generally. The money situation has proved to be of greater ease than was at one time expected, and the usual fall stringency has not so far materialized. The principal cause for the prolonged ease may, I think, be put down to the early preparations to meet the contingency of dear money, the slowing down in general business, and the depositing of Government funds in the banks of the West and South, thereby relieving the Eastern banks of a portion of the burden of financing the crops, for which they had been prepared.

The conditions in Great Britain and abroad, which I have endeavoured to outline will no doubt take time to ameliorate, and improvement will probably be brought about by reduced trade activity gradually releasing money for investment purposes and hoarded funds; but the process will of necessity be slow.

I have thought it well to make these somewhat extended remarks in regard to financial conditions in other and neighbouring countries, as they have an important bearing upon existing conditions here.

## THE BANK OF MONTREAL - Continued.

### TRADE OF CANADA.

The returns of the foreign trade of Canada are not unsatisfactory. Imports are falling off, in consequence of the monetary situation and the curtailment of foreign loans. In October the value of imports of merchandise was \$8,664,000 less than in the corresponding month in 1912, while for the seven months ending October, the value of imports was only \$4,300,000 in excess of last year. On the other hand, the export trade is expanding, the value of domestic products exported in October having been \$23,360,000 in excess of the same month a year ago, and the exports for the seven months, \$49,330,000 greater than in 1912. The aggregate foreign trade of Canada for the seven months ending with October was \$636,094,000 as against \$582,444,000 a year ago, showing a gain of \$53,650,000, and in this period the excess of imports over domestic exports has been cut down from \$190,000,000 to \$145,000,000. This trend of foreign trade is likely to continue for some time. The balance of foreign trade, as you are aware, has been heavily against Canada during the past decade. In the last six fiscal years, imports exceeded exports in value by \$850,000,000, and this considerable gap has been made, in certain quarters, the subject of adverse criticism of the country. It is to be borne in mind, however, that in this period, Canada has obtained immense sums of money from Great Britain for development purposes of various kinds, which money has been imported largely in the form of merchandise paid for out of the proceeds of long-term loans. Now, while these loans must ultimately be liquidated from the earning power of this expenditure, I may point out that meanwhile, only the interest charge has to be met; in other words, the excess of imports representative of the proceeds of long-term borrowing has to be balanced only to the extent of the interest on the loans. This is not, indeed, the whole conclusion of the many-sided subject, into which a variety of considerations enter. We cannot, moreover, expect to go on widening the gap between imports and exports indefinitely. Our annual interest charge on British and foreign loans is already a formidable item, to be provided either by exports or new borrowings. While monetary conditions abroad remain as at present, the stream of fresh capital will run less freely towards Canada.

The recent reduction in the tariff of the United States can hardly fail to enlarge the markets of that country to Canadian products. Many agricultural items such as eggs, milk, live stock, are now on the American free list; so are lumber, timber, fish, meats, coal, and many manufactured articles made in Canada. Already the movement of these articles to our neighbour's markets in increased volume has begun, some advance in prices has resulted therefrom, and there appears no reason to doubt that our sales to the United States will augment in future.

Immigration returns have continued to be of a highly satisfactory character, both in regard to number and desirability. The figures for the year ending 30th September, 1913, reached a total of 436,050 souls, of whom 122,230 were from the United States and the remainder from European countries, principally Great Britain.

The value of the field crops in Canada this year at present prices is estimated at \$500,000,000, or approximately the value of the crop of the preceding year.

### LEGITIMATE TRADE GOOD.

In view of the foregoing, it is not surprising to find that legitimate business generally in Canada continues to be in a satisfactory condition. There are no signs of trade depression, though a slowing down in many branches of trade is in evidence, and there is a disposition to confine commitments to actual requirements. More economy is being exercised than has been the case for some time past. The flow of money which came in great volumes in the past few years from the British Islands and abroad, both for investment and for speculative purposes, and created a somewhat unhealthy expansion, has met with a check. It had much to do with the outbreak of land speculation in the West, which, owing in a measure to a wise precaution of the Bank Act, was limited to individuals and has not affected the country generally in an adverse manner to any appreciable extent. Advantage was unfor-

tunately taken of the ease with which money could be obtained and of the popularity of Canadian securities in Great Britain by certain individuals on both sides of the Atlantic to exploit the London market with securities of a doubtful nature, to their own advantage, and some of these enterprises, owing to over capitalization or incompetent management or both, have met with disaster, causing suspicion to be cast on many undertakings of a thoroughly sound character seeking capital. There has been a collapse of the land speculation in the West of which I have spoken. Municipal expenditure has been restricted to actual necessities and with due regard to the ability of the municipality to find a market for its securities. In this connection, it may be noted that the American market has relieved the situation in London and in Canada by purchasing, in the first ten months of the year, a sum of no less than \$29,000,000 of our municipal, industrial, corporation and public utility bonds, without taking into consideration an amount difficult to estimate sold through Canadian brokers.

### PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Viewing the country by sections, in the Province of Ontario the year, as a whole, may be said to have been satisfactory. Crops have been a full average and the farmers prosperous.

Manufacturing industries in general have had a fair year and a considerable amount of American capital is coming into the province. The rural population, unfortunately, continues to slowly decrease, while among the cities, Toronto with a present estimated population of 485,000, shows an estimated increase of 63,000 souls.

### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

General conditions throughout the province have been good. Crops have been up to average. Hay, the chief crop, turned out better than at first anticipated, and other crops have been satisfactory both as to quantity and price. Among manufacturing industries, the cotton industry has had a good year. Other manufacturers have hardly done so well. The year has been a good one for lumber, both as regards demand and price, and it is anticipated that the recent removal of the United States duty should further increase the profits of the business. It is thought not unlikely that one result of the removal of the duty will be to give a further impetus to the increasing proportion of lumber shipped to the United States instead of Great Britain and Europe. Pulpwood and paper shipments have been large both from Canada and Newfoundland. With regard to this industry, it would be well that care be exercised in order that production may not exceed the demand.

### MARITIME PROVINCES.

General conditions throughout the Maritime Provinces for the past year have been uniformly satisfactory. The farmers have had a favourable year and all crops, apart from fruit, have been above the average. The fishing has been good, with higher prices, and the lumber cut was fair, and prices, on the whole, satisfactory. The output of the coal mines has exceeded all previous records; and the tonnage of pig iron produced was 25 per cent. greater than last year. Manufacturing industries generally have had an output up to the average. Railway building has not been extensive, but large sums are to be expended in providing terminals at St. John and Halifax for the Inter-colonial Railway and in establishing a car ferry with Prince Edward Island.

In Newfoundland the high prices obtained for fish have induced a period of prosperity. The building of branch lines of railway, the development of the mining of iron ore at Belle Isle, and the growth of the pulp and paper industry have all improved conditions.

### NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Although business affairs are rapidly becoming more diversified, the production of wheat and other cereals is, of course, first in importance. The crop this year has been larger in quantity and better in quality than ever before, but the price at present is somewhat lower than at the

**THE BANK OF MONTREAL—Continued.**

corresponding date last year. The comparative crop figures are:—

	1912.	1913.
	Bushels.	Bushels.
Wheat.....	183,000,000	190 to 195,000,000
Oats.....	221,000,000	240,000,000
Barley.....	26,000,000	28,000,000
Flax.....	21,000,000	15,000,000

and the estimated value of the 1913 crop is \$209,000,000, against \$192,000,000 in 1912.

The immense additions to mileage made by the Railway Companies, especially the Canadian Pacific Railway, in double tracking and terminals and rolling stock, have enabled this enormous crop to be delivered with unprecedented rapidity. The rapid growth of population and the springing up of new towns have continued. The population of the three North-West Provinces, according to the census of 1911, was about 1,300,000, and is now placed at 1,600,000, and the immigration generally is a high class, a satisfactory feature being that two-thirds of the population are rural.

The method of harvesting the North-West crops will in time, no doubt, be reduced to a more systematic basis. In past seasons farmers have rushed their wheat to market in the short period intervening between harvest and the close of navigation on the Great Lakes, thereby producing more or less congestion of the markets, to their own loss. An amelioration of this condition has begun by the provision of greater storage accommodation, not only at the lake ports, but what is more to the purpose, at interior points, where the Government, as well as private corporations and individuals, are proceeding with the erection of elevators at the principal grain producing centres. In this way, local markets will be created for the farmers where their grain can be readily disposed of. Mixed farming continues to be an urgent need of the Northwest. I am pleased, however, to observe a betterment in this respect. From the figures which have been furnished me, there has been an increase in the past five years of 640,000 in the number of horses, cattle, sheep and swine. It is a matter of regret that the returns from the other provinces do not exhibit a similar satisfactory increase, but rather a diminution.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

The province generally has not been as prosperous as in 1912. The salmon fishing season has been a good average and the pack has been sold at remunerative prices. The same may be said of the halibut and herring fishing, and the free admission of British Columbia fish to the United States will be of advantage to the trade. Conditions in the lumber trade have been very unsatisfactory. The prairie demand has been poor and the prices so much lower than in 1912, that it is a question if many of the mills have made money. The foreign lumber trade has fallen off both in volume and in price, and the free admission of lumber to the United States is not likely to be of much benefit, as the lumbering states on the American side of the line can supply their own market. Mining has probably given the most satisfactory results of any industry in the province, the product of the mines increasing in value \$9,000,000 over the preceding year. The total mineral output was over \$32,000,000, of which coal and copper contributed respectively, say, \$9,000,000 and \$8,000,000. Crops have been good and prices satisfactory. The fruit industry in the Okanagan and other districts has realized higher prices and market arrangements have been improved. New Railway construction has only been undertaken to a moderate extent, and new power development has consisted chiefly of extensions, designed to supply the City of Vancouver. The stringent money conditions which have existed throughout the year have checked new enterprises of all kinds, especially municipal undertakings, and the probability is that there will be considerable unemployment during the coming winter.

**MEXICO.**

In Mexico, general conditions continue to be disturbed, and the outcome is impossible to predict. We feel that

our interests there are in safe and capable hands.

**WORDS OF CONFIDENCE.**

My last words are of counsel and confidence. The finger of prudence points to a policy of conservatism. While the financial sky remains clouded over in Europe, we shall do well to hasten slowly. It is not a time to attempt enterprises of a speculative nature, nor to undertake new commitments prior to the financing thereof, and an accumulation of stock by merchants and manufacturers should, as far as possible, be avoided. The excellent harvest, particularly in the Northwest, should do much towards liquidating debts and ameliorating the situation, but it seems probable we will be compelled to pause a while in the wonderful progress of expansion of the last ten years. On the other hand, the commercial condition of Canada is fundamentally sound. Business as a whole, as I have said, continues good. Our vast natural resources have scarcely been scratched. Immigration is large, railway construction active, new territory and new resources of wealth are being steadily opened, the confidence of British and foreign capitalists in our country is unabated. A temporary halt can only refresh Canada for yet greater achievements.

Mr. R. B. Angus seconded the motion for adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman stated that, under the provisions of the new Bank Act, it would be necessary for the meeting to appoint three auditors.

Mr. C. R. Hosmer thereupon moved, and Mr. Huntly Drummond seconded, that there be appointed three auditors of the Bank to hold office until the next annual general meeting, and that this meeting do now proceed to their nomination and appointment.

Mr. C. B. Gordon moved, and Mr. Wm. McMaster seconded, that the remuneration of the auditors to be appointed be not more than \$15,000, to be divided equally between them (or to be otherwise divided as may be thought best).

The following nominations were made: By Mr. J. B. Learmont, Mr. George Hyde, C.A., of Montreal; by Mr. G. L. Ogilvie (in the absence of Mr. Bartlett McLennan), Mr. J. Maxtone Graham, C.A., of Edinburgh; by Mr. W. B. Blackader (in the absence of Mr. W. Stanway), Mr. James Hutchison, C.A., of Montreal.

Mr. Meredith mentioned that he would deposit one ballot, representing the directors and other shareholders who had sent him their proxies, which was all that would be necessary, unless any shareholder wished to deposit a ballot himself. The ballot was unanimous.

It was moved by Mr. J. B. Learmont and seconded by Dr. H. B. Yates, that the thanks of this meeting be presented to the President and Directors for their attention to the interests of the bank.

Mr. R. B. Angus, in reply, on behalf of the President and Directors, expressed in a few well-chosen words their appreciation of the thanks tendered them.

Mr. David Morrice moved that the thanks of the meeting be given to the General Manager, Assistant General Manager, the Superintendents, the Managers, and other Officers of the Bank for their services during the past year. In speaking to the motion, Mr. Morrice expressed in the highest terms his appreciation of the Bank officials he had met in his long experience covering a great part of the country, and said he had no hesitation whatever in presenting this motion rendering thanks to the Management and Staff of the Bank.

Mr. D. Forbes Angus seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. William H. Evans moved, and Mr. Charles Chaput seconded, "than the shareholders at this annual meeting of the Bank of Montreal learn, with deep regret of the resignation of Mr. R. B. Angus from the Presidency of the Bank, and desire to express their keen appreciation of his long and faithful services in the interests of the Bank. The Shareholders, however, sincerely hope that Mr. Angus will co-operate with his co-directors for many years to come."

Mr. Chaput, in seconding, said that the motion was a

**THE BANK OF MONTREAL—Continued.**

well-deserved compliment to Mr. Angus.

Returning thanks, Mr. Angus said: "I thank you for that expression of your goodwill."

Mr. Braithwaite said, that he desired, on behalf of the Staff, to thank the shareholders for the very kind expression of appreciation of their services, and he thanked Mr. Morrice especially for the very kind words he had spoken. The prosperity of the Bank must always be to a large degree depending upon the outside managers and the rank and file officers of the Bank. "I can assure you," he added, "of my own knowledge of the absolute loyalty and devotion of the staff to the interests of the Bank and of the hard work done by them. I cordially thank you, and assure you that you have a staff second to none."

**ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.**

The result of the ballot for the election of Directors was declared by the Chairman as follows: Messrs. R. B. Angus, D. Forbes Angus, A. Baumgarten, Huntly R. Drummond, C. B. Gordon, E. B. Greenshields, C. R. Hosmer, Sir William C. Macdonald, Hon. Robert Mackay, Messrs. Wm. Macmaster, H. V. Meredith, D. Morrice, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O.; Right Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.

The meeting then terminated. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, the following officers were elected: Hon. President, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal; President, Mr. H. V. Meredith.

**Traffic Returns.**

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.**

Year to date.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Increase
Oct. 31	\$87,398,000	\$107,151,000	\$113,181,000	\$6,033,000
Week ending	1911.	1912.	1913.	Increase
Nov. 7	\$2,493,000	\$2,934,000	\$3,204,000	\$266,000
" 14	2,486,000	2,916,000	3,124,000	208,000
" 21	2,226,000	2,704,000	3,119,000	415,000
" 30	3,194,000	3,587,000	3,733,000	146,000

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY**

Year to date.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Increase
Oct. 31	\$40,139,368	\$43,154,930	\$47,252,791	\$4,097,861
Week ending	1911.	1912.	1913.	Increase
Nov. 7	\$957,818	\$1,061,984	\$1,118,707	\$56,723
" 14	959,980	1,064,317	1,022,375	Dec. 41,942
" 21	951,384	1,053,798	1,080,010	26,212
" 30	1,233,062	1,442,409	1,322,541	Dec. 119,868

**CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.**

Year to date.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Increase
Oct. 31	\$13,654,400	\$16,802,100	\$19,175,500	\$2,373,400
Week ending	1911.	1912.	1913.	Increase
Nov. 7	\$526,000	\$5,030,000	\$620,400	\$30,100
" 14	504,000	609,500	643,500	34,000
" 21	403,000	561,500	608,000	46,500
" 30	568,500	748,400	.....	.....

**TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.**

Year to date.	1911.	1912.	1913.	Increase
Oct. 31	\$6,428,718	\$6,701,335	\$7,265,080	\$566,745
Week ending	1911.	1912.	1913.	Increase
Nov. 7	\$47,041	\$161,800	\$173,311	\$11,511
" 14	141,019	158,609	173,063	14,394
" 21	147,940	165,743	175,743	10,000

**HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.**

Week ending	1912.	1913.	Increase
Nov. 2	\$45,498	\$45,198	Dec \$ 300
" 9	51,342	54,369	2,927
" 16	48,611	54,016	5,405
" 23	49,083	53,090	4,007

**DULUTH SUPERIOR TRACTION CO.**

	1911.	1912.	1913.	Increase
Nov. 7	\$21,468	\$20,465	\$25,184	\$4,729
" 14	20,855	20,247	24,656	4,409
" 21	21,937	21,195	25,390	4,195

**DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.**

Week ending	1911.	1912.	1913.	Increase
Nov. 7	\$187,563	\$213,230	\$215,256	\$2,026
" 14	179,094	213,718	205,454	Dec. 8,264

**CANADIAN BANK CLEARINGS.**

	Week ending Dec. 4, 1913	Week ending Nov. 27, 1913	Week ending Dec. 5, 1912	Week ending Dec. 7, 1911
Montreal	\$61,463,466	\$54,815,911	\$61,189,536	\$57,345,468
Toronto	46,711,638	40,807,709	48,209,114	43,919,042
Ottawa	4,427,611	4,009,985	4,451,910	4,561,159

**MONEY RATES.**

	To-day	Last Week	A Year Ago
Call money in Montreal	6 1/2%	6 1/2%	6 %
" " in Toronto	6 1/2%	6 1/2%	6 %
" " in New York	5 1/2%	2 1/2-3 1/2%	10-12 1/2%
" " in London	4 1/2-4 3/4%	4 1/2-4 3/4%	3 1/2-3 3/4%
Bank of England rate	5 %	5 %	5 %

**DOMINION CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.**

Oct. 31, 1913	\$118,460,674	April 30, 1913	\$114,296,017
Sept. 30	115,496,540	March 31	112,101,886
August 31	113,401,170	February 28	110,484,879
July 31	.....	January 31	113,602,030
June 30	116,363,538	December 31	115,836,488
May 31	113,746,734	Nov. 30	118,958,620

**Specie held by Receiver-General and his assistants:-**

Oct. 31, 1913	\$101,716,293	April 30, 1913	\$100,706,287
Sept. 30	98,986,515	March 31	98,507,113
August 31	91,593,032	February 28	98,782,004
July 31	.....	January 31	101,898,960
June 30	100,437,594	December 31, 1912	104,076,547
May 31	100,481,562	Nov. 30	106,694,599

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