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THE EUROPEAN SITUATION. Northing is to be gained by er-

aggerating, but on the other hand, notimating the serious-

thing is to be gained by underestimating the seriousness of the European situation. The known facts are sufficiently grave. Mr. Lloyd George has made a carefully prepared speech, manifestly with the approval of his colleagues, which is universally accepted and was evidently intended as a public intimation to Germany, that British interests in Morocco will be maintained forcibly, if necessary. This declaration is evidently regarded as ominous in the money market. British Consols made a new low record, selling as a 21-2 per cent. security, at 773-4 which is 9-16 lower than the previous record of July 12; and notice has been given by Lloyds that all war risks will be cancelled from August 15th. The weakness in Consols is admittedly due partly to the Moroccan imbreglie and partly to the parliamentary erisis in England. There is a connection between the two things which is not manifest on the surface, but it is characteristic of German military policy to take cognisance of all such diversions and embarresements in the enemy's camp in cheesing the hour to strike. There is a rumour, which has been denied, that 400,000 German reserves have been called out; the explanation given is that 100,000 have been called out for the autumn maneuvres. Here again, however, it may be said that the objects of the German War Office can only be conjectured from circumstances, and that mobilisation is likely to be well on the way before any hestile demonstration is made. One thing certain is that nowhere has Mr. Lloyd George's speech been taken more seriously than in Berlin, and that it will take considerable diplomatic ingenuity for Germany to recede from the position she has actually reached now without loss of prestige.

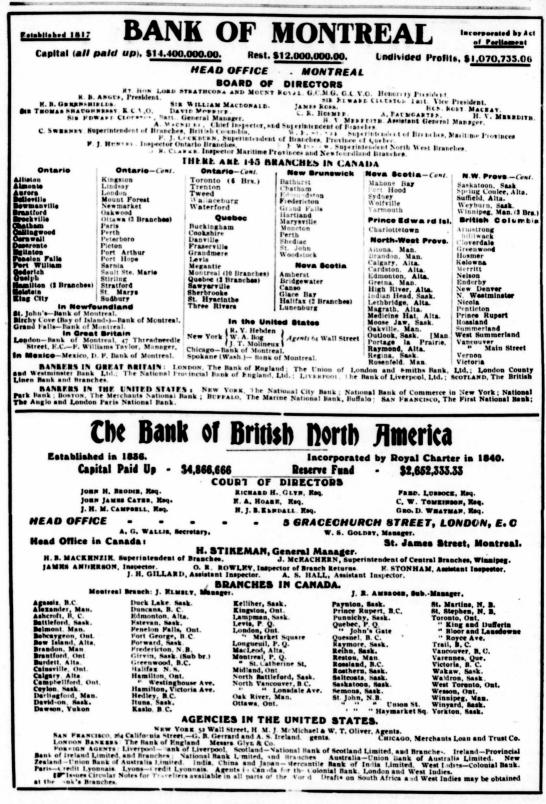
It cannot be too strongly insisted that the kornel of the situation is not in North Africa but in Germany. German military policy is cold-blooded and far-sighted. The war with Austria in 1866 was hardly over, before Germany commenced to prepare to deliver a crushing blow at France, before Austria could recover sufficiently to join with France in a war against Germany. The friction over the question of the Spanish throne had far less to do with the selection of 1870 as the date for the German ermy to march to the Ehins, than the fact that the German military organization was complete, the French War Department demoralized, the French

people disaffected towards their Emperor, and France diplomatically isolated. The seriousness of the present situation lies in the fact that for some years Germany has manifestly been making to paratoms for a great military and naval war, that the army has grown beyond the control of the nation, that the naval preparations are upon a scale of magnitude which forbids the idea of their being purposeless, and that for months past Germany has been schemeing to isolate Great Britain diplomatically in Europe. Mr. Asquith's statement yesterday leaves no room for doubt as to Great Britain's position.

LONG AND SHORT HAUL. THE Interstate Com-

tion so far as it goes, but has not the powers and consequently not the usefulness of the Canadian Railway Commission, has rendered a lot of important decisions upon the long and the short haul question in connection with railway rates. Most of them reafirm the principle of reduction in class rates in the territory between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast, where the abuses seem to have been greatest. The question of water competition is ezhaustively dealt with by the Commission, which observes that a shipper finds it difficult to reconcile himself to paying \$500 for transportation of a car of merchandise to his city when the same carload will be carried from the same point of origin through his city to a point 500 miles beyond for \$300. The railroad answers that it grants the \$300 rate under compulsion of water competition, and that it would be contrary to the interest of the carriers and to the broadest public policy were the system changed. The commission thereupon queries to what extent, if at all, the present rate scheme rests upon the active rivalry of ocean and rail lines. It says: "The aggressive policy of the Southern Pacific in instituting a water line of its own between the gulf and the Atlantic drove its water competitors out of the field and took from the rail lines all but the most insignificant proportion of transcontinental traffic. · · · One water route after another has been rendered innocuous. * * * Since the year 1906, notwithstanding what purports to be active water competition, commodity rates by the rail carriers have been increased rather than lowered. The rate to-day from the Missouri river to the Pacific coast is 90 cents higher, first class; 85 cents, second class;

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So cents, third class, than it was nearly twenty-five years ago.

The questions dealt with are naturally almost entirely questions of facts regarding which the railways and the consumers are in hopeless disagreement. The railways are still pleading conditions which existed twenty or thirty years ago as fortifications for discriminatory rates. The Commission finds that there is hardly a need which the people of the Far West have that cannot be supplied from territory nearly a thousand miles nearer to them than was their source of supply thirty years ago. It argues that rates introduced then for purely market competitive reasons may be to-day reasonable in themselves. It adds that a community is entitled to something more than a reasonable rate, it is entitled to a non-discriminatory rate.

The design for the new Canadian New Canadian ten and fifty cent coins is described in the Canada Gazette as fol-Coins. lows :- On the 50-cent piece, obverse side, will be the effigy of the King in the imperial robe, and crown, and the inscription, "Georgivs V., Rex et Ind. Imp." The reverse side will bear the denomination, date, a wreath of maple leaves and the crown. The 10-cent piece will be the same, save for the difference in denomination.

for Quebec.

It is rumoured that the Hon Dr. Agent-General Pelletier, speaker of the Legislative Assembly, will be appointed Agent-General in London for the Province

of Quebec. Most of the colonies, including several of the Canadian provinces, have such representatives, and two years ago the Legislature created such an office for this province, but no one has yet been appointed. The position will be largely what the incumbent makes it. It may either be a fifth wheel in the High Commissioner's coach, or it may do much to promote business relations between England and Quebec.

Montreal Harbour Report.

The report of the Montreal Harbour Commission for 1010 shows that the revenue of the port for 1910 exceeded that of

1909 by no less than \$107,055. The disbursements charged to capital account for the year were \$812,-669, of which sum \$435,812 was for interest charges, and the loans on capital account amounted to \$1,300,000. While the number of ships entering the port was 39 in excess of that recorded for 1909, the tonnage of ships increased over the previous year by 220,000 tons, thus showing that the work that has been done and the money spent in the improvement of the ship channel is commencing to bear fruit. The revenue accruing from the vessels showed an increase of more than \$100,000 over the figures for 1909.

the United States.

American railways are kill-Railway Accidents in ing fewer people, but still far too many. The Accident Bulletin issued by the In-

terstate Commerce Commission shows that in the three months ending March 31, 2,124 persons including 706 employes were killed and 10,074 injured. This is a decrease of 220 in the killed and 2,008 in the injured, as compared with the corresponding quarter last year. The figures, however, are still appalling and it is difficult to imagine any possible excuse for such an awful slaughter. It is too high a price to pay for haste and "economies." By haste, we do not mean fast trains, because English experience shows that there are fewer accidents to the fast expresses than to any other trains and that a man on a fast train in England is about as safe as in any place in the world.

Dry Dock.

The report of the Harbour Montreal Floating Commissioners, referring to the dock, which dry floating & Messrs. Vickers, Sons

Maxim are building and will operate, states that the dredging of the site at Molson's Creek has been carried on continuously, and it is expected that the dock will be installed and ready for work in the spring of next year. The plans, which have been approved for this work, call for the reclamation of some 30 acres of land, which will be sufficient to provide sites for all the workshops and other buildings that may be found necessary.

There is such a thing as Imperial Parliament. paying too high a price for parliamentary victory. The

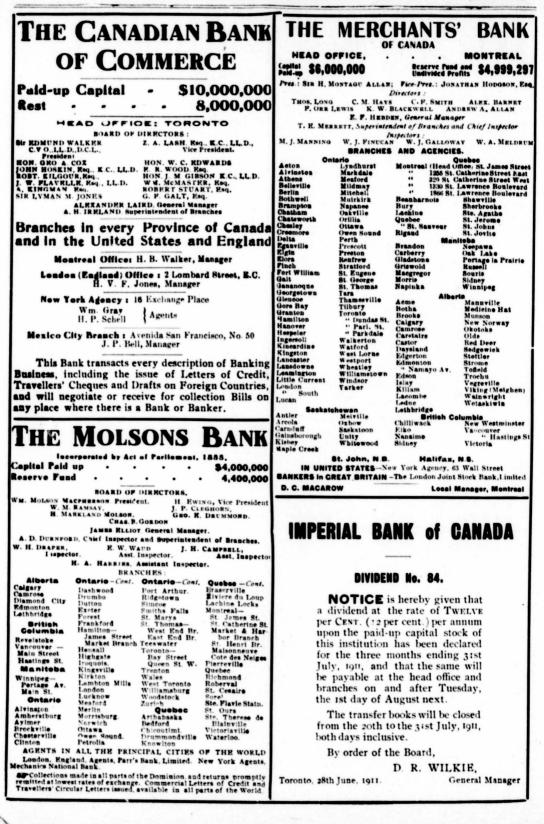
tone and prestige of the British Parliament have been greatly lowered by the tumultuous scenes that have taken place at Westminster within the last few days. The blame is not all on one side. If the Unionists are open to the reproach of unconstitutional obstruction, the ministerialists are open to the reproach of straining the constitution to the breaking point by their calmly avowed intention of using the main force at their disposal, to carry out their policy by packing the House of Lords. It is very much to be regretted that the King, so early in his reign, should be thus dragged into the vortex of party politics. It would be absurd to pretend that the Government has any mandate to radically change the constitution of the United Kingdom at such a price.

Sao Paulo's gross earnings for June are \$282,558 against \$241,858, increase, \$40,700; net earnings, \$173.301 against \$154.430; increase, \$18,871. Gross earnings from January are \$1,684,253 against \$1,387,425; increase, \$296,828; net earnings, \$1,-060,466 against \$885,271; increase, \$175,195.

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JULY 28, 1911



The Chronicle

Banking, Insurance and Finance

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Annual Statements :

THE GENERAL FINANCIAL SITUATION.

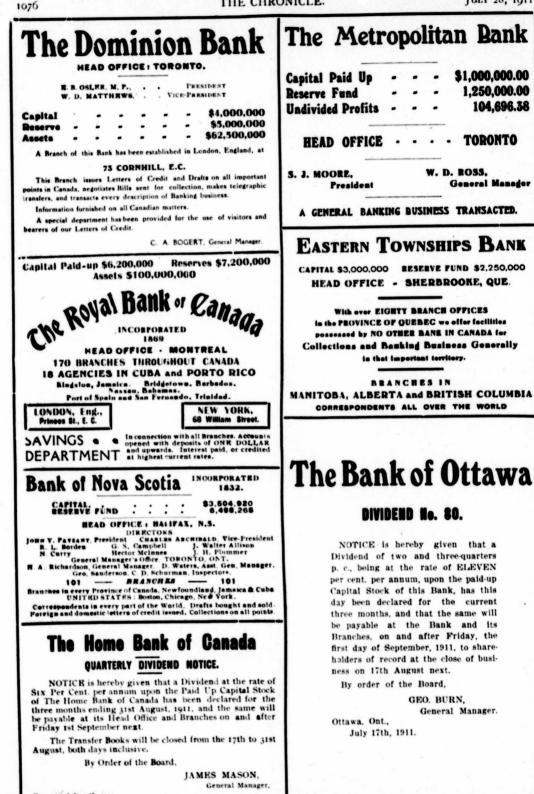
On Monday this week the Bank of England secured the bulk of the 3,000,000 African gold offered in the London market. Bank rate at the British capital is unchanged at 3 p.c. In the open market money is quoted 1; short bills, $1\frac{34}{4}$ to $1\frac{76}{9}$ p.c.; three months bills, 2 to $2\frac{3}{8}$. It is said that the appearance of American finance bills had some tendency to harden discounts. Also the bitter political controversy regarding the Lords' veto power had an unsettling effect. At Paris discounts in the market are $2\frac{3}{8}$ and at Berlin the market rate is $2\frac{3}{2}$. The Bank of France adheres to its 3 p.c. official quotation and the Imperial Bank of Germany continues to quote 4 p.c. On odd days some sales of Canadian Pacific stock

have been traced to Berlin and are supposed to have been caused by nervousness over the Moroccan dispute.

In New York call loans are 214 p.c.; sixty day loans, 21/2 to 23/4; ninety days, 3 p.c.; six months, 334 to 378. The Saturday bank statement revealed a pronounced gain in strength by the Clearing House institutions. In the case of all members the loans decreased \$15,200,000, the cash increased \$5,700,000, and the excess cash reserve increased \$7,800,000. And, taking the banks alone, the loans were reduced \$12,700,000, the cash increased \$7,200,000, and the surplus rose by \$9,100,000 to \$18,577,250. Some of the London correspondents of American papers have been expressing the opinion that Europe would be disposed to place obstacles in the way of a gold movement from London to New York in August or September. It is difficult to see how any effective opposition can be interposed by the European bankers to such a movement. It is also not easy to see why they should regard it as objectionable. The various European centres are in a strong position and moreover America is credited with possessing large balances in London. These balances, with the prospective huge exports of raw cotton and the exports of wheat, appear to place in the hands of the New York bankers the power to draw gold at will. If American finance bills are making their appearance in London they are merely anticipating by two or three months the movement of products from the cotton and wheat fields

The heavy breaks in the price of raw cotton have created much excitement and discussion. Nobody has any sympathy for the bull speculators who vainly tried to maintain their corner. Some of them lost heavily. There is much discussion regarding the position of the cotton mills. They have had to pay 15 cents and more for the raw material for much of the manufactured goods now in their hands for sale. It is supposed now that the selling prices for cotton manufactured goods will shortly have to be based on the prices now ruling for the raw cotton. In other words that selling prices will have to go to levels implying a considerable loss on manufacturing. The Canadian cotton mills should be affected to some extent by this factor also. But on the other hand the mills should benefit greatly from the fall in cotton prices in that it enables them to buy the staple with confidence and to put prices on their manufactured goods, which will be attractive to the consuming public. The break in prices results in a loss so far as unsold goods on hand are concerned; but it means more profitable operation for a year or more in the future.

Monetary conditions in the Dominion are not much changed. Call loans are still $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 p.c. It is noteworthy that the call loans in Canada of



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ULY 28, 1011

Toronto, July 19th, 1911.

IULY 28, 1911

the chartered banks increased nearly \$4,000,000 during June. And there have been some indications towards the end of the present month that the tension has relaxed in slight measure. But it is probable that any case which the market manifests will be but temporary. The critical period for the big wheat crop is gradually narrowing. In a few weeks the large credits which the grain and milling companies have arranged for will be operative. Unless there should be a fallin the bank note circulation in July there is a strong probability that the banks will be obliged to have recourse to some medium other than their own notes before the end of September when the excess currency becomes available. The western wheat crop promises to be early in maturing and the margin of available issue power, as shown in the current bank statement, promises to be barely sufficient. If they are obliged to pay out Dominion of Canada "fours," or American gold or bills, the circumstance will have an effect in accentuating any stringency that may be in evidence. However, it is just possible that enough of the new capital issues may be available for circulation purposes to tide the banks over this period.

* *

THE GRESHAM OF LONDON.

Mr. James H. Scott, General Manager and Secretary of the Gresham Life Assurance Society, Limited, of London, is at the present time in Montreal, with a view to making arrangements for commencing business in Canada. Mr. Scott is accompanied by Mr. Charles A. Hanson, chairman of the Gresham, which recently acquired by purchase the Dominion Guarantee Company, of Montreal. This Company has lately erected a building on St. James Street, Montreal, which will be used as the Canadian Head Office of the Gresham. In Canada, the Gresham will transact a life business under its old title of the Gresham Life Assurance Society, Limited, and a fire and accident business under the title of the Gresham Fire and Accident Insurance Society, Limited.

The Gresham of London was established sixtythree years ago, viz., in 1848, and in the interval has been built up to a notable position among the British life offices. Its operations scope, active organisaare international in tions being maintained in such widely-separated fields as France, Spain, Italy, Hungary, Egypt and the Argentine Republic and the wide scope of the Society's operations is attested by the figures of the report presented at the annual meeting held in May last. During the year 1910, the Gresham issued 6,650 new life policies, assuring an amount of \$11,728,655, and representing in new premiums a sum of \$548,370. Additionally, \$500,045 was received by the Society as consideration for annuities granted, while interest and rents brought the

income up to the large total of \$7,255,430. On the other hand, claims by death or maturity, while well within the actuarial estimate, absorbed \$4,-657,500. The result of the year's operations, which in every direction showed a gratifying expansion over previous years, was an addition to the funds of the Society of \$604,370. At December 31 last, the assets reached the large aggregate of \$52,330,050, while the net amount of assurance in force was little short of \$122,500,000.

These figures are indicative of the scale of the Gresham's operations, but even more interesting from the point of view of prospective policyholders are the good results achieved during the last quinquennium, which closed on December 31, 1010. The actuary's statement testifies to the increasing strength and productiveness of the Gresham. On an Hm. 31/2 p.c. net premium valuation, the result of the operations of the last five years is a surplus of approximately \$2,210,000. An allocation is made by the directors to strengthen still further the basis of the next valuation, and the net sum of \$1,575,000 is declared divisible, go p.c. of which is allotted to the participating policyholders in the various classes. The rate of interest earned on the assurance fund last year, after deduction of income tax, was 4.08 p.c. These are results that augur well for the future growth and welfare of the Society.

The Gresham Fire and Accident Insurance Society was organised last year for the purpose of carrying on fire, accident, employers' liability and other cognate branches of insurance. It is an independent and separate society.

The Gresham of London enters the Canadian field under circumstances which are particularly favorable. Co-incidently with the progress of the Dominion, the field for insurance of all kinds is expanding very rapidly, and it will be doubtless the case that the Gresham will successfully take its share of the insurance business of Canada.

* *

The newly published traffic statement of the Montreal Street Railway shows gross earnings for June of \$432,027, against \$384,564 for the same month in 1010. This is an increase of 12.34 p.c. Net earnings were \$204,800 against \$185,715, an increase of \$10,093 or 10.28 p.c. Total charges are \$63,006 against \$54,040, so that the surplus is \$140,813 against \$130,776. Expenses last month were 52.59 p.c. against 51.71 in June, 1010. The earnings of the financial year to date (0 months) are as follows:—

	1911	1910	
Gross Earnings	\$3,438,940	\$3,091,799	
Net Farnings	1,423,801	1,285,508 361,087	
Total Charges	403,885	924,420	
Surplus	1,019,915	024,420	

While gross earnings in the period have advanced by 11.23 p.c., the increase in net earnings is 10.76 p.c. Expenses are 58.60 p.c. of earnings against 58.42 last year.

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JULY 28, 1911



At this time of year, the principal interest of the bank statement lies in its evidence regarding the prospects of the fall monetary situation, and under present circumstances the figures attain a peculiar importance. Briefly, the June bank statement shows first, continued great activity throughout the country, second, the pursuance of a policy of concentration of their resources by the banks in preparation for the demands of the harvest and, third, a continued flow of capital to Canada from abroad. ^a Taking first the continuance of the great activity throughout the country, there was last month a rise in note circulation of upwards of \$6,750,000, a remarkable advance for June. Within the last ten years there has been no June advance like this, the nearest approach to it having been in June, 1906, circulation showing an advance in that month of \$5,000,000. And, since the capital of the active banks at June 30 last was just over \$98,000,000 the June circulation came to within \$9,500,000 of the limit of the ordinary circulation; at its highest point, in fact, it was within \$8,000,000. Usually,

Statement of the Chartered Banks of Canada.

Statistical Abstract for Month Ending June 30, 1911, giving Comparison of Principal Items, with Increase or Decrease for the Month and for the Year.

Assets.	June 30, 1911	May 31, 1911	June 30, 1910	Inc. or Dec for month 1911	Dec	crease for nth, 1910.		. or Dec. or Year.
bette and Cheques on other Banks	120,390,469 \$ 53,415,678	48,289,605	41,406,771	+ 5,120,0	9 +	\$1,987,155 5,935,567 353,806	ŧ-	\$18,454,291 8,958,907 334 621
benosit to Secure Note Issues	5,277,467	5,092,298	4,942,846		32 -	800		186,944
come to other Banks in Canada secured.	3,824,483 7,682,229	3,825,265 6,311,013	8,526,815			285,983		841,586
Deposits with and due other Bks. in Can.	22,041,297	25,966,612	21,919,472	- 3,925,3	15 +	5,795,546		121,825
Due from Banks, etc., in U. Kingdom Due from Banks, etc., elsewhere	32,165,669	29,492,841	24,242,023	+ 2,672,8	28	2,839,975	-	7,923,646
Dominion & Prov. Securities	10,634,115	10,793,713	17,010,31	- 159,5		1,202,653		6,376,200 741,818
Can, Municipal, For. Pub. S-curities.	23,272,829	23,420,781	22,531,011	- 147,9		518,937 537,073		3,906,407
Railway and other Bonds and Stocks	60,474,196	60,815,618	56,567,789	- 341,4	and and and and and			1,727,975
Total Securities held	94,381,140	95,030,112	96,109,115	- 648,9	72 -	146,643		1,721,010
		17 700 050	C1 500 059	+ 3,797,4	15 +	3,439,908		91,690
Call Loans in Canada	61,507,268	57,709,853 88,745,080	61,598,958 130,173,902			4,693.636		32,308 502
Call Loans outside Canada	97,865,400		191,772,860			8,133,544		32,400,192
Total Call and Short Loans	159,372,668	146,454,933	191,112,800	+ 12,011,1				
a	717,869,386	708,093,677	649,145,920	+ 9,775,7	09 +	5,899.402		68,723,466
Current Loans and Disc'ts in Canada Current Loans and Disc'ts outside	33,557,617	33,918,314	38,171,443	- 360,6	97 +	156.981		4,613,826
Total Current Loans and Discounts	751,427,003	742,011,991	687,317,363	+ 9,415,0	12 +	6,056,383	+	64,109,640
Total Current Loans and Discounterre						14 100 097		31,709,448
Aggregate of Loans to Public	910,799,671	888,466,924	879,090.223	+ 22,332,7	41 +-	14,189,927	•	01,100,110
	1 100 -01	1 0 10 10.9	1.774.740	34 (92 +	428,978		92,245
Loans to Provincial Governments	1,682,495	1,648,403 7,212,743	7,028,522		73 +	493,828	+	338,594
Querdue Dehts	7.367,116 28,229,609	27,568,633	23,031,758		76 +	330,358		5,197 851
Bank Premises	2,411,574	2,420,228	1,813,672	- 8,0	54 -	11,404	+	597,902
Other Real Estate and Mortgages	12,462,823	11,120,723	11,641,656	5 + 1,342,		2,278,022		821,167
Other Assets TOTAL ASSETS	1 302 131 886	1.270.914.407	1.230.825.305	+ 31.217,	179 +	24,834,087	+	71,306,581
	1,002,101,000							
Liabilities.						2,58,287		8,837,068
Notes in Circulation	88,618,699	81,862,218	79,781,63			621,949		9,049 995
Due to Dominion Government	7,207,015	6,034,866	16,257,010 29,575.438		42 -	53.221		1,78,562
Due to Provincial Governments	27,796.876	27,000,634				6,765,904		46,357,315
Deposits in Can, payable on demand	309,804,854	298,784,206	263,417,53 534 432,05	9 + 11,020, 1 + 2.658,	106 +	9,751,073		30, 435, 500
Dep'ts in Can. payable after notice.	564.867,554	562,209,148	-	3 + 13,679,	and the second s	16,516,975		76,822,815
Total Deposits of the Public in Canada	874,672,408	860,993,354 69,442,818				4 5 17 911		7,295 204
Deposits elsewhere than in Canada	77,721,948			5 + 21,958,		20.044 899		69,527,611
Total Deposits, other than Government	952,394,356	930,436,172	002,000,14	0 + • · · · · · · · · ·			-	
a stan Banka in Canada	3,938,997	3,919,802	4,124,19		195 +	20,11		189,194
Loans from other Banks in Canada	5,985.573	5,209,198		5 + 776.	375 -	6,97		8 3.618 3 232 544
Deposits by other Banks in Canada Due to Banks and Agencies in U. K		2,928,376			183 -	1,0 5,64 847,98		899.(9)
Due to Banks and Agencies elsewhere	4,210,295	3,983,950			345 604 +	646.17		2,500,101
	9,184,156	9.275,760	11,684,25			24,692,57		61,550,770
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,101,875,234	1,070,651,050	1,040,324,46	4 + 31,224	184 +	24,692,01	-	01,000,110
Copital, dc.						413 33		2.338,964
Capital paid up	101,065,306				515 + .306 +	115.40		7,572,81
Reserve Fund	80,943,130				1.9 -	33 06		696,21
Liabilities of Directors and their firms	9,697,003	9,520,88	3 9,000,78			119,35		8,863,92

(Compiled by THE CHRONICLE.)

THE CHRONICLE. **JULY 28, 1011** 1080 LONDON & LONDON& LANCASHIRE IANCASHIRF GUARANTEE & FIRE ACCIDENT C° INSURANCE COMPANY TORONTO HEAD OFFICE . ONTARIO AND NORTH WEST BRANCE MONTREAL BRANCH: Thomas F. Dobbin, Resident Secretary, 164 St. James St. OUEBEC BRANCH: C. E. Sword, Resident Secretary, 81 St. Peter St. 8 Richmond Street, East, TORONTO PROVINCE OF QUEBEC BRANCH WINNIPEG BRANCH: A. W. Blake, District Secretary, Canada Building, Donald Street 164 St. James St., Cor. St. John St., MONTREAL The Yorkshire Insurance Co., Limited, OF YORK ENGLAND. ESTABLISHED 1824. RT. HON. LORD WENLOCK, Chairman. ASSETS \$13,000,000 JANES HAMILTON, Esq., Manager. FIRE INSURANCE granted on every description of property at Tariff rates. LIVE STOCK INSURANCE. This Company has a large Live Stock business in England and elsewhere, and is the FIRST COMPANY, licensed by the FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, to transact Live Stock Insurance in the Dominion. APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES are invited from responsible persons. CANADIAN DIRECTORS .- Hon. C. J. Doherty Alphonse Bacine Esq. G. M. Bosworth, Esq. Alex. L. MacLaurin, Esq. Canadian Manager, P. M. WICKHAM, Montreal. FOUNDED 1792. INSURANCE COMPANY OF She NORTH AMERICA WESTERN PHILADELPHIA, PA. CAPITAL. \$4,000.000.00 SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS 7,743,980.17 16,001,411.66 ASSETS ASSURANCE COMPANY LOSSES PAID EXCEED . 149.374.312.55 Incorporated in 1851 ROBERT HAMPSON & SON, LIMITED MONTREAL GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA. ASSETS. \$3,213,438.28 : : LIABILITIES. : 469.254.36 : : Union Assurance Society SECURITY to POLICY-HOLDERS, 2,744,183.92 MRROND IN THE Commercial Union Assurance Co. Limited of Londen, Eng. LOSSES paid since organization of Com-Total Funds Exceed - \$86,250,000. Security Unexcelled. . \$54,069,727.16 pany . . . Canadian Branch: Corner St. James & McGill Streets BONTREAL DIRECTORS T. L. MORRISEY, Manager Hon. GEO. A. COX, President. W. R. BROCK, Vice-President. W. B. MEIKLE, Managing Director. FIRE POBT. BICKERDIKE, M.P. Z. A. LASH, K.C., LL.D. D. B. HANNA E. W. COX AGENTS' TEXT-BOOK JOHN HOSKIN, K.C., LL.D. GEO. A. MORROW ALEX. LAIDD FREDERIC NICHOLLS AUGUSTUS MYERS SIR HENRY M. PELLATT, C.V.O. By J. GRISWOLD. An annotated Dictionary of terms and technical hrases, with a policy form book, and tables. JAMES KERR OSBORNE E. R. WOOD Price \$2.00 HEAD OFFICE. TORONTO THE CHRONICLE, Montreal.

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11..... Inc. or Dec. June '09 to June

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up to the last two years, there has been a slight falling-off in the circulation in July, prior to the large autumnal advance which culminates in October. But in 1909, there was in lieu of this a small July advance of just under \$1,000,000 in circulation and last year, of just over \$1,000,000. To compare the above mentioned margin of ordinary circulation with the experience of previous years, it may be said that the end of Juneend of September expansion in circulation was in 1000, just above \$9,000,000 and last year below \$7,500,000, while taking the maximum circulation of the same months, the 1909 figures show an advance of \$9,600,000 and those for last year of \$8,375,000. Of course, the limits of the ordinary circulation this year will be in course of expansion simultaneously with the advance in the ordinary circulation since a portion of the new capital, lately announced by several of the banks, some of which is now in course of issue, will be paid up during the next month or two. But as it is, several of the banks at the end of June were running exceedingly close to the limit of their ordinary circulation.

Further evidence of current summer activity is to be found in the marked expansion which occurred last month in Canadian time loans. These are now up to \$717,869,386-naturally a new high figure-the June expansion in this item

being upwards of \$0,750,000, and there is a reflection of this increase in the marked advance which was also made last month by the demand deposits, which show an increase over May of more than \$11,000,000.

The comparative statement of the banks' foreign investments is as follows: --

investments is as ion	June 30, 1911	May 31, 1911	June 30 1910
Due by Banks in U.K		\$25,966,612	\$21,919,472
Due by Banks in other countries. Foreign call loans	32,165,669	29,492,841 88,745,050	24,242,023 130,173,902
Foreign current loans		33,918,314	38,171,443
	185,629,9×3	\$178,122,847	\$214,506,840
Due to banks in U.K		\$2,928,376	\$5,771,777
Due to banks in other countries	4,210,295		5,109,386 85,017,152
Foreign deposits	11,121,940	00,442,010	80,011,10
*Net investments	\$84,471,436	\$76,35 5,144	\$95,898,315
THE PART CONTRACTOR			

*Apart from investments in foreign bonds, debentures, etc.

Seasonally the movement upward in Canadian call loans is normal, though in sharp contrast to the movements reported in this connection during recent months. The banks' preparations for the autumn, combined with the continued inflow of new capital, are clearly seen in the rise in foreign call loans

BANKING	CHANGES ()F	THE	ALF-YEAR.	ENDINC	JUNE.	1911-
				and the second of	1-2		

		(Compiled by	The Chronicie)			
	CIRCULATION	Deposits of the Public in Canada	Current Loans in Canada	Current Loans outside Canada	Call Leans in Canada	Call Loans outside Conada
December 1910	\$ 87,694,840 77,110,871	\$ 825,131,405 819,952,959	\$ 677,064,829 682,506,695	38,362,549	\$ 63,983,912 60,200,781 3,783,131	90,710,437 83,796,665 6,913,772
Inc. or Dec. in Month February 1911 Inc. or Dec. in month	10,583,869 79,927,785 - 2,816,814			37,699,221	59,132,692 1,068,089	85, 420,046 1,623,381
March 1911 Inc. or Dec. in month	81,938,753	$+$ $\frac{831,204,258}{11,419,382}$	21,369,291	2,186,726	58,369,712 762,980	85,250,789 169, 2 57
April 1911. Inc. or Dec. in month	+ 83,647,0°8 + 1,708,335	- 837,787,299 + 6,583,041	1,428,686	1,728,532		81,535,659 715,13
May 1911 Inc. or Dec. in month	81,862,218 1,784,870	+ 23,206,055		$+ \frac{33,918,314}{134,351}$	57,709,853 122,837	
June 1911. Inc. or Dec. in month	+ 6,756,481				61,507,268 + 3,797,415	97,865,40 9,120,32
Inc. or Dec. in ½ year end. June, 1911 Inc. or Dec. in ½ year end.	+ 923,859	+ 49,541,003				
inc. or Dec. in a year end.	1 511 101	37 499 185	2	8	— 1,955,264	8,001,41

Inc. or Dec. June, 1910 in 1 year end 56,404,108 1.901.350 1.955.264 1,544,101 + 37,499,182 + or Dec. in 1 year end. 8,789,925 -18,118,468 41,759,579 + 23,403,360 3,051,450 2,887,743 June, 1909 Inc. or Dec. in ½ year end. June, 1908..... 2,850,634 -522,154 692,285 22,064,859 9 350 404 Inc. or Dec. in 1 year end June, 1907. 8,030,568 13,085,972 1,448,775 38,245,968 2,906,378 Inc. or Dec. June '10 to June 32,308,502 91,690 4,613,826 68,723,466 76.822,815 -8,837,068

193,013,504 -

18.448.208 +

182,657,117

1081

8,747,091

3,659,283

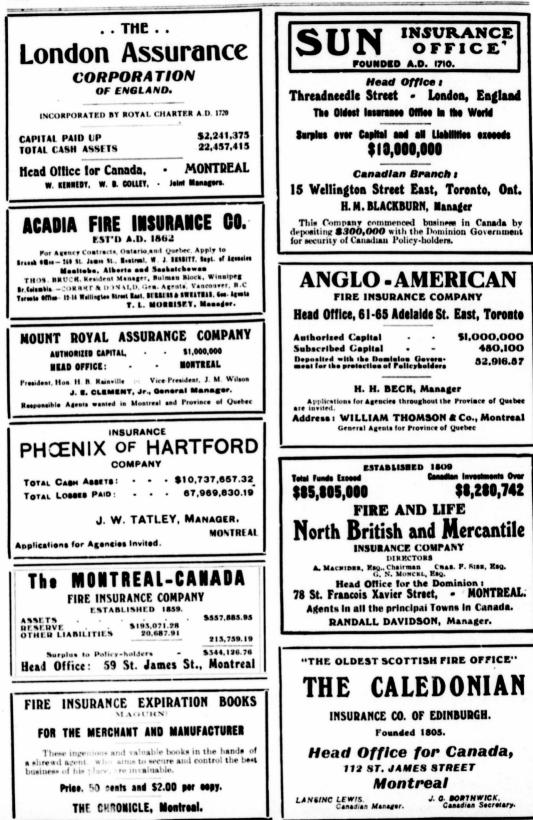
17,289,468

8,889,572

154,446 +

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These have advanced by upwards of \$9,000,000 to \$97,865,400, and the increase coincides practically with the advance in foreign deposits, which would mean new capital employed in London and New York temporarily pending its transfer here. The net balances of the banks abroad are slightly lower than last month, but there is again a fractional advance in the ratio of immediate assets to liabilities, which now stands at 25.98 p.c. New home deposits show a welcome upward tendency, there having been an addition of \$2,600,000 to potice deposits during the month.

We publish also this week our usual table showing in summary the banking changes of the halfyear from January to June, to which have been added for comparison figures for the June half-year of four previous years and also figures showing the present position in comparison with a year ago and two years ago. It was about two years ago that the present wave of expansion began to flow after the ebb which followed 1007. How far it has gone will be seen 'from the facts that in the two years, there has been an expansion in circulation of \$18,448,208, in Canadian deposits by the public of \$103,013,504, of which notice deposits represent an advance of about \$110,000,000, and in Canadian current loans of \$182,657,117.

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Two interesting recent appointments by the New York Life are of Harold Pierce, of Philadelphia, and John J. Parker, of Cleveland, O., both agents of the New York Life, as "Agents' Counsellors." Their duties are "to assist by sage counsel and advice New York Life field men in the matter of soliciting life insurance, and to aid them in the actual closing of business."

THE SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Sun Insurance Office, of London, England, has made a start upon its third century under the happiest of circumstances. By survival, the oldest insurance office in the world, the Sun Fire to-day occupies a position worthy of its age and of its fine record, and it cannot be doubted that with the assured continuance of the conservative underwriting practice and the careful conservation of resources which mark this office, that the coming years of its third century will see the Sun Fire achieve an even higher position than that which it at present occupies in the insurance world.

For the first year of its third century, the Sun Fire reports results, which should be as gratifying to the policyholders of this office, as to its shareholders, since they show a marked addition to the strength and resources. During 1910, the net fire premiums reached a total of \$7,355,985. This is a slight falling-off in comparison with 1909, when fire premiums reached the record figures of \$7,-380,670. But there is more than a satisfactory offset to this trifling reduction in premium income in the fact that the surplus on the year's business was of an amount never before equalled. The loss experience of the year was, indeed, of a highly favorable character, the amount applicable in this direction during 1910 being \$3,273,555 against \$3,399,025 in 1909 or a ratio to premiums of only 44.5 p.c. as against 46 p.c. in the former year. Expenses of management and commissions absorbed \$2,708,040 or 36.8 p.c., this ratio also being slightly under the figure of the two previous years. These disbursements and the conservative allowance of 40 p.c. reserve for unexpired risks leave a trading surplus for the year of \$1,387.860-an amount that has never previously been equalled. With interest receipts of \$330.595, a total of \$1,727,455 is transferred to the profit and loss account from the fire account comparing with \$1,547,420 similarly transferred at the close of 1909, and \$977,350 at the close of 1908.

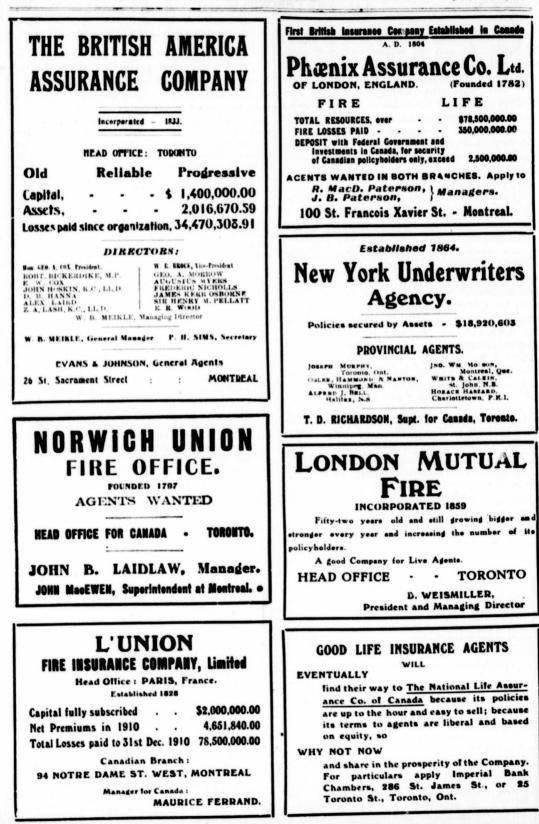
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COMPARATIVE	STATEMENT	OF RELATION	OF BANKS'	RESERVES	TO	IMMEDIATE	LIABILITIES.
00111111111			by The Chr				

	June, 1911	May, 1911	June, 1910	June, 1909
LIABILITIES. Dominion Government deposits Provincial Government deposits Deposits of the Public "demand" Deposits of the Public "notice" Deposits elsewhere than in Canada	\$ 7,207,015 27,796,876 309,804,854 564,867,554 77,721,948	6,034,866 27,000,634 298,784,206 562,209,148 69,442,818	$16,237,010 \\ 29,576,438 \\ 263,417,539 \\ 534,432,054 \\ +5,017,152$	\$ 6,284,730 16,393,277 226,480,464 455,178,436 69,249,9~4
Total deposits	987,398,247 88,618,699	963,471,672 81,862,218	928,699,193 79,7×1,631	773, 590,895 70,170, 49 1
Note Circulation	1,076,016,946	1,045,333,890	1,008,480,824	843,761,386
Less notes and cheques other Canadian banks held	53,415,678	48,289,605	44,456,771	34.600,603
Net Liability	1,022,601,268	997,044,285	964,024,053	809,160,783
Available Assets. Specie and legals. Net foreign bank balances. Foreign call loans.	120,390,469 47,457,478 97,865,400	118,468,842 48,547,127 88,745,080	101,936,178 35,2×0,332 130,113,902	93.373.541 35.21-,928 115,254,868
Percentage of Liability	265,713.347 25.98	255,761,049 25.65	267,390,412 27,74	243,847,337 30.13

• This item is deducted because its represents obligations of the banks held by themselves.

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The comparative progress made by the Sun Fire during the past five years and during the previous decade is shown in the following table:-

age	15 SHOWIL III	the tor		
	Net Fire	Losses	Expenses	Total
	Premiums	p.c.	p.c.	Funds
1895	\$4,896,000	35.8	33.0	\$9,666,000
1900	5,352,000	58.9	34.8	11,031,000
1905	6.546,000	45.9	35.3	13,343,000
1906	7,358,000	71.8	35.6	12,126,000
1907	7,384,000	48.9	35.9	13,221,000
1908	7,253,000	54.98	36.96	13,817,585
1909	7,389,670	46.00	36 91	13,926,455
1910		44.5	36.8	15,718,690

Details of total funds as they stood at the close

\mathbf{ot}	last	year,	are	as	Ionows :	

Capital paid up	\$500,000
Fire Fund	10,442,395
Accident Fund	41,145
Employers' Liability Fund	580,055
Burglary and General Fund	50,575
Dividend Reserve	750,000
Pension Fund	265,990
Balance at credit of Profit and Loss.	2,988,530

\$15,718,690

Part of this large profit and loss balance has now been applied to the doubling of the company's paid-up capital, making it \$1,200,000. This absorbs \$600,000, so that after the payment of dividend, this balance, which with the fire fund and paid-up capital is available for the security of fire policyholders, still stands at a very high level.

In Canada, which field it entered in 1892, the Sun Fire has an important business Last year it received net cash for premiums, \$388,672 and paid out in losses, \$200,983. Mr. H. M. Blackburn, of Toronto is the able manager, and under his direction, and in view of the fine position of the office, the Sun Fire will doubtless continue to take an important part in Canadian fire underwriting. In Montreal, the Company is represented by Messrs. Evans and Johnson.

MERCHANTS' BANK RAISES ITS DIVIDEND.

Announcement is made that the Merchants' Bank of Canada has increased its dividend from 9 to 10 p.c. per annum. The first payment at the new rate will be 21/2 p.c. for the current quarter on September 1, to shareholders of record, August 15.

The 9 p.c. dividend has only been in force for twelve months, the dividend having been advanced a year ago from the 8 p.c. rate previously ruling since 1907. The present increase, following so closely upon the former advance, will be gratifying evidence both to the shareholders and to the business world generally of the progress which is being made by the Merchants' Bank under the able management of Mr. E. F. Hebden. It may be recalled that last year, when the business of the bank showed large expansion, the net profits reached \$1,057,-140, an advance of over \$200,000 upon those of 1909, and at the rate of 17.95 p.c. upon the capital. The leading figures of the bank as at June 30, are

as follows :																	000 000
as follows : Paid-up Capit	al			• •	÷	2		•	•	•	٠	2	•	٠	•		00,000
Canadian curi											•	•	1		• •	72,	133,027

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN JUNE.

Industrial accidents occurring to 192 individual workpeople in Canada during the month of June, 1911, were reported to the Department of Labour. Of these, eighty-two were fatal and 110 resulted in serious injuries. In addition, eleven fatal accidents were reported as having taken place prior to the beginning of the month, information not having been received by the Department before June, 1911. In the preceding month there were fifty-two fatal and 121 non-fatal accidents reported, a total of 173, and in June, 1910, there were 168 fatal and 247 non-fatal accidents, a total of 415. The number of fatal accidents reported in June, 1911 was, therefore, thirty more than in the preceding month and eighty-six less than in June, 1910. The number of non-fatal accidents reported in June, 1911, was eleven less than in the preceding month, and 137 less than in June, 1910. Altogether there were nineteen more industrial accidents reported in June. 1911, than in the preceding month, and 223 less than in the same month of the preceding year. Of fifty-one returns received during the month, giving the ages of the victims of industrial accidents, nine referred to persons under twenty-one years of age, sixteen to persons between twenty-one and forty-five, and eleven to persons over forty-five. Fifteen persons were over twenty-one years of age, but their exact ages were not specified.

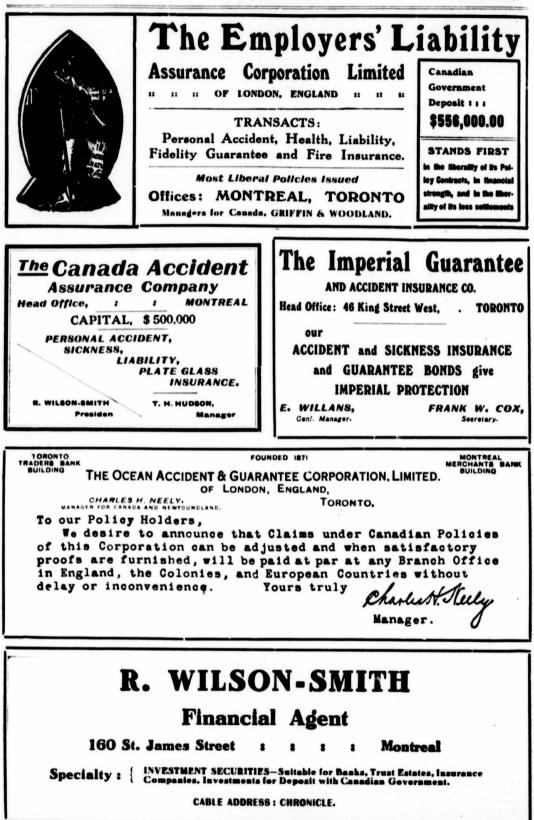
STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING JUNE, 1911, BY INDUSTRIES AND TRADES.

Trade or Industry	Kil'ed	Injured	Total	
Trade of findancy	13	14	27	
Agriculture	7	3	10	
Lumbering	8	24	32	
Mining	0	4	12	
Building trades		9	24	
Metal trades	15	2	5	
Woodworking trades	1		2	
lextile trades		2	-	
Food and tobacco prepara-			1	
tion		1		
Railway Service	10	11	21	
Ranway Service	4	1	5	
Navigation	Ā	17	21	
General transport			9	
Civic employés	5		8	
Miscellaneous	3	10	15	
Unskilled labour	5	10	10	
Total.	82	110	192	

The proposed arrangements by which the Atlas Assurance Company will take over the Essex & Suffolk Equitable Insurance Society of Colchester, England, are for the Atlas to hold the whole or a controlling interest in the shares of the Society, guaranteeing certain benefits to the holders of membership policies and the holders of other policies in the Fire Department covering risks situate in the United Kingdom. Under this arrangement, the Essex & Suffolk will remain an entirely separate concern as at present, with its separate board of directors, its separate officers and staff and its head office, continued at Colchester. The Essex & Suffolk was founded in 1802 by farmers and merchants for mutual fire insurance, and the taking of risks within ten miles of London and in Scotland and Ireland was forbidden. Its operations were extended in 1906 by a special act of Parliament, and it has since been doing a general business.

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LLOYDS' UNDERWRITERS AND PUBLICITY.

We quote below part of an article, which recently appeared in our contemporary, the Policy Holder of Manchester, on the subject of the avoidance of publicity by London Lloyds. The matter is an important one. As our contemporary points out, Lloyds underwriters have not been content to confine themselves to the business of marine underwriting as formerly, but have taken to writing all manner of risks. The facts which our contemporary draws attention to are briefly these :- By the British Assurance Companies Act of 1900, Lloyds underwriters were allowed special privileges. They were allowed either individually to make a deposit of £2,000 until all liability under any policy issued had been discharged and to furnish to the Board of Trade an annual statement showing the extent and character of the fire and accident insurance business effected, or, in lieu of complying with these requirements, to place all premiums received in a trust fund, and furnish security to the satisfaction of Lloyds Committee and to have their accounts audited annually by an approved accountant, who will furnish a certificate to the Board of Trade. It appears that all the members of Lloyds have followed the second procedure, thereby avoiding the publicity entailed by the alternative. We quote from the Policyholder:

... in the end, it was specially provided that the Act "shall not apply to a member of Lloyds provided he complies with the requirements set forth in the eighth schedule of the Act," and the eighth schedule provides that every underwriter shall deposit, and keep deposited. a sum of £2,000 until all liability under any policy issued has been discharged, and further, "he shall furnish every year to the Board of Trade a statement, in such form as may be prescribed by the Board, showing the extent and character of the fire and accident insurance business ef-fected by him." Further on, however, we find that in lieu of complying with the requirements just mentioned, he may place all premiums received by him in a trust fund, and furnish security to the satisfaction of Lloyds Committee, which shall be available solely to meet claims. The security may be furnished in the form of either a deposit or a guarantee, or partly in one form and partly in the other. The security is always to be equal to the aggregate of the premiums received in the preceding year. The accounts of the underwriters adopting the second alternative must be audited annually by an accountant, approved by the Committee, and a certificate must be furnished by him to the Board of Trade.

In the House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. Elverston put the following questions:---

the following questions... Whether any statement is supplied to the Board of Trade of the number of Lloyds underwriters who are unable to meet their engagements; and, if so, how many were in this position last year; also, how many Lloyds underwriters have complied with the requirement laid down in Schedule 8, paragraphs B and C (1) (b), of the Assurance Companies Act, as regards the furnishing to the Board of Trade of a statement showing the extent and character of the business effected by him; and how many Lloyds underwriters, in lieu of complying with paragraphs B (1) (a) and (b), have elected to comply with paragraphs B and C (2) of the schedule and supply to the Board of Trade an auditors' certificate in lieu of a full statement showing the extent and character of the business trans-

acted. In reply, Mr. Tennant said: I will answer the two questions of my hon. friend together."

questions of my non-frictal ugertaint of the Board "No statement is supplied to the President of the Board of Trade of the number of Lloyds underwriters, who are unable to meet their engagements. No Lloyds underwriters have elected to comply with the requirement laid down in Schedule 8, paragraph B and C (1) (b) of the Assurance Companies Act, but 501 underwriters have elected to comply with paragraphs B and C (2) of the

Schedule and have supplied to the Board of Trade an auditors' certificate duly signed and in the form prescribed by the Board of Trade."

This means that not a single member of Lloyds has elected to place before the public through the medium of the Board of Trade a "statement showing the extent and character of the fire and accident insurance business effected by him." but 501 members have avoided the publicity which this entails. Why?

We do not say that Lloyds Underwriters are unable to meet their liabilities but when we are dealing with people we like to have the information before us which fire and accident offices have voluntarily placed before the public for many years past.

It will be noticed that the Board of Trade has no knowledge of the number of underwriters, if any, who have failed to meet their liabilities. As two members of Lloyds have called their creditors together recently it is unfortunate that this information was not forthcoming.

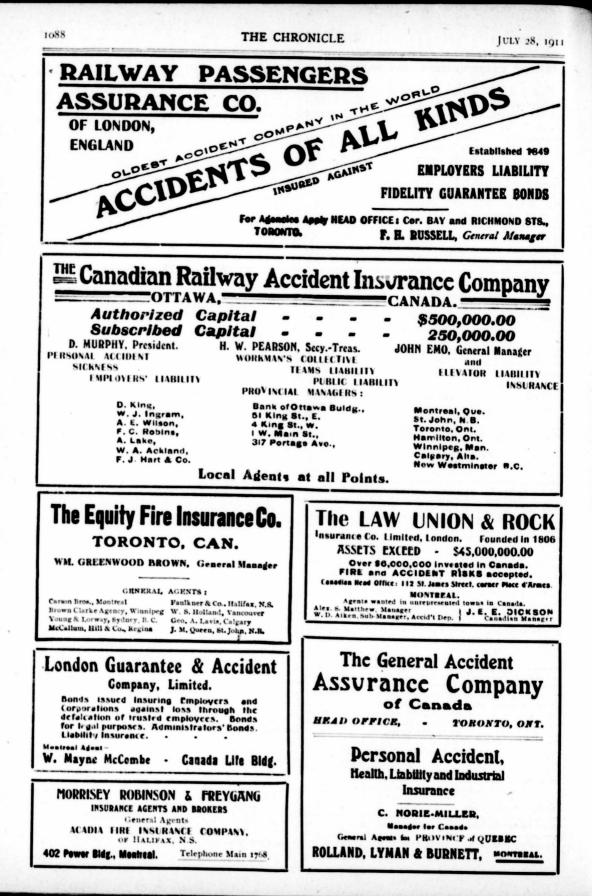


LIFE POLICIES AS SECURITY.

The Quebec Court of King's Bench, in appeal, has recently given judgment in the case of La Banque de St. Hyacinthe (defendant in the court below), and Phillie (intervenant in the court below), appellants, and Cote, *et al.* (plaintiffs in the court below), respondents, and Ætna Insurance Company, *et al.*, *mis-en-cause*.

This was an appeal from a judgment of the Superior Court at St. Hyacinthe, on May 4, 1910. Plaintiffs' action was one in revendication to recover eight life insurance policies and a promissory note for the sum of \$25,000. In 1900 the firm of "J. A. & M. Cote" was insolvent and the appellant was then its creditor for amounts in the neighborhood of \$34,000. The members of the said firm, the present plaintiffs, explained their position to the bank and finally an arrangement was entered into whereby the bank agreed to finance a composition of 25 cents on the dollar if the insolvent firm could get its other creditors to sign. This was effected, and the bank paid off the creditors. It then had the plaintiffs transfer to it eight life insurance policies for the sum of \$5,000 each and induced them to give it their note for \$25,500, the understanding being that the policies could be recovered by the payment of the amounts due the bank any time within a period of 12 years from 1901. The bank received its 25 per cent. portion of the composition and the note for \$25,500 represented the amount of its probable loss. plaintiffs claim that the note and the transfer of the policies to the bank was fraudulent, as an undue preference, which was unknown to the other creditors, and the agreement entered into between the plaintiffs and defendants was illegal and against public order and of no effect, and the policies are plaintiffs' property and can be recovered from the bank. The note for \$25,500 was also given by the plaintiffs to the bank without consideration, as the composition was signed by the bank and the whole of the bank's claim against the plaintiffs thereupon became extinguished

plaintiffs thereupon became extinguished in the bank pleaded that a debtor who gives a secret preference to one of his creditors is bound to discharge it; that it is only the other creditors, provided they suffered a prejudice, who could have attached the transaction; that it never consented



to an out-and-out composition-it always insisted that it should have a recourse upon the policies, and that no secret preference was given; a composition does not necessarily imply that collateral security should be relinquished; the note and the policies were handed over to the bank in consideration of the moneys it advanced to pay the composition and to enable the plaintiffs to continue their business; that, by the agreement, the other creditors suffered no prejudice; that the note and the policies were transferred to the bank voluntarily and the arrangement was several times subsequently ratified; the mutual transfer between the present plaintiffs (who are no longer partners) was made without consideration and was a transfer of litigious rights and cannot justify the common action which has been taken.

During the course of the suit, the bank has become insolvent and Mr. Philie, the liquidator, has taken up the case and asked for the dismissal of the action. He also pleaded prescription by five years.

The insurance companies have declared and they will abide by the decision of the courts.

The Superior Court, in the judgment from which the appeal was taken, declared the offer made by the plaintiffs of the premiums, with interest thereon, which the bank had paid on the policies, to be sufficient and ordered the bank to surrender the note and the policies and the insurance companies to erase the transfer in their books from the plaintiffs to the bank of the policies, and condemned each party to the payment of his own costs, in view of the fraudulent nature of the transaction in which the plaintiff had participated.

The Court of Appeal unanimously reversed this decision, Mr. Justice Trenholme, in delivering the judgment of the Court, stating that the position of the bank was not that of an ordinary creditor securing a secret and fraudulent advantage over other creditors, as an inducement to assent to respondents' composition with their creditors, but of a creditor holding security which it had the right to the full benefit of and making large advances of money, and incurring heavy financial risks and obligations to enable respondents to effect a settlement with their creditors and successfully continue their business which they were only able to do in consequence of such financial support. The bank had a right to take a transfer from respondents of the ownership in full of the policies and enter into the agreements with the respondents, respecting the same, which they did enter into, including the giving to the bank of the promissory note for \$25,500 in question in this cause, which was not given by respondents as an illegal and fraudulent advantage to the bank to sign respondents' composition, but as representing the price payable by respondents in twelve years, without interest, except for the last seven years, at four per cent. per annum, to redeem the policies and which price so payable was not, in actual value, one half of the \$25,500.

The appeal is allowed, and the judgment of the Superior Court is reversed, with costs in both courts against respondents.

ACTION REGARDING FIRE POLICY.

In the Ontario Court of Appeals judgment has been given in the case of Morton vs. the Anglo-

American Fire Insurance Company. This, as reported, was an appeal by plaintiff from the judgment of Mr. Justice Sutherlanl, at the trial, dismissing with costs, an action to recover \$1,322, alleged to be plaintiff's loss by a fire in the premises in question at Fort William, on January 25, 1911, while covered by the policy of defendants. Defendants allege that the policies had become void prior to the fire because plaintiff had sold the property insured without the written permission of defendants' agent, because proofs of loss were not complete before commencement of . action, and because of bringing gasoline on the premises, etc.

Judgment: Appeal allowed and judgment entered for the plaintiff for \$1,025 with costs.

Insurance : Fire, Life and Miscellaneous.

Long heads, stout hearts, and incidentally, long purses are required of liability underwriters just now.-Insurance Post.

Application is to be made to Parliament to incorporate the Vancouver Life Insurance Company, of Vancouver, B.C.

How many of the hundred and twenty-five new life companies organized since 1006 will be in existence to answer the roll call five, or even two or three years hence? Not many, from present indications. Already mergers and reinsurances have commenced, and the logic of events indicates that the number of companies whose stockholders will be exceedingly anxious to get out of the losing game and save what they can will rapidly multiply in the near future.-Insurance Post, Chicago. . .

There's one plan of life insurance only-the ordinary life plan. All the rest are hobble and harem skirts and big hats and bigger hat pins and other millinery, without which Miss Insurance would be less attractive to the boys, old and young. -Insurance Age.

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Notice is given by the New York Life to its field men in the United States and Canada that policies issued to married women will not contain the 'waiver of premiums" clause. This clause may be had, however, under the usual rules in policies issued to single women and widows who are earning their own livelihood.

The vast majority of fires in Paris, by reason of the safe construction of buildings and the careful, frugal use of fire and fuel in French households, are usually confined to the room, or as least to the story, in which they originate. The economy in life and property here is due rather to the solid, careful, well-regulated methods of building, the thickness of walls, concrete ceilings supported by steel or iron girders, the compulsory use of fireproof stairways, the minimum employment of wood in construction, and the total absence of shingled roofs or wooden buildings within city limits. Electric wires in buildings are carefully insulated, cables, telegraph, and telephone wires

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JULY 28, 1911

The Standard Life Assurance Company. of EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA : MONTREAL.

INVESTED FUNDS				•		\$62,200,000
INVESTMENTS UNDE	R CANA	DIAN BRAI	ICH		۰.	15,000,000
DEPOSITED with CA	NADIAN	GOVERNM	ENT and	GOVERNME	ENT	
TRUSTEES, O	VER .					7,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE						7,500,000
BONUS DECLARED						37,800,000
CLAIMS PAID .		•	· ·			139,138,000

D. M. McGOUN, Manager for Canada

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO AGENTS.

Agents of this Company can refer prospective assurers to our unique record of having paid the same rate of profits to our policyholders for the past 45 years. Insurances in force over \$112,000,000, Assets over \$46,000,000. Most favourable terms to Agents. Address the Secretary, Royal Insurance Company Limited, Life Department, Montreal.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE INSURANCE ONLY—ABSOLUTE SECURITY WM. MACKAY, Manager. J. H. LABELLE, Asst. Manager.

THE FEDERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Head Office, HAMILTON, CANADA.

CAPITAL and ASSETS \$4,866,443.08

INSURANCE in FORCE \$22,309,929.42

This old established Company has several attractive agency propositions to offer at the present time and to the right men liberal contracts will be given. Two large General Agencies in Ontario are now open.

Three General Agencies in Saskatchewan Province.

Manager required for large City branch in Ontario.

Apply: DAVID DEXTER,

President and Managing Director.

are laid underground, and the use of fireworks and frecrackers by amateurs is prohibited throughout the city.-U. S. Consul-General in Paris.

THE CHRONICLE.

. ٠ ٠

The Earl of Dunmore has been appointed chairman of the General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corporation, Ltd., in succession to the late Col. H. S. Home Drummond. . .

The Montreal Harbour Commissioners report that they are endeavouring to get a reduction in the insurance rates quoted by Lloyds for the St. Lawrence route and have every hope of success.

. . . .

Mr. John Emo, general manager of the Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Company, has been elected first vice-president of the International Association of Accident Underwriters, which held its annual convention at Newcastle, N.H., last week

... .

A ruling has been issued by the Superintendent of Insurance for Kansas, to the effect that an insurance company organized outside of Kansas must transact business for a year and make a satisfactory showing before it will be granted permission to transact business in Kansas.

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It is stated by Insurance Engineering, of New York, that from 1873 to 1910 a total of 394 convictions for the crime of arson were due to the efforts of underwriters, in the interests of the insuring public, to suppress this avoidable cause of fires which have not only needlessly destroyed property but also human life. The sentences aggregated 4911/2 years; seventeen persons found guilty of arson were imprisoned for life, and two others were sentenced to death.

.

The student of life insurance statistics knows that not only is the average man largely underinsured, but that the field of life insurance is practically inexhaustible. No company manager need, therefore, be afraid that business will not come to him, but should bend every effort to thoroughly cover the territory he operates in, and thus do all he can to get on his books every insurable person. -The Spectator, N.Y.

Mr. F. Campbell Brown, who has been associated with the Royal Insurance Company, for twelve years-for the last three as inspector-has been presented with a handsome French marble clock as a mark of esteem on his leaving the service of the company. The presentation was made by Mr. William Mackay, the manager for Canada, and the following inscription was engraved on the clock : "Presented to Mr. F. Campbell Brown by the Management, Agents and Staff of the Royal and Queen Insurance Companies, 15th June, 1911."

Sol Rosenblatt, the Chicago lawyer who was a defeated candidate at the recent election of trustees of the Mutual Life, is still managing to keep up the farcical contest. He has secured a temporary injunction restraining the five inspectors of election from certifying to the returns, either to the Com-pany or to the New York department. The injunction was granted on the ground, among others,

Uruguay is the latest country to look to insur-

ance as a state monopoly. There is a Government proposal on foot to create a National Insurance Bank to exercise the monopoly and operate in every class of insurance risk. Leading British companies do 75 p.c. of the total insurance business in Uruguay, the remaining 25 pc. being distributed among four Argentine, two Uruguayan, three German and two French companies.

The Canadian Fire Record.

GRANBY, QUE .- T. McDougall's saw mill burned, July 23. Damage placed at \$4,000 and \$800 insurance.

GRAND FORKS, B.C.-Block in business portion of town destroyed, July 25. Contents of various stores were not saved.

SQUAMISH, B.C.—Forest fires have destroyed camps of Newport Timber Company and damaged extensive tracts of timber.

MAISONNEUVE, QUE-Fire in sheds at rear of 333 Orleans street, occupied by A. Vallee, July

24, did damage of about \$000. WOODSTOCK, ONT.—Arthur Tew's barn in Blenheim township destroyed, July 17, with crops and other contents. Origin, lightning.

BRYSON, QUE.-Grist mill, property of J. Work and C. E. Shrent destroyed with an adjoining

house, July 22. Mill loss about \$12,000. TORONTO.-T. Kennedy's stable in rear of 165 Simpson Avenue burned, July 22. Loss, including two horses, waggons, etc., about \$700. Enghish Chop House, 30 King Street West, damaged, July 24. Fire originated in kitchen.

AMHERST, N.S.-Forest fires have destroyed 6,000 acres of Shulee Lumber Company's holding's operated by Robinson & Wright. Holdings of B. B. Barnhill & Kelly Bros., also extensively burnt

PARIS, ONT.-Grand Trunk freight sheds and over. seven cars with their contents, at Paris Junction destroyed, July 22, and other buildings slightly damaged. Supposed origin, spark from locomotive.

LOSSES AT ST. JEROME, QUE.

Following are the principal insurances concerned by the fire at St. Jerome, Que., on July 12:-

R. BEA Connecticut	Mount Royal \$12,000 Ontario 4,337
Rimouski	Total \$30,350 90 per cent.
J. W. GUA Provincial	
Rimouski 2,000	Total \$7,000-
Loss about	50 per cent.

1001

Assets over \$41,000,000.00 THE CANADA LIFE Assurances in force over \$130,000,000.00

offers exceptional advantages to its Policyholders and Representatives by reason of its

Impregnable Financial Strength

Simple, Safe and Liberal Policies

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Head Office

TORONTO

BRITISH AND CANADIAN UNDERWRITERS

OF NORWICH, ENGLAND,

ASSETS - - \$10,457,000

Head Office for Canada, - TORONTO. JOHN B. LAIDLAW, Manager.

Chief office for Quebec, Lake of the Woods Bldg., - MONTREAL. JOHN MacEWEN, Superintendent.

AGENTS WANTED.

Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.

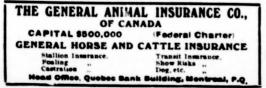
Of Portland Maine. FRED. E. RICHARDS, President.

Accepted value of Canadian Securities held by Federal Government for protection of policyholders, \$1,206,376.

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.



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INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

PAID POLICYHOLDERS

\$56,751,062.28

APPORTIONED FOR DIVIDENDS in 1911 \$13,539,333.07

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2nd VICE PRESIDENT

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THE CHRONICLE - MONTREAL.

Price - - - - \$1.50

THE PORCUPINE LOSSES.

It is not possible yet to state fully the exact loss the insurance companies sustained by the fires at Porcupine, as in some cases, the companies figures of their losses are not yet complete. The following lists, do not therefore purport to include all the companies interested and the figures are also subject to correction : --

			DISTRICT	
INSURANCE	LOSS	IN	DISTRICT.	

INSURANCE LOS	5 IN DISTINCT.
Acadia	National, N. J \$3,000
Actual Conn. 5,000	N. American, O 4,000
Aetna, Conn. Brit. Un. & Nat 17,000	Nat. B. & I. Mirs 7,500
Brit. Un. & Nat	Norwich Union 20,000
Continental, Win 7,500 Colonial, Win 7,500	N. B. & M 3,800
Colonial, will. 20 000	Ontario
Crown, London	Ottawa
Caledonian 4,700 Facts. Ins. Asso	Prop'tors' Ins. Co 7,500
Facts, Ins. Asso	Rimouski
Fidelity-Phenix	Sov'gn., Toronto 5,000
Guardian	Union, London 4,000
Home, N. Y	Western Union 10,000
Ing Co of N. A 8,000	Western Canada 4,000
London & Lanc	Western Canada 4,000
London Mutual 8,000	Western Empire 7,000
National, Calgary 7,500	York
National, Calgary, 5,000	
Nat'l Protectors	

Total (subject to correction) \$525,500. Nat'l Prot

INSURANCE ON LUMBER IN SELLWOOD DISTRICT. ONTARIO.

01111	#2 000
Alliance	Nova Scotia
London & Lanc	Sun of London 0,000

Total (subject to correction) \$111,000

On saw mill of Warren Bros., Western had \$12,-000; on use and occupation of saw mill, Continental \$25,000; London & Lancashire, \$6,650.

Market and Financial Stati

Shawinigan gross earnings for June were \$84,-648.

Mr. J. K. L. Ross, son of Mr. James Ross, has been appointed a director of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company.

International Coal & Coke has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ p.c., payable August 1, to shareholders of record July 20.

Soo earnings for the second week in July show an increase of \$12,095, and from July 1 an increase of \$12,774.

The Bank of Ottawa has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 234 p.c. payable September 1, to shareholders of record August 17.

Canadian Pacific Railway earnings for the week July 14 to 21, show an increase of \$162,000.

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. . . "May be boom in lemons," says a newspaper headline. We hope not.

Grand Trunk earnings for week ending July 21, are \$960,016 against \$660,052, an increase of \$200,564.

Detroit United's gross earnings for June were \$836,447, an increase of \$58,800 over June, 1010.

. . . .

Havana Electric's traffic for week ended July 23, shows an increase of \$2,392, and from January 1st, an increase of \$125,091.

> ٠ ٠

The Quebec Bank has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 134 p.c., payable September 1, to shareholders of record, August 16.

. . .

Detroit United Railway's traffics are for the fourth week of June, increase \$21,254: month of June, increase \$58,890. From January 1, increase \$421,094

The Montreal South Land & Improvement Company, Ltd., is a new Dominion incorporation with a capital of \$2,000,000.

The Canadian Northern Montreal Land Company has been given Dominion incorporation. Its capital stock is \$2,500,000.

The directors of the Canadian Cereal & Milling Company, Ltd., have declared the regular quarterly dividend payable September 10, to shareholders of record, August 31, on the preferred stock for the quarter ending July 30.

The Board of Directors of Carriage Factories, Ltd., have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 134 p.c. payable July 31, to shareholders of record, July 15, for the quarter ending July 15, on the 7 p.c. cumulative preferred stock.

. . . .

A branch of the Bank of British North America has been opened at Wakaw, Sask., under the tem-porary management of Mr. W. M. Garland.

. . .

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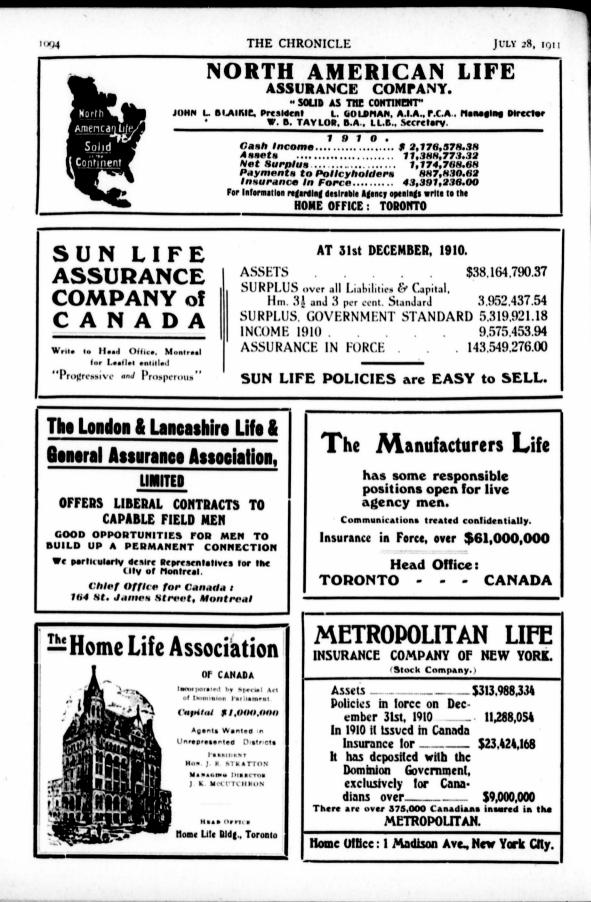
Mr. G. W. Farrell has been appointed a director of the Atlantic Fruit Company, of New York.

Northern Ohio Traction earnings for June show a gross increase of \$23,424, net increase of \$11,-566, surplus increase of \$10,607. From January 1 gross earnings increased \$135,340, net increase \$62,547, and surplus increase \$10,607. From January 1, gross increase \$135.340; net increase \$62,-547, surplus increase \$56,356.

The Directors of the Blaugas Company of Canada, Limited, have declared the quarterly dividend of 134 p.c. on the preferred stock for the current quarter, payable August 1st to shareholders of record, July 27

The inland revenue of Canada in the month of June aggregated \$1,406,728 as against \$1,317,836 in the corresponding month of 1910. Of this total \$1,462.038 was for excise and the balance from minor sources of revenue.

British Consols sold as low as 7 13-16 on Wednesday-a new low point on their 2½ p.c. basis. The threatening international situation backed by



the domestic constitutional crisis are the causes of the fall.

It is expected that the certificate for the new Banque Internationale will be issued shortly, though some delay has been experienced owing to a technicality. Everything is in readiness for the opening of the bank.

The Home Bank of Canada has declared a quarterly dividend at the rate of 6 p.c. per annum, payable September 1, to shareholders of record, August 17.

The Sterling Bank will issue 10,000 shares to shareholders as of August 7, thereby increasing the capital by \$1,000,000, in the proportion of one new share for each share of the present capital held on that date. After the first payment, on acceptance of allottment, the balance will be payable at monthly intervals beginning in February, 1912. . . . ٠

The suggestion for an extension of the time during which the banks may issue excess circulation is again being mooted.

. .

The quarterly statement of the United States Steel Corporation for the three months ending June 30 last, gives earnings for that period of \$28,-108,520, and net earnings of \$21,839,840. These figures compare with \$23,519,203 and \$20,001,817 net for the previous quarter and \$40,170,960 and \$33,880,755 net for the corresponding quarter of 1010. The statement as a whole was up to expectations and was favorably regarded. On the basis of these returns, earnings of the corporation for the first six months of the year were \$51,627,-723, as against \$77,787,836 for the same period last year. . . .

A meeting was held yesterday between the Government Railway Board and a committee appointad by the Council of the Montreal Board of Trade to discuss a re-adjustment of the Intercolonial's grain rates. The Government was asked to put the rates on points between Montreal and the sea on the same basis as the C.P.R., the G.T.R. and the Canadian Northern.

A statement has been issued by Mr. Aemilius Jarvis, president of the Sovereign Bank of Canada, that the eleven Canadian banks that made a demand on that bank for re-payment of their loans have withdrawn their requests, and the curator has been withdrawn. Negotiations pending regarding the terms of the deed of trust that would secure the bonds of the new company formed have practically been closed, and all assets are now secured.

The Canadian Northern Railway's gross earnings for the week ending July 21, 1911, were \$337,-000, and for the corresponding period last year \$277,800, an increase of \$59,200. From July 1st to date the gross earnings were \$1,048,250, as compared with \$864,500 in the corresponding period last year, a gain of \$183,750.

Lloyd's return of vessels under construction in the United Kingdom, says Engineering, shows

that there are at present in various stages 560 vessels, the tonnage of which exceeds that at any previous period since such figures were collected by Lloyd's. The number and total of merchant ships is 496 vessels, of 1,476,394 tons, 102,000 tons more than at the beginning of April, and 358,000 tons more than a year ago. The previous record total,, which was returned in September, 1001, was 62,000 tons less than at this time.

. .

The Union Bank has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 p.c., payable September 1, to shareholders of record August 15. The Bank of Montreal has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ p.c., payable September 1, to share-holders of record August 16. The Bank of Commerce have declared the usual quarterly dividend at the rate of ten p.c. per annum, payable to shareholders of record, August 16.

. . ٠

When the shareholders of the Toronto Railway Company meet on August 14th, they will be called upon not only to increase the Company's capital stock by \$4,000,000, but also to sanction an increase in the capital stock of the Toronto Power Company from \$1,000,000 to \$5,000,000, and also to sanction the purchase of any or all shares of the latter company. The Toronto Power Company has an authorized capital stock of \$1,000,000, all issued and paid up, and a 41/2 p.c. debenture stock issue of £500,000, less £50,180 redeemed. This stock is guaranteed unconditionally, both as to principal and interest, by the Toronto Railway Company. The stock is secured by a trust deed constituting it a specific first mortgage on \$2,000,-000 of 5 p.c. gold bonds and over four-fifths of the common shares of the Electrical Development Company of Ontario.

Details of the new Bank of Toronto's issue of \$1,000,000 stock are as follows -Stock will be allotted to the shareholders of the bank of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 15 next, at the rate of one share of new stock for every four shares held, at a premium of 100 p.c. on each share. The allotment and premium will be payable in instalments of 10 p.c. each, the first of such instalments to be paid on September 15 next, and the remaining instalments to be paid at intervals of 30 days. It is, however, provided that any shareholder may pay his instalments in full at any time on and after September 1 next, and the amount of such fully paid-up stock will commence

Life Insurance Manager

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Write to

X.Y.Z. P.O. Box 1502 clo The Chronicle. Montreal.



to receive dividends from the date of such payment at the rate of the next ensuing dividend. Under the provisions of the Bank Act no fraction of a share can be allotted, and shareholders should make the number of shares held by them divisible by four. Notice of the number of shares allotted to each shareholder will be sent after August 15 next.

. . .

The Home Bank of Canada has now issued its sixth annual report, with a report of the recent meeting of shareholders, list of shareholders, etc., in attractive form. Under the guidance of Col. James Mason, steady progress continues to be made by this bank, which has now 33 branches located in Ontario and the West. Net profits for the year were \$121,041 and the balance forward and premium on stock issued brought the total available to \$100,283. The 6 p.c. dividend absorbed \$70,080; \$50,000 was transferred to reserve and \$60,303 carried forward. Leading items of the general statement as at May 31 last, are as follows:

Paid-up Capital	\$1,264,473
Rest	425.000 879,985
Circulation	8,295,984
Peposits Specie & legals	1,250 516
Call loans	2,276 811 6,150,505
Current loans	11,054 870
Total Assets	4,537,422

"One of the principal officers of the Standard Oil Company" is quoted as stating in New York that the Standard Oil Company will not be reorganized. It will be split up into thirty-five smaller companies and each stockholder in the major corporation will get his proportionate share in each one of them. "There is no scheme of reorganization being considered," said the Standard Oil officer. "We are going to do exactly what the

Supreme Court told us to do, and that is to divide up. We will distribute our stock in thirty-five companies to each holder of stock in the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. As a matter of fact that is all we can do and still act within the decision of the Supreme Court."

. . .

Bank clearings in the United States show decided improvement this week, total exchanges at all leading cities in the United States being \$2,644.730,141, an increase of 4.6 pc. over the correspondent week last year. The improvement also is well distributed, nearly every city reporting gains. At New York, bank clearings are slightly larger, although stock market operations are now much below this time last year. There are notable gains at eastern cities, Boston, Philadelphia and . . .

The losses occur at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Minneapolis, and New Orleans, and as to several of these cities reflect special conditions in their vicinity. Bank clearings for July to date are now practically the same as the high average of a year ago, comparing with losses of 3.6 p.c. in the second quarter this year, and 13.3 p.c., in the first quarter. Average daily bank clearings for the year to date are compared below for three years:

28,000 \$487,370.000 35,000 4×2,465,000 99,000 461,764,000	
	35,000 482,465,000

LIFE INSURANCE SUPERINTENDENT REQUIRED.

An old established British Insurance Company anxious to extend its business in Canada requires the service of a thoroughly competent Superintendent (age 25 to 40.) An excellent opportunity for a really good man.

Applications, stating experience and qualifications, to be addressed to,

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Montreal.

Communications will be considered confidential.

CANADIAN FINANCIERS

Authorized Capital \$2,000,000

BEXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTELS, RECEIVERS MEMBERS VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE.

If you cannot come to Vancouver, you can participate in its prosperity by buying Shares in one of Vancouver's most successful Companies. We have paid dividends and bonus to the extent of 129% in the last four years. The Directors have subscribed for over \$250,000 of the stock Further particulars on application.

PATRICK DONNELLY, General Manager.

Head Office : 632 Granville Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Branches : North Vancouver, South Vancouver, and 8 Princes Square, Slasgow.



Dealers in Municipal, Corporation and Industrial Bonds MONTREAL OFFICE : Merchants Bank Building.

JULY 28, 1911

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SUN INSURANCE OFFICE

Excerpts from Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1910.

Fire Account

Premiums received, less Re-insurances	•				-	\$7,355,985
Losses paid and outstanding -						3,273,555
being at the rate of 44.50 per cent	. on the Pr	emiums	received			
Expenses of Management (including C	ommission	to Ager	ts and We	orking Ch	arges	
of all kinds) being at the rate of 3	6.80 per ce	nt -				2,708,040
Interest						339,595
After reserving as unearned 40 per cen	t, of the Pr	emiums	to cover l	iabilities u	inder	
current Policies, there is a Credit	balance of			-		1,727,455
which has been transferred to the			count.			

. Profit	and Los	ss Acc	ount a	and D	Dividend	1	
The balance brought forward Paid for Dividends in respect		ear was	:	:	:	:	\$1,827,155 600,000
Leaving a Credit Balance of							\$1,227,155
This by the operation of the ye There has been :	ear, has bee	n increase	d to	•		·	\$3,178,530
Carried to reserve fo Carried to Pension F Carried to Dividend	fund	ng Comm	ission and	i Charge		\$15,000 25,000 150,000	1. The second
Leaving a Credit Balance of An interim Dividend of \$1.50 was paid in January last.	The Dire	ectors hav	e declare	ed a furt	her	\$339,000	\$2,988,530
dividend of \$1.50 per Sh of July, which will absor			payable	-	/th -	339,000	\$678,000
leaving unappropriated						. •	\$2,310,530
It is proposed to apply \$600,00 the amount paid-up on th paid	0 of this b ac 240,000 s	hares issue	ed, makin	, by \$2.5 g them	0 per Sh \$5 per Sh	are, hare	\$600,00 0

And to carry forward in Profit and Loss Account 1.710.530 \$2,310,530

Funds

The Total Funds of the C	Office sta	nd as	s tollo	ws :					
Capital Paid-up			-			-			\$600,000
Fire Fund						-			10,442,395
Accident Fund							· · ·	-	41,145
Employers' Liability		•							580,055
Burglary and Genera	I Fund	•						•	50,575
Dividend Reserve -			•					•	750,000
Pension Fund		۰.			•	•			265,990
Balance at Credit o	f Profit	and	Loss	Account	•	•	•		2,988,530
(\$5 taken as equivalent of Cl atg.)									\$15,718,690

Canadian Branch: 15 WELLINGTON ST., TORONTO

H. M. BLACKBURN, Manager.

Stock Exchange Notes

Thursday, July 27, 1911.

The steady upward movement of this market had a check this week, and the uneasiness in European mar-kets over the Moroccan affair, reflected through New York, was felt here. There is no decided weakness, but buyers are inclined to await developments, and the selfing has a narrow market to absorb it. There is no sign of pressing liquidation, however, and the market, though lower, is well in hand, and would advance easily. Rio Power and Richelieu and Ontario were the active stocks. Montreal Power, Toronto Rails and Detroit also being prominent in the trading. Canadian Pacific sold off several points, but the sales here were small. "Soo" Common also receded to a lower level. The little spurt of trading in Twin City has dwindled away, and it is once more in the doldrums. Montreal Street shows a big break from the high figures of last week, and is down nearly seven points: There are rumours that the financ-ing of the new issues is well under way, but nothing official is yet announced. It should be a relief to the "Street" when the matter is accomplished. There is no change in the Bank of England rate.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE RATES.

Call money in Montreal " in Toronto " in New York " in London Bank of England rate Consols Demand Sterling Sixty daya' sight Sterling	To-day 51% 54% 1 % 3 % 784 818	Last week. 51% 24% 1-14% 3% 781 91 818	A Year Ago 54 % 54 % 14 % 14 % 3 % 813 91 84
--	--	---	--

QUOTATIONS AT CONTINENTAL POINTS.

•	This W	leek	Last V	Veek	A Year	Ago	
	Market	Bank	Market	Bank	Market	Bank	
	21	3	21	3	2	3	
Paris	24	4	21	4	3	4	
Berlin	211	1 3	2.2	3	41	5	
Amsterdam	31	4	36	4	31	4	
Vienna	2	31	21	3)	28	34	

OWNER'S SALES AND QUOTATIONS.

SUMMARY OF WEEK'S SA			
Security.	Closing bid.	Closing bid.	change.
Balev.	July 20, 191		
Canadian Pacific 823		242	- 21
udae" Common 410		139	- 21
Detroit United 2.287		712	— 2 [*]
Halifax Tram 269		145	- 3
Hallfax Iramineeee		90	
linois Freierreu			- 61
		57	- 4
Onepec Ry	1781	175	- 31
Sao Paulo		1614	— ĩ*
Toronto Railway	1091	108	— i į
Their City		1211	+ \$
Richelieu & Ontario 5,544		221	
Can Cement Com 1,400		83	
Can. Cement Pfd 1/6		100	— 3
Dam Iron Preferred 12		941	
Dam Iron Bonds 2,000		544	— ig
Dom Steel Corpn 4,01	5 561	474	
Fast Can. P. & Press		148	+ ii
Lake of the Woods Com	6 147		+ 16
Laurentide Common	. 220	225	
Mackay Common		861	
Mackay Preferred			=i
Mexican Power 20		85	
Montreal Power 3,81	1 1691	. 1678	- 21 - 1
Nova Scotia Steel Com 43		971	
Ogilvia Com		1304	- 31
Ottawa Power 14		147	- 1
Ric Light and Power 7.87	6 116	1137 x.D.	- 2
Sharinigan	3 117	1151	- 1
Steel Co. of Can. Com 24	5 273	27	- 1
Steel Co. of Can. Com.	. 35	34	- 1
Dom Textile. Com 4	0 68	661	- 11
	5 98	97	- 1
Dom. lextile I reletica tott		154	- 31
MONTRAL	50 58	58	
Paninana Common		·· I.D.	
		3.24	- ii
Grown Reserve	0.00		

Bank Statements.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Yesterday	July 20, 1911	July 28, 1910
Coin & Bullion Reserve Res. to liab Circulation . Public Dep Gov. securs Other securs	\$49,961,000 30,421,000 54,48 p.e. 29,189,000 9,290,000 46,224,000 14,967,000 28,436,000	£ 10,708,700 30,031,000 53,38 p.e. 29,325,000 9,331,000 46,001,000 14,967,000 29,242,000	

NEW YORK ASSOCIATED BANKS.

			A lot of the second	
1	July 22, 1911	July 15, 1911	July 23, 1910	
Loans	\$1,381,538,000	\$1,394,262,000	\$1,180,291,000	
Deposits	1,419,551,000	1,427,227,000	1,189,296,800	
Circulation	47,559,000	47,676,010	48,515,600	
Specie	294,745,000	286,721,000	272,829,100	
Legal Tenders	78,820,000	79,589,000	70,514,700	
Total Reserves	\$373,465,000	\$396,310,000	\$343,343,800	
Reserves Req'd	354,887,750	356,806,750	297,824,200	
Surplus	\$18,577,250	\$ 9,503,250	\$46,019,600	
Ratio of R'serv's	26,3	25,6	28,9	

NOTE.-To facilitate comparisons, the figures do not include those of the trust companies lately admitted to the Clearing House. CANADIAN BANK CLEAPINGS.

	Week ending July 27, 1911		Week ending July 28, 1910	Week ending July 29, 1909
Montreal Toronto	\$4*,382,63* 36,773,410	\$48,900,475 35,239,929 5,358,212	\$43,677,128 2>,067,055 3,411,678	\$34,291,767 25,154,596 3,106,886

Traffic Returns.

CA		OIPIO RAIL	1911	Increase
Year to date.	1909.	1910.		3,151,100
June 30 \$34,	918,000 \$4	3,936,000	1911	Increa se
Week ending.	1909.	1910	2.096.000	74,000
		2,022,000	2,170,900	242.000
	,621,000	1,928,000		162,000
·· 21 1,	,502,000	1,958,000	2,120,000	102,000
		UNE KAILW	1911.	Incresse
Year to date.	1909.	1910.	18,083,484	872,319
May 31 \$14		17,211 165	1911.	Increase
Week ending.	1909.	1910.		
June 7	688,306	791,354	952,264	61,012
14	795,519	891,252	982,414	50,570
21	826,865	931,844	302,414	
	1,195,366	1,350,612	943,095	63,733
July 7	768,409	879,367	994,800	73,755
• 14	789,746	921,045	960,016	299,564
" 21	765,672	660,452		
		1910	1911.	Increase
Year to date.	1909.		\$7,152,600	\$1,112,800
		\$6,031,800	1911.	Increase
Week ending.	1909.	1910.	346,550	51,750
July 7	179,200	294,800 291,900	364 700	72,800
	191,300		337,000	- C . C . C
·· 21	211,800	277,800		
- Twin	CITY RAP		1911.	Increase
Year to date.	1909.	1910.		\$188,331
June 30\$	3,217,501	\$3,544,791	1911.	Increase
Week ending.	1909.	1910	183,360	20,043
July 7	147,851	163,317	153,600	
" 14	186,165	146,526		.,
		NITED HAT	1911	Incresse
Week onding.	1909.	1910.	184,112	10,568
June 7	147,393	173,544	195,693	15,380
14	147,745	180,313	201,014	11,688
21	161,363	189,326	255,628	21,254
30	197,315	234,374		
HALIF	AX PLEOTR	IC IRAMWA		
		Ay Receipt		Increase
Week ending.	1909.			814
July 7	4,268			177
" 14	4,380			234
" 21	4,452		LWAT Co.	
	VANA BL		1911	Incresse
Week ending		1910	46,679	4,399
July 2		42,280	47,534	2.721
9		44,813	43,642	3,559
16		47,201	43,118	2,392
23		45,510 IPERIOR TE	LOTION.	-,
	DELCTH SU	1910.	1911.	Increase
	1909.	24.635	25,898	1,263
July 7	22,332	24,635		681
14		22,365		2,142
21	. 19,489	22, 901		

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THE CHRONICLE.

JULY 28, 1911

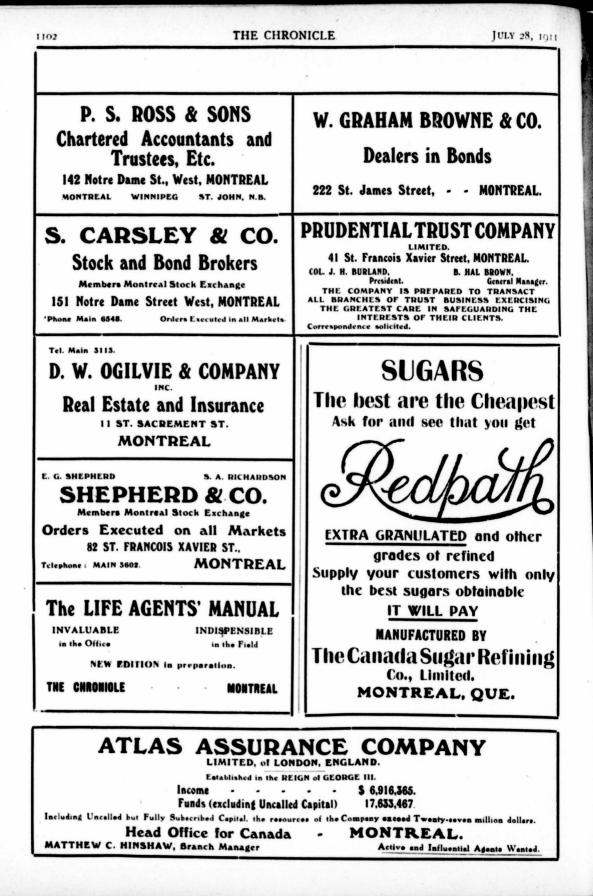
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STOCK]	BROKERS
OSWALD BROS. Estabilished 1869 STOCK BROKERS Members Montreal Stock Exchange 113 St. Peter Street. M. C. OSWALD. F. F. ARCHBALD.	BURNETT & CO. Established 1868 STOCK BROKERS Members Montreal Stock Exchange 12 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal DIRECT WIRE TO NEW YORK, TORONTO AND OTTAWA G. H. Smithere J. J. M. Pangman G. W. S. Hendereen
F. NASH & CO. Members Montreal Stock Exchange STOCK BROKERS 25 Hospital Street Tel. Main 7420, 7421. MONTREAL.	McCUAIG BROS, & CO. Members Montreal Stock Exchange A General Stock Exchange Business Transacted Investment Securities a Specialty 17 St. Sacrament St., Montreal Telephone Main 923-4
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P.O. Box 1167 Bell Tel. Main 2569, 6947 A. A. WILSON & CO. Membere Montreal Stock Exchange STOCK BROKERS 40 Hospital Street, Montreal London, Eng. New York @ Boston Correspondents.	BRUNEAU & DUPUIS Mombore Montreal Stock Exchange 4 Hospital Street, : : : MONTREAL. 123 St. Peter Street, : : : QUEBEC. A. B. DUPUIS. A. BRUNEAU.
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THE CHRONICLE.

List of Leading Stocks and Bonds REPORTED FOR THE CHRONICLE BY R. WILSON-SMITH & CO., 180 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. CORRECTED TO THURSDAY, JULY 27th, 1811

BANK STOCKS.	Closing prices or Last sale	Par value of one	Return per cent. on investment at present	Rate of	Capital subscribed	Capital paid up	Rest Fund	Per ce of l to pa Cap	d up	When Dividend payable.
	Asked Bi	d. S	prices. Per Cent. 4 66		\$ 4 866,666	\$ 4.866,666	\$ 2,652.33 8,000,0	13 54 16 54	50 A	pril, October. arch, June, Sept., Dec. an., April, July, October an., April, July, October
ritish North America	209 20		4 78	10	10,819,050 4,000,000	10,000,000 4,000,000	5.000.0	00 12	.00 Ja	m., April, July, October
anadian Bank of Commerce	175 17	41 100	5 14	9	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,250,0		.72 M	arch. June. Sept., Dec.
amilton	:417 14	100	5 26	11	2,745.900 2,500.000	2,742.420 2,500,000	2,500,0	00 10	0.00 M	arch, June, Sept., Dec. arch, June, Sept., Dec. arch, June, Sept., Dec.
amilton	171 1	100		6 12	1,356,400 5,915,900	1,268,977	425,0 5,818,4		0.00	eb., May, August, Nov.
ome Bank of Canada XI		100	5 02	10	6,000,000		4,900,0		1.66	arch, June, Sept., Dec. an., April, July, October
erchants Bank of Canala	199 1	091 100 100		10	1,000,000	1,000,000	4.4(8).	000 11	0.00 J	an, April, July, October
etropolitan Dana	208 2	061 100 65 109	5 28 3 71	11	4,000,000	14,400,000	12,000,	000	3.33 N 5.00 F	farch, June, Sept., Dec. eb., May, August, Nov.
olsons. ontreal	124 1	24 30	5 62	13	2,000,000	2,000,00			8.64 J	an., April, July, October
ontreal ationale	•	100		5	2,207,500	2.207.43	5 150. 6.498.		0 20	anuary, July. Jan., April, July, October
forthern Crown Bank	272 1	271 100	4 77	13	3,908,90 3,500,00	0 3,590,00	3,900,	000 1	1.43	March, June, Sept., Dec.
LAWA	1	200 100		5	1,000,00	0 1.000,00	0 425, 0 1,250		12.50 50.00	March, June, Sept., Dec.
rovincial Bank of Canada.	. 140	137 100		7	2,500,00		0 7.000	000 1	11.29	an., April, July, October
oyal X tandard X terling.	238 D	100		12 12	2,000.00	0 2,000,00	0 2,500		25.00	Feb., May, Aug. November Feb., May, August, Nov.
tandard		10		11	973 50 4,000,00			,000 1	18.75	March, June, Sept., Dec.
		142 10	1 2	8	4,367,56	4 354 50	0 2,300		50.52 58.56	Jan., April, July, October March, June, Sept., Dec.
'radere	. 100	150 10	5 33	8	4,703,2	4,672,2	80 2,736 70			
Vancouver.		10			000 6				••••••	••••••••••
Union Bank of Canada Vancouver Weyburn Security MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.	. 8	61 10			8,125,0	ne 8,125,0				Jan., April, July, October
Amal Asbestos Com		10	0		1,875.0	0 1,875,0 0 12,500.0				Jan., April, July, October
Amai. Aboesto Ornet do Pref	P 150	146 10 9 10	0		2,999,4	00 2,999,4				
do Pref	25	21 10			635.0					Cumulative.
B. C. Packers Assn "A" pref. "		88 10 90 10	0	7	635.	635,				do March, June, Sept., Dec.
La Com	00	51 10	4 10		+ 3 150,000,0					April, October.
Canadian Pacific					3,500,	3,500	000		••••••	Jan., April, July, October
Canadian Car Com	(D	1	00	1	D,000,	4 700	000			Jan., April, July, October
Canadian General Electric Can. Cement Com.	224	223				000 13,500	0•0 0°0			
Do, Pfd		83	8 40 60 4 32		2,796	695 2,796	695 495			Jan., April, July, October
Can, Cement Com, Do, Pfd Can, Con, Rubber Com, do Pref		14.1	00		1,959	500 1.738	000			
do Frei Canadian Converters. Crown Reserve Detroit United Ry Dominion Coal Preferred.	XD 3 26	3 24		6		.957 1,999	,957			Pahanan Annial
Detroit United Ry	XD		100 6 9 100 ····		7 3,000	,000 3,000	,000			
Dominion Textile Co. Com	68		100 7 2		5 5.000		.000			Jan., April. July, October
			100 7 0 100 6 7		7 1,859	.000 5,000	.000			Cum.
Dom. Iron & Steel Pfd, Dominion Steel Corpn.	551		100 11		4 35,000		.000			Jan , April, July, October
matant Conserver Traction	90	83 117	100 4 4			0.000 1,40				Initial Lity
Halitax Tramway Co	XD 96		100 4 1		4 7,46		1.703 ····			Jan., April, July, October
do Preferred	XD 91	91	100 6 5	6		0,000 4,52	2,600			Est. Man Annual Nov
tr. I. Intimula Doman	95		100 3 1			1 44	0.000			February, August.
Laurentide Paper Com	230	225	100 3 0		7 1.20	0,000 1,20	0,000			Apr. Oct. (\$10 B'nusOet. '09
Lake of the Woods Mill. Co. Con	149		100 5	36	7 1.50	0,000 1.50	0.000			
do do Pfd Mackay Companies Com			100 5	78			0,400			Jan April July Octobe
		743 8 858	100 5 100 4	38	4 13.5	13.5	15.000			May, November,
Mexican Light & Power Co do do Pfd.			100			16.8	00,000			April, October
Minn. St. Paul & S.S.M. Com do Pfd			100	96	7 10.4	16.000 8.4	00,000 ····			March, June, Sept. Dec.
Montreal Cotton Co	15		100 5	09			00.000			Feb., May, August, Nov.
Montreal Light, Ht. & Pwr. Co	16		100 4 100 6	73 09	10 7	00,000 7	00,000	••••••		Jan., April, July, Octobe
Montreal Steel Works,Com do do Pfd			100	40		00 000 10.0	00,000			Jan., April, July, Octobe
Montrea. Street Railway	, XD 22			40	8 2,0		00,000			March, June, Sept. , Dec.
Northern Ohio Traction Co.		493		49 10	2 7.1	000 000 6.0	00,000			
N.Scotla Steel & Coal Co. Com do Pfd	XD 1	97 670	100		8 1.0	30,600 1.	30,000			March, June, Sept., Dec.
Ogilvie Flour Mills Com		301 1301		12	7 2,	000,000 2,	909,000			
do Pfd		59 58		18			150,600			
Penman's I.td. Com	. XD .				9.	500,000 9,	500,000			March June, Sept., Dec.
Quebec Ry. L. & P.	1	221 122		09	. 3	132,000 3. 250,000 31,	250.000			Ian Anril July, Octob
Rio de Janiero. Shawinighan Water & Power Co.	XD	15 114 161 116		1 47 1 43	4 7.	000,000 7,	000,000			Jan April, July, Octol
		79 175		5 58		000,000 10, 875,000 12	000,000			Ian April July Octo
Sao Paulo T.L. & P Toledo Rys & Light Co.		8 624 1624	100	1 31	7 8	000 000 8	00 0 ,000 8 2 6,200			Jan., April, July, Oetot
Toronto Street Railway			100	5 45	6 20. 6 20.	100,000 20	100,000			
Twin City Rapid Transit Co West India Electric		10 10%			5	800,000	800,000			Jan., April, July, Oetel
					10	000,000	. 000,000			



IULY 28, 1911

THE CHRONICLE.

STOCK AND BOND LIST, Continued

BONDS.	Clos	ing	Rate p.e. of Int- erect per	A mount outstanding.	When Interest due,	Where Interest payable.	Date of Maturity.	REMARKS
	Ast ed	Bid.	num.					the second s
Bell Telephone Co Can. Car & Fdy	102}	102 1043	5	3,500,000	ist June 1st Dec.	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl	Dec. 180, 1909	Red.at 110 aft. Nov.'19 or in pt. aft. Nov.'11
Can. Converters Can. Con. Rubber Co	88 981	::	61		lst June 1st Dec 1st Apl. 1st Oct.	"	Dec. 1st, 1926 Oct. 1st, 1946	Redeemable at 110 after Oct. 1st, 1911.
			6	2 000 000	2nd Apl. 2nd Oct.		April 2nd, 1912	
Can. Coloured Cotton Co.		991	64	5 000 000	Ist Apl. 1st Oct.		Oct. 21st, 1929	Redeemable at 110.
Can. Cement Co Dominion Coal Co	99 98	96 971		6,175,000	let May lat Nov		April 1st, 1940	Redeemable at 105 and Int after May 1st, 1910
	943		5	7.414.000	let Jan. let July	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl	July 1st, 1929	Redeemable at 110 and
Dom. Iron & Steel Co Dom. Tex Sers. "A"			6	758,500	1 March 1 Sept	Royal Trust Co., Mt.	March 180, 1920	Interest.
" "B"		100	6	1,000,000				Redeemable at par after 5 years.
" "C"	971	96	6	1,000,000) "		"	Redeemable at 105 and Interest.
			1	450.00			"	
" "D"			5		Lat Web lat Aug	52 Broadway, N.Y	Feb. 1st, 1952	Redeemable at 105
Havana Electric Railway		100	5					
Halifax Tram		102	6	750,00	0 1-1 March 1 Sept	Royal Trust, Mtl	. Sept. 18t, 19to	Reasemane at 110
Lake of the Woods MillCo	110	108	6			Canada, Montreal.		
Laurentide Paper Co	113	111	6	978,96	52 Jan. 2 July.	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl.	. Jan. 2nd, 1920	
	1				a las las las Inte		July 1st, 1935	5
Mexican Electric L. Co.	. 88	86	1 5	3,929,60	0 1st Jan. 1st July		Feb. 1-t, 1933	
Mex. L't & Power Co Montreal L. & Pow. Co.		88	5		0 let Feb. 1st Au 0 let Jan. 1st Jul		Jan. 1st, 1933	Int. after 1912.
			4	1 1 500 00	0 let May 1st No	7.	May 1st, 1923	2
Montreal Street Ry. Co Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	. 100	99 113		1,000,00	0 ist June 1st De	c. Bk. of Montreal, Mt		
Penmans	• • •	92	5			Bk. of M., Mtl. & L		
B. S. Bass				833.00	0 lat June 1st De	c	June 1st, 192	9
Price Bros Quebec Ry. L. & P. Co.	81	1 81						
Quebec Ry. L. & F. Co.				23,284,0		C. B. of C. Londo Nat. Trust Co To		
San Paulo				5 6,000,0	001 June 1 De		Y Feb. 1st. 191	9
Toronto & York Radial.				5 1,620,0	00 July Jan		d. Jan. 1st. 192	17
Winnipeg Electric		05.		- 1 1 000 0	00 1st Apl. 1st Oc 00 2 Jan. 2 Jul	y do.	Jan. 1st, 19.	65
West India Electric		. 9	0	5 600,0	oo istaan. istaa	,		

MONTREAL PARK & ISLAND RAILWAY COMPANY

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

SAULT-AU-RECOLLET & ST. VINCENT DE PAUL. - 20 min service; St. Denis Street, from 5.00 a.m., and from St. Vincent from 5.30 a.m.; 30 min. service from 9.30 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.; 20 min. service, 4.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.; 30 min. service, 8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Last car from St. Vincent de Paul at 12.00 p.m.; from Sault-au-Recollet at 1.00 a.m., from St. Denis Street at 12.40 midnight.

MOUNTAIN.—From Mount Royal Avenue, 20 min. service; 5.40 s.m. to 11.40 p.m. From Victoria Avenue, Westmount, 20 min. service; 5.00 s.m. to 11.50 p.m.

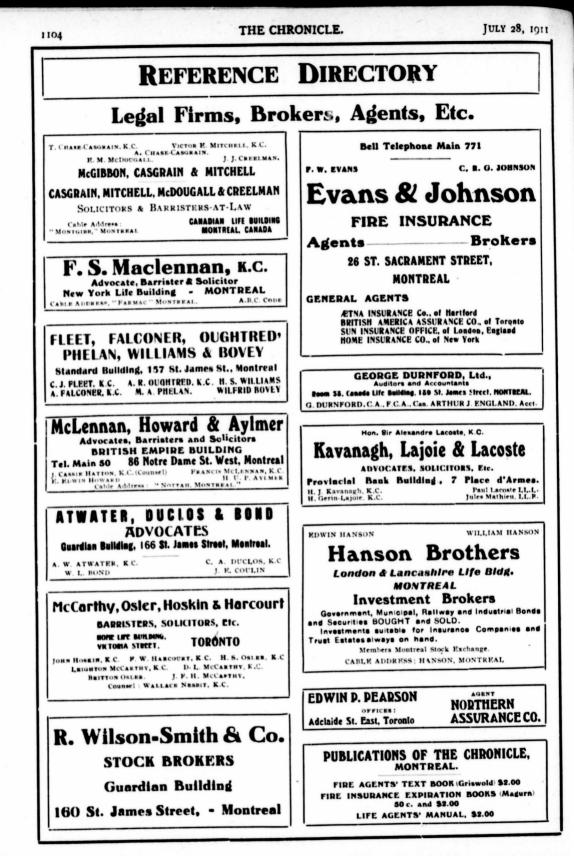
CARTIERVILLE.--40 min. direct service from Mount Royal and Park Avenue Station, 5.40 a.m. to 11.40 p.m. From Cartierville, 5.40 a.m. to 11.40 p.m.; 40 min. from Victoria Avenue with change at Snowdon from 5.50 a.m. to 11.50 p.m.

Subject to change without notice.

German American Jusutane Company New York STATEMENT MAX. 1911 CAPITAL \$2,000,000 RESERVE FOR ALL OTHER LIABILITIES 9,802,074 NET SURPLUS 8,447,668 ASSETS 20,249,742 AGENTE WANTED Apply to THOS. C. MOORE, Supt. of Agencies IC Wellington Street, East, Toronto, Ontario



1103





JULY 28, 1911

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE ESTABLISHED 1848. CHIEF OFFICE: St. Mildred's House, Poultry, London, E.C. Extracts from the Sixty-Second Report of the Directors on the operations of the Society for the Twelve months ending 31st December, 1910. POLICIES ISSUED 6,650 for \$11,728,655 \$548,370 NEW PREMIUMS (1910) -- \$7,255,430 ANNUAL INCOME ASSETS - \$52,330,050 TOTAL PAYMENTS UNDER POLICIES \$133,825,565 Actuarially Cortified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st, 1910 \$2,210,000 SPECIAL FEATURES. Immediate Annuities with Return of Purchase Money. Endowment Assurances with Cessation of Premiums during Incapacity. (Temporary or Permanent.) PENSION POLICIES WITH OPTIONAL PENSION AGE. CHILDREN'S EDUCATIONAL POLICIES.

\$5. taken as equivalent of C1 etd.

JAMES H. SCOTT, General Manager.

LIBERAL TERMS GIVEN FOR THE INTRODUCTION OF ELIGIBLE BUSINESS.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.