

The Chronicle

Banking, Insurance and Finance

ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1881

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

Vol. XXXV. No. 8

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 19, 1915.

Single Copy 10c
Annual Subscription, \$5.00

FINANCING THE WAR.

The statement made by Mr. Lloyd George this week in the British House of Commons concerning the financing of the war by the Allies, is perhaps the most interesting review of the subject that has yet been made. The Chancellor of the Exchequer made clear beyond a doubt the financial ability of the Allies to see things through to the end—whether that end be long deferred or not. He estimated the aggregate expenditure of the Allies for the current year at not far from ten billions of dollars. Something over one-third of this enormous amount will be spent by Great Britain. Yet so vast is the accumulated wealth of the United Kingdom that, in the Chancellor's opinion, Great Britain will be able to defray, if necessary, her huge expenditure on the war for no less than five years out of the proceeds of British foreign investments alone, even after allowing a substantial sum for depreciation. Similarly France will be able to carry on the war for two or three years at least out of the proceeds of her investments abroad.

It is evident from Mr. Lloyd George's statement that the Allies are working in the closest harmony with a view of bringing every ounce of effective energy and pressure to bear. At present, as Mr. Lloyd George put it, the Allies are fighting the full strength of Germany with one-third or less of their own strength. To develop the Allies' full strength is largely a question of finance. For instance, Russia can put a vast number of men in the field, but is not in as good a position as Great Britain and France financially, though her undeveloped wealth is enormous. Accordingly, steps are being taken to make advances to her for the purpose of the purchases which she must make abroad in order to utilise all her resources in men. Belgium is being nursed along pending the period of restoration and compensation. Roumania has a very useful army of 200,000 men or so, but no equipment or money to buy equipment with. The British Government obligingly arranges she shall have \$25,000,000 through the Bank of England for the purpose. Serbia has done some magnificent fighting, but is as poor as a church mouse. The British Government weighs in with a loan of several millions to go along with and, *sotto voce*, says there will be more ready when you want it. Portugal is probably being given a hand in the same way in return for services in Africa. It is on the knees of the gods whether Italy will receive similar assistance in the future against her *quondam* friends. It is a well-known fact that

Italy is short of artillery and other equipment; before she decides to make the plunge into war, she will want some money badly. If she plunges with the Allies it will be forthcoming; if on the other side, well, it doesn't look as if Germany will be able to help very much. The underlying principle in these and similar transactions is that each of the Allies is bringing all its resources into the common stock; what one lacks the other makes up. Each country will raise money in its own markets as far as conditions allow, but if any country needs help for outside purchases those countries best able will render assistance. The only exception is that Great Britain, France and Russia will contribute proportionately to every loan to the smaller states.

* * * *

It is interesting to compare with these arrangements, what is known of Germany's war financing as recently described by Sir Edward Holden. It must be borne in mind that while Germany is a wealthy country, its wealth is not largely liquid in form as is that of Great Britain and France. That is a handicap in a struggle of this magnitude, the extent of which will only be realised as the struggle proceeds. The country has been supplied with the currency for carrying on the war largely by advances made in the form of incontrovertible notes by mortgage banks and special war banks. The Reichsbank's issues of notes, based on gold and bills of exchange, have been kept down as much as possible; the notes of the other banks have no relation whatever to gold, but are issued on the basis of securities and properties. The first war loan was subscribed for to the extent of about 40 millions sterling by persons who obtained loans through the war banks and 40 millions by depositors in savings banks, leaving about 143 millions to be subscribed by joint stock banks and other people. Thus people were pledging their securities and properties and with the proceeds taking up the loan. With new loans, further properties will be pledged, and presently there will be the day of reckoning when this huge pledging will have to be paid off, with the result of heavy depreciation. The cost of the war to Germany is about ten million dollars a day, so that by the end of twelve months, there will have been a drain on the people either of liquid resources or securities, properties or produce, amounting to over 3,500 million dollars. This comes mainly out of home wealth; Germany has not the immense resources abroad to draw upon which are possessed by both Great Britain and France.

Established 1817

BANK OF MONTREAL

Incorporated by Act of Parliament

Capital Paid Up, \$16,000,000.00

Res, \$16,000,000.00.

Undivided Profits, \$1,232,669.42

Head Office, MONTREAL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

H. V. MEREDITH Esq., *President.*

R. B. ANGUS, Esq.

E. B. GREENSHIELDS, Esq.

SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD

HON. ROBT. MACRAY

SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.

G. R. HOSEMER, Esq.

A. BAUMGARTEN, Esq.

C. B. GORDON, Esq.

H. R. DRUMMOND, Esq.

D. FORBES ANGUS, Esq.

W. MCMASTER, Esq.

SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, *General Manager*

A. D. BRAITHWAITE, *Assistant General Manager.*

C. SWENNY, *Supt. British Columbia Branches*

F. J. COOKBURN, *Supt. Quebec Branches.*

E. P. WINSLOW, *Supt. North West Branches*

D. R. CLARKE, *Supt. Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland Branches*

BRANCHES IN CANADA

In all the important Cities and Towns in the following Provinces :

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

PROVINCE OF ALBERTA

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BRANCHES OUTSIDE OF CANADA :

LONDON, England, 47 Threadneedle Street E.C., G. C. CASSELL, Manager.

Sub-Agency, 9 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.

NEW YORK, N. Y., 54 Wall Street, R. V. HEDDEN, W. A. BOG, J. T. MOLINEX, Agents.

CHICAGO, Illinois, 108 South La Salle Street

SPOKANE, State of Washington.

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland.

CURLING, Newfoundland.

GRAND FALLS, Newfoundland

MEXICO CITY, Mexico, D.F.

BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON,

The Bank of England.

The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Limited.

London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited

LIVERPOOL, The Bank of Liverpool, Limited.

SCOTLAND, The British Linen Bank and Branches

BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES

NEW YORK, - The National City Bank

DETROIT -

The First and Old Detroit National Bank

National Bank of Commerce

BUFFALO -

The Manufacturers' and Traders' National Bank

National Park Bank

SAN FRANCISCO -

First National Bank of San Francisco

PHILADELPHIA - Fourth Street National Bank

The Mechanics-American National Bank

ST. LOUIS -

The Merchants National Bank

BOSTON -

The First National Bank of Cleveland

CLEVELAND -

The Bank of Pittsburg, N.A.

PITTSBURG -

MINNEAPOLIS -

Northwestern National Bank

SEATTLE -

Seattle National Bank

ST. PAUL

First National Bank of St. Paul.

Having Department connected with each Canadian Branch, and interest allowed at current rates.

Collections at all points of the world undertaken at most favourable rates.

Travellers' Cheques, Limited Cheques and Travellers' Letters of Credit issued negotiable in all parts of the world.

This Bank, with its Branches at every important point in Canada offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general Banking business.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

ESTABLISHED 1867. Head Office: TORONTO

Paid-up Capital - \$15,000,000
Rest - - - 13,500,000

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
 ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager
 JOHN AIRD, Assistant General Manager.

Branches of the Bank in Canada are distributed geographically as follows.

Alberta - - - -	52	Ontario - - - -	87
British Columbia -	44	Prince Edward Island	5
Manitoba - - - -	23	Quebec - - - -	82
New Brunswick - -	4	Saskatchewan - -	60
Nova Scotia - - -	13	Yukon Territory -	2

Branches of the Bank outside Canada :

Newfoundland—St. John's.

United States—New York, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Cal., Seattle, Wash.

Great Britain—London Mexico—Mexico City.

Collections effected promptly and at Reasonable Rates.

The Molsons Bank

INCORPORATED 1855

Paid Up Capital - \$4,000,000
Reserve Fund - 4,800,000

HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL

Branches in 93 of the leading cities and towns in Canada. Agents and correspondents in leading Cities of the United States and in Foreign Countries throughout the world.

The Chronicle

Banking Insurance and Finance

ESTABLISHED 1881.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

F. WILSON-SMITH,
Proprietor.

ARTHUR H. ROWLAND,
Editor.

Office:

406-408 LAKE OF THE WOODS BUILDING,
10 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

Annual Subscription, \$3.00. Single Copy, 10 cents.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1915.

SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS.

In this week's news is an item to the effect that the Province of Saskatchewan has arranged a loan of \$2,500,000 in New York for a period of three years through the issue of 5 p.c. notes, at a net cost of 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ p.c. This loan, like most of the others that have been placed in New York by our provinces and municipalities, belongs to the short date class. It is well known that New York as well as London has at present a considerable supply of short date money, and bankers are glad to have the opportunity to put it into good investments yielding in the neighborhood of 5 p.c. and which will give back the money in from one to three years. It is not as yet quite clear what prices will have to be paid by us when we attempt to place our long-term bonds. The Ottawa city issue, placed a short time ago, was on an interest basis slightly under 5 p.c., and under the circumstances that was taken as a very satisfactory transaction for the borrowers.

THE FUNDING PROBLEM.

Probably we shall not be able to place a very large proportion of our new issues in New York at less than 5 p.c. There will be the necessity of funding the numerous short date loans recently arranged for. Although our financiers appear to think it the correct policy to issue loans of from two years to five years duration, it may turn out to be the case that these loans will give trouble to the obligants when they mature—in other words, it is by no means a certainty that they can be funded at better rates than those obtainable to-day. Now that financial conditions are settling down to something like the normal, perhaps we shall hear of more municipalities and provinces definitely arranging for their needs by means of sales of long-term bonds.

GOLD MOVEMENTS.

The movement of gold from Ottawa to New York has attracted considerable attention this week. It is of course, uncertain how much metal will go abroad,

but in view of the very heavy sales of sterling exchange in New York by the exporters of farm produce and war supplies, it is quite possible that \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000 may be sent. This movement does not affect our exchanges with New York—between banks New York funds are still quoted at $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. premium—and the release of the Ottawa gold merely improves London's exchange position at the American centre. However, any such transactions as the new Saskatchewan loan help to equalize our exchange position, and it is to be expected that in another two or three months we shall have available a considerable amount of high priced wheat for export. This latter circumstance will have a tendency to bring down the premium on American funds as quoted in Montreal and Toronto. Soon, too, the Canadian manufacturers of leather, iron and steel, woollen and other goods ordered by the British and Allied Governments will be offering a considerable amount of exchange on London, and this also will have a tendency to improve our position in New York.

STERLING EXCHANGE PROBLEMS.

With conditions as at present the negotiation of sterling exchange constitutes quite a problem for the banks. In the first place, they have to take account of the very low prices realized from sterling bills sold in New York. Again, this loss is partly offset by the premium obtainable on New York funds; and since the outbreak of war the fluctuations in both sterling and New York exchange have been rapid and extensive. A bank undertaking a large transaction would be obliged to make haste to complete all details so as to avoid being caught by an adverse movement of the quotations.

MONEY MARKETS.

The money market in Montreal continues to gain in strength and composure. Call loans are quoted 6 to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. as formerly, but it is not likely that there are many, if any, new transactions above 6. Commercial paper is 6 to 7 p.c. Within a few weeks the banks will be able to realize a considerable amount now carried as grain loans; also the succession of new loans taking place in the New York market has improved the accounts of a number of our cities and provinces.

Call money in London continues to be very easy at 1 p.c.; short bills are 1 7-16 p.c.; and three months' bills, 1 7-16 p.c. The three great European state banks—the Bank of England, Bank of France, and Imperial Bank of Germany—quote 5 p.c. as heretofore.

In New York call loans are from 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ p.c., most of the loans being at 2. Time money is quiet: sixty days, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 p.c.; ninety days, 3 p.c.; six months, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Saturday bank statement showed a large expansion of loans and deposits, and a falling off in reserve strength. Loans increased \$24,700,000; bank note circulation decreased \$1,200,-

The Bank of British North America

Established in 1836. Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840

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

Head Office:

5 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

J. DODDS, Secretary W. S. GOLDBY, Manager

COURT OF DIRECTORS

F. R. S. Ballour	E. Geoffrey Hoare
J. H. Brodie	Frederic Lubbock
J. H. Mayne Campbell	C. W. Tomkinson
E. A. Hoare	G. D. Whatman

Head Office in Canada: **ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL**

H. B. MACKENZIE, General Manager

- J. ANDERSON, Superintendent of Branches.
- H. A. HARVEY, Superintendent of Eastern Branches, Montreal.
- J. McEACHERN, Superintendent of Central Branches, Winnipeg.
- O. R. ROWLEY, Chief Inspector.
- A. S. HALL, Inspector of Branch Returns.
- J. H. GILLARD and N. V. R. HUUS, Inspectors, Montreal.
- B. C. GARDNER, Assistant Inspector.
- H. R. POWELL, Assistant Inspector.

This Bank has Branches in all the principal Cities of Canada, including Dawson City (Y.T.), and Agencies at New York and San Francisco in the United States.

Agents and Correspondents in every part of the world.

Collections Made at Lowest Rates.

Drafts, Money Orders, Circular Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued, Negotiable anywhere.

Agents in Canada for Colonial Bank, London and West Indies.

G. B. GERRARD, Manager,
MONTREAL BRANCH

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

Head Office, MONTREAL.

Capital Paid-up **\$7,000,000** Reserve Funds **\$7,248,134**

Pres. SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN. Vice-Pres.: K. W. BLACKWELL.
 E. F. HEDDEN, General Manager.
 T. E. MERRETT, Superintendent of Branches and Chief Inspector

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Ontario	Lucan	Montreal (Head Office) St. James St.
Alvinston	Lyn	1255 St. Catherine St. East
Athens	Markdale	320 St. Catherine St. West
Belleville	Meaford	1330 St. Lawrence Blvd.
Berlin	Mildmay	1866 St. Lawrence Blvd.
Bothwell	Mitchell	672 Centre Street
Brampton	Napanee	2215 St. Denis Street
Brantford	Newbury	Beauharnois Quebec, St. Sauveur
Bronte	Oakville	Bury Maisonneuve
Chatham	Orillia	Chateaugay Ormstown St. Jerome
Chatsworth	Ottawa	Bashu Quyon St. Jovite
Chesley	Owen Sound	Huntingdon Rigaud St. Jovite
Clarkson	Perth	Lachine Shawville Vaudreuil
Creemore	Prescott	Napierville Sherbrooke Verdun
Delta	Preston	Quebec Ste. Agathe
Eganville	Renfrew	Manitoba
Elgin	Sarnia	Brandon Oak Lake
Elora	Stratford	Carberry Portage la Prairie
Finch	St. Eugene	Gladstone Russell
Ford	St. George	Hartney Souris
Fort William	St. Thomas	Macgregor Starbuck
Galt	Tara	Morris Winnipeg
Gananoque	Thamesville	Napinka " Bannerman Av.
Georgetown	Thorold	Neepawa
Glencoe	Tilbury	Alberta
Gore Bay	Toronto	Acme Leduc
Granton	" Dundas St.	Brooks Lethbridge
Guelp	" Dupont and	Calgary Medicine Hat
Hamilton	" Christie Sts	" 2nd St. E.
" East End	" Parl. St.	Camrose
Hanover	" Parkdale	Carstairs
Hespeler	Walkerton	Castor
Ingersoll	Walkerville	Chauvin
Kincardine	Wallaceburg	Coronation
Kingston	Walford	Daysland
Lancaster	West Lorne	Delburne
Lansdowne	Westport	Douglas
Leamington	Wheatley	Edgerton
Little Current	Williamstown	Edmonton
London	Windsor	" Namayo Av.
London, East	Yarker	" Alberta Av.
		" Athabasca Av.
Saskatchewan	Edson	Hughenden
Antler	Limerick	Islay
Arcola	Maple Creek	Killam
Battleford	Melville	Lacombe
Carnuff	Moose Jaw	British Columbia
Frushier	Oxow	Chilliwack Oak Bay, Sidney
Gainsborough	Regina	Ganges Harbour Vancouver
Gull Lake	Saskatoon	Nanaimo Hastings St.
Humboldt	Shanavon	New Westminster Victoria
Kisbey	Unity	
	Whitewood	

St. John, N.B. Halifax, N.S.
 SUB-AGENCIES—Ontario—Beachville, Calabogie, Frankville, London South, Lyndhurst, Muirkirk, Newington, Pelee Island.
 Manitoba—Austin, Griswold, Lauder, Sidney.
 Alberta—Botha, Czar. Saskatchewan—Dollard, MacNutt
IN UNITED STATES—New York Agency, 63 Wall Street.
BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN—The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
D. C. MACAROW - Local Manager, Montreal

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID UP	-	-	-	\$ 7,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND	-	-	-	7,000,000.00
TOTAL ASSETS	-	-	-	79,000,000.00

DIRECTORS:
 PELEG HOWLAND, President.
 ELIAS ROGERS, Vice-President.
 WILLIAM RAMSAY of Bowland, Stow, Scotland;
 J. KERR OSBORN, CAWTHRA MULOOC, HON. RICHARD TURNER, Quebec
 WM. HAMILTON, MERRITT, M.D., St. Catharines, W. J. GAOS,
 SIR J. A. M. AIRKINS, K.C., M.P., Winnipeg.
 HON. W. J. HANNA, LIEUT.-COL. J. F. MICHIE, JOHN NORTHWAY.

BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.
 Amherst-bury Essex Listowel Port Arthur St. Davids
 Aurora Fergus London Port Colborne Sault Ste.
 Belwood Fonthill Marshville Port Robinson Marie (3)
 Bolton Galt New Liskeard Ridgeway St. Thomas (2)
 Brantford Hamilton Niagara South Porcu- Thessalon
 Caledon E. Harrow Falls (2) pine Toronto (17)
 Cobalt Huntsville Niagara-on- the-Lake Timmins
 Cochrane Ingersoll the-Lake Welland
 Cottam Jordan North Bay Sparta Woodstock
 Davisville Vineland Ottawa St. Cathar- Windsor
 Elk Lake Kenora Palgrave Ines (2)

BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.
 MONTREAL (3). Quebec (2).
BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.
 Brandon Portage la Prairie Winnipeg (3)
BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN.
 Balgonie, Broadview, Fort Qu'Appelle, Hague, Kandahar, Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Rosthern, Wilkie, Wynward.
BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.
 Athabasca Landing, Banff, Calgary, Edmonton, (4) Lethbridge.
 Mulet, Red Deer, Strathcona, Wetaskiwin.
BRANCHES IN PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
 Arrowhead, Chase, Cranbrook, Fernie, Golden, Invermere, Kamloops, Moyle, Natal, Nelson, Revelstoke, Vancouver (5), Victoria (2), Wilmer.

Savings Bank Department

000; aggregate reserve decreased about \$400,000; and excess reserve decreased \$4,100,000. The excess now is \$139,873,000. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York shows a further increase of \$1,000,000 in cash and deposits; notwithstanding that the deposits are about \$110,000,000, only \$1,700,000 of the amount are employed in revenue producing capacity. Unless conditions change materially in this respect there is but a poor outlook for dividends on the \$6,600,000 of capital paid in by the member banks. Most of the other federal reserve banks are in the same position—the only ones showing any respectable amount in rediscounts are Atlanta, Richmond, and Dallas. It is not surprising that the Washington authorities are discussing the advisability of making changes which will broaden the classes of paper that the reserve banks are authorized to take.

BANKS' NEW YORK CALL LOANS.

The Canadian bank statements begin to show the effects of the new security issues recently placed in New York, writes a correspondent. In the December 31 return, the deposits outside Canada appear at a figure \$7,000,000 greater than at November 30, and this increase of foreign deposits was accompanied by a rise of over \$10,500,000 in the call loans at New York and London. The supposition is that the proceeds of the issue of \$12,600,000 Canadian Pacific equipment notes and of the \$6,000,000 loan to the City of Montreal have been partly or wholly turned over to the Canadian bank agencies in New York. The Bank of Montreal acts as banker for both of these Canadian corporations, and when the funds for these transactions were provided by the New York financial houses they would presumably pass into possession of the Bank of Montreal. Probably the Canadian Pacific Railway funds will ultimately be used in part to make payments to American equipment companies, and in the meantime a part has been temporarily applied in the form of call loans in Wall Street. Thus the operation of providing financial assistance to Canada has not proved very burdensome.

BANK OF MONTREAL'S INCREASE.

The above theory as to the source of the new deposits and increase of call loans in New York is strengthened on noting that the Bank of Montreal is responsible for about \$6,000,000 of the increase in deposits outside Canada, and the same institution accounts for the whole of the increase in call loans abroad. The other banks having important call loans in New York mostly show reductions of small amounts for December. Thus there is suggested the means whence the Canadian bankers may possibly bring up their call loans in Wall Street to more respectable figures. It is thought that if the opportunity presents itself some of the banks which hold Dominion guaranteed railway bonds will be glad to dispose of them in New York on terms which should be attractive to the purchasers. On completion of any transaction of this nature the effect would be to liquidate loans now carried by large Canadian institutions, and after a portion of the proceeds had been applied to meet the demand for New York exchange in Canada, the remainder might go in large part to increase the Canadian call loans in Wall Street.

THE MUTUAL LIFE OF NEW YORK'S REPORT

Some two or three years ago, the Mutual Life of New York adopted as its slogan—"pre-eminence in benefits to policyholders." The putting forward of a profession of faith of this kind by a Company that holds the honourable position of being the oldest life Company in America, was significant. It was an important indication that throughout the insurance field, a new ideal is gradually making headway—the ideal of service supplanting the lower ideal of size, in the cultivation of which such intense energy was at one time displayed. Now it is clear that the Mutual Life is doing its best to live up to its ideal, and the best of the Mutual Life is magnificent. The Company announces that for 1914 it has surpassed in benefits to policyholders all its previous records. It paid to policyholders last year no less an amount than \$60,032,810—an average of \$228,585 every working day of the year. This total includes death claims, endowments, dividends, surrender values, etc., and is not only \$5,051,795 in excess of the amount paid out during 1913, but actually is \$10,612,873 more than the Company received directly from its policyholders last year.

That is a wonderful showing, in whatever way it may be regarded. It forms a striking tribute to the executive foresight and investment skill that has made possible such results. What, in a year like 1914, such an immense distribution of funds among the policyholders must have meant in thousands of cases, it is almost impossible to grasp. To many, undoubtedly, their Mutual Life funds meant rescue from actual penury, to others, education for the children, to others again, freedom from financial worry during declining years, and possibly in consequence, a longer, greener old age. In the case of large estates, under the special circumstances of last year, it is quite probable that in many instances the ready cash provided by the prompt payment of Mutual Life policies has meant that depreciated properties and securities have not had to be realised at present with the result of an eventual saving of thousands of dollars to the estate or the heirs. All this is service, and great service, not only to the community of the Mutual Life policyholders, but to the world at large.

The figures already mentioned, and the leading items of the financial statement constitute a brilliant record of the enduring accomplishments of life insurance skilfully managed. The Mutual Life's insurance in force totals no less than \$1,612,574,168. Its admitted assets at December 31, 1914, were \$611,033,800, while the reserve for contingencies or free surplus amounts to \$12,647,615—an increase of \$1,680,109 during 1914. This is life insurance on the grand scale at its best.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Paid up \$11,560,000 Reserves \$13,174,062
Assets \$179,404,054

HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL.

340 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

78 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico and Dominican Republic
Kingston, Jamaica. Bridgetown, Barbados.
Nassau, Bahamas. St. George's, Grenada.
Port of Spain and San Fernando, Trinidad.
Georgetown and New Amsterdam, British Guiana.
Belize, British Honduras.

LONDON Eng.
Princes St. E. C.

NEW YORK,
Cor. William & Cedar Sts.

SAVINGS
DEPARTMENT

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

The Dominion Bank

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, M.P., President

W. D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager

TRUST FUNDS SHOULD BE DEPOSITED

in a Savings Account in The Dominion Bank. Such
funds are safely protected, and earn interest at
highest current rates.

When payments are made, particulars of each
transaction may be noted on the cheque issued
which in turn becomes a receipt or voucher when
cancelled by the bank.

Head Office, Toronto

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Incorporated 1855.

Head Office: TORONTO, Canada.

PAID UP CAPITAL \$5,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS \$6,402,810

Directors

DUNCAN COULSON, President; W. G. GOODERHAM, Vice-Pres.; J. HENDERSON, 2nd
Vice-Pres.; HON. C. S. HYMAN, WILLIAM STONE, JOHN MACDONALD, LT. COL. A. E.
GOODERHAM, LT. COL. F. S. MEIGHEE, J. L. ENGLEHART, WILLIAM I. GEAR,
THOS. F. HOW, General Manager. T. A. BIRD, Chief Inspector.

Bankers

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

**BANKING
CONVENIENCE**

The Bank of Toronto,
with departments
equipped to transact
business of every des-
cription appertaining
to banking, and with
numerous branches
distributed through-
out the Dominion
and a full list of
banking correspond-
ents, is enabled to
offer its customers
exceptional facilities
for the transaction of
their financial affairs.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

INCORPORATED 1832.

CAPITAL \$6,500,000.00
RESERVE FUND 12,000,000.00
TOTAL ASSETS over 90,000,000.00

Head Office - - - HALIFAX, N.S.

JOHN Y. PAYZANT, President.

Gen'l Manager's Office, TORONTO, ONT.

H. A. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

Branches throughout every Province in Canada,
and in Newfoundland, Jamaica and Cuba.

BOSTON CHICAGO NEW YORK

THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

Branches and Connections throughout Canada.

SIX OFFICES IN MONTREAL

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

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

JAMES MASON - General Manager

The Bank of Ottawa

DIVIDEND No. 94

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of
Three per cent. being at the rate of Twelve per
cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital stock
of this Bank, has this day been declared for the
current three months, and that the said dividend
will be payable at the Bank and its branches on
and after Monday, the First day of March,
1915, to shareholders of record at the close of
business on the 15th of February next.

By Order of the Board,

GEORGE BURN,

General Manager.

Ottawa, Ont., January 18th, 1915.

BANKING PROFITS IN CANADA (III)

The tables printed in to-day's issue of THE CHRONICLE give a comprehensive view of the earnings of the banks and disposition of the same for the past ten years. Before proceeding to discuss the tendencies and movements which are shown by the figures it will be well to explain, as in previous years, how it happens that the net profits as shown in the upper table do not correspond exactly in some cases with the profits shown in the lower table. The first table does not show special items such as "recoveries," which are included in the second table. It is also necessary to note that absorptions and failures in past years have affected the totals brought forward from one year into the next.

The decreasing ratio of earnings to capital and total resources has been referred to in a preceding article. Notwithstanding the check to the growth of deposits and to new capital issues, the banks had at their disposal roundly \$24,000,000 more in 1914 than in 1913. This increase of funds, however, did not suffice to enable them to increase their net profits—a falling off to the extent of over \$300,000 is recorded. Possibly the amount of net profits as shown in 1913—\$18,323,021—will stand as the high record for the next year or two. Prospects for increase of banking profits in the immediate future are not particularly bright.

EARNINGS AND AVERAGE CAPITAL.

With respect to the ratio of earnings to average capital, this must necessarily rise as the proprietors of the banks add extensively to their accumulations of capital under the form of "rest." The fluctuations in the ratio of profits to capital and rest are more interesting inasmuch as they show the true return on investments of capital in banking. High water mark in this ratio was reached four years ago, in 1911. Since then the movement has been steadily downwards. The ratio of net profits to average total resources reflects to a certain extent the charges levied by the banks on the public for services performed. This also has been moving steadily downward since 1911, and the figure shown for 1914—1.17—is only four-fifths of that for 1907—1.47.

DISPOSITION OF PROFITS.

Turning to the table showing disposition of profits one striking feature is seen in the steady growth of dividends paid. The amount paid last year was more than double the amount distributed among the shareholders in 1904. At present bank dividends in Canada average \$1,000,000 per month. The amounts added to rest and written off premises in 1914 were less than in any year since 1903. This is rather a remarkable showing. However, one reason is doubtless found in the fact that so many banks have brought their rest up to an equality with capital. The amounts written off for depreciation, and the contributions, on the other hand, were greater than in any preceding year of this period. This emphasises the statement that 1914 was a most difficult year for our banking institutions. It is clear that the banking executives met wisely and judiciously the various difficult problems that confronted them.

EXCESS ISSUES OF DOMINION NOTES.

According to an answer given by the Finance Minister in the House of Commons this week, the Government has issued Dominion notes to the extent of \$26,000,000 since the war broke out in excess of the amount authorized by statute.

Of this amount, \$10,000,000 was issued in order to meet obligations of Canada on loans and expenditures as they matured. Ten million dollars was advanced to the Canadian Northern Railway Company on security of the Company's 4 per cent. debenture stock, guaranteed by the Dominion, under the legislation of last year, to an amount of \$12,500,000. Six million dollars was advanced to the Grand Trunk Pacific Company, on security of \$7,500,000 of the Company's 4 per cent. bonds guaranteed by the Dominion last year. Both these advances are repayable on May 1 of this year and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

The Finance Minister also stated that Canadian banks and taken advantage of the special legislation passed last August and had borrowed from the Government a total of \$14,439,767, on advances of Dominion notes, secured by approved collateral. Of this amount the banks had repaid \$7,047,267.

ESTABLISHED 1873

The

Standard Bank

of CANADA

KEEPING a bank account for "household expenses" and paying all bills by cheque has many advantages. It shows the balance on hand, the amount expended, provides receipts for every payment and does not require a large deposit to begin with.

Head Office, TORONTO

113 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION

National Trust Co.,

LIMITED

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

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

MONTREAL DIRECTORS

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

TEMPORARY OFFICES:

179 St. James Street

PERCIVAL MOLSON, Manager.

The Royal Trust Co.

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

EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

H. V. Meredith, President.

Sir William C. Van Horne, K.C.M.G., Vice-President.

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN,	E. B. GREENSHIELDS
M. B. ANGE	C. R. HORNER
A. BAUMGARTER	SIR W. C. MACDONALD
A. D. BRAITHWAITE	HOR. R. MACKAY
H. R. DRUMMOND	SIR T. G. SHAUGHNESSY,
C. B. GORDON	K.C.V.O.

SIR LOMER GOUIN, K.C.M.G.
SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR

A. E. HOLT, Manager

OFFICE AND SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS:

107 St. James St., MONTREAL.

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

THE EASTERN TRUST CO.

CAPITAL PAID UP AND RESERVE	\$1,210,000
ESTATES	\$14,000,000

IN BUSINESS 21 YEARS

Carries on a fiduciary Trust business
on conservative lines only.

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



THE

CROWN TRUST COMPANY

145 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

Trust Company Service

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

ENQUIRIES ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY

LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE 9 ST. JOHN STREET MONTREAL. B. HAL. BROWN, President and Gen. Manager	Trustee for Bondholders Transfer Agent & Registrar Administrator Receiver Executor Liquidator Guardian Assignee Trustee Custodian	Safety Deposit Vault Terms exceptionally moderate. Correspondence invited.
--	---	--

Real Estate and Insurance Departments
Insurance of every kind placed
at lowest possible rates.

The Trust and Loan Co.

OF CANADA

Capital Subscribed,	\$14,600,000.00
Paid-up Capital,	2,920,000.00
Reserve Funds,	2,511,049.13

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

30 St. James St., Montreal

The Life Agent's Manual, \$3.00

THE CHRONICLE, MONTREAL

AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES

(ESTABLISHED 1817)

Paid-up Capital	\$17,500,000.00
Reserve Fund	12,500,000.00
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	17,500,000.00
Aggregate Assets 31st March, 1914	\$47,500,000.00
	\$254,228,600.00

J. RUSSELL FRENCH, General Manager.

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

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

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

BANKING PROFITS IN CANADA: TABLE III.

(Compiled Exclusively for The Chronicle).

SUMMARY OF THE BANKS' OPERATIONS DURING TEN YEARS.

	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.
Average Capital Paid	\$ 112,612,007	\$ 111,731,763	\$ 103,623,455	\$ 98,735,350	\$ 94,850,007	\$ 93,437,945	\$ 92,543,985	\$ 94,945,190	\$ 87,920,049	\$ 80,410,569
Average Capital and Rest	223,591,026	218,965,429	201,945,132	185,683,791	173,466,893	168,340,840	163,566,549	164,423,032	149,263,819	135,324,194
Average Total Resources	1,536,756,331	1,512,301,893	1,394,846,889	1,274,631,501	1,187,543,106	1,025,920,764	916,245,586	939,239,392	847,537,380	745,327,472
Profits	17,975,820	18,323,021	17,613,203	16,407,021	14,163,430	12,620,690	12,910,823	13,759,053	12,200,106	10,464,469
Per cent. Profits to Average Capital	15.96	16.40	17.00	16.62	14.93	13.51	13.95	14.49	13.98	13.01
and Rest.	8.04	8.37	8.72	8.84	8.15	7.50	7.89	8.37	8.23	7.73
Per cent. Profits to Average Total Resources	1.17	1.21	1.26	1.29	1.19	1.23	1.41	1.47	1.45	1.40

DISPOSITION OF PROFITS.

	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908.	1907.	1906.	1904.
Balance Brought in.	\$ 6,165,166	\$ 5,960,113	\$ 5,418,067	\$ 4,326,930	\$ 4,935,093	\$ 4,260,767	\$ 4,522,929	\$ 2,180,917	\$ 2,736,039	\$ 2,270,595
Net Profits	17,975,820	18,323,021	17,613,203	20,442,206	14,260,765	12,951,690	12,817,774	13,755,789	12,104,703	10,153,828
Premiums New Stock	1,915,897	5,114,307	12,251,921	6,563,821	3,049,274	1,708,918	469,075	2,789,677	6,371,151	591,360
Total	\$26,056,883	\$29,597,441	\$35,283,191	\$31,333,257	\$22,245,132	\$18,921,375	\$17,809,778	\$18,726,383	\$21,211,893	\$13,015,803
Dividends Paid	\$12,530,277	\$11,887,341	\$11,142,267	\$ 9,698,965	\$ 8,715,267	\$ 8,293,044	\$ 8,090,616	\$ 8,431,598	\$ 7,208,963	\$ 6,228,803
Added to Rest	2,566,136	7,623,370	14,228,511	13,172,564	7,185,774	3,595,653	3,494,694	4,176,966	9,943,089	3,496,125
Written off for Premiums	1,189,679	2,144,039	1,427,229	2,177,944	1,427,701	1,456,469	1,355,718	1,758,300	1,331,982	897,707
Written off for Depreciation, etc.	2,255,840	1,078,941	2,000,000	225,000	233,909	285,000	376,000	129,534	271,386	129,847
Contributions, Pensions, etc.	962,081	500,377	499,730	393,871	341,374	296,776	231,166	220,518	189,533	129,847
Balance Carried out	6,552,870	6,362,713	6,038,454	5,664,883	4,340,807	4,694,433	4,261,584	4,309,467	2,266,940	2,263,321
Total	\$26,056,883	\$29,597,441	\$35,283,191	\$31,333,257	\$22,245,132	\$18,921,375	\$17,809,778	\$18,726,383	\$21,211,893	\$13,015,803

* In 1904 the amounts written off for depreciation, etc., were included in the amounts written off premises account.

65TH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

Ætna Life Insurance Company

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

MORGAN G. BULKELEY, President.

Life, Accident, Health, Liability & Workmen's Compensation Insurance

JANUARY 1, 1915

ASSETS.	LIABILITIES.
Home Office Building \$1,000,000.00	Reserve on Life, Endowment and Term Policies \$91,065,454.00
Real Estate: Acquired by Foreclosure . . . \$29,143.33	Additional Reserve, not included above 970,213.00
Supply Department 75,000.00	Premiums paid in advance, and other Liabilities 993,844.51
Cash on hand and in Banks 104,143.33	Unearned interest on Policy Loans 320,820.99
Stocks and Bonds 4,120,758.13	Taxes falling due in 1915 697,242.31
Mortgages secured by Real Estate 35,502,583.15	Reserve for special class of Policies and Dividends to Policyholders payable on demand 3,382,873.20
Loans on Collateral 58,206,405.74	Losses and Claims awaiting proof and not yet due 694,067.41
Loans secured by Policies of this Company 1,083,269.35	Unearned Premiums on Accident, Health and Liability Insurance 3,313,361.36
Interest due and accrued December 31, 1914 11,537,512.00	Reserve for Liability claims 2,578,030.28
Premiums in course of collection and deferred premiums 2,364,075.66	Surplus to Policyholders amortized basis for Bonds 15,500,829.37
Amortized value of bonds and Market value, December 31, 1914, of stocks, over Book Value, less Assets not admitted 2,596,276.76	Surplus to Policyholders, Market Value, June 30, 1914 \$13,332,271.26
	Surplus to Policyholders, Market Value, Dec. 31, 1914 \$12,838,035.26
Total Assets \$119,516,736.43	Total Liabilities \$ 19,516,736.43
INCOME.	DISBURSEMENTS.
Premiums \$21,521,928.87	Payments to Policyholders \$15,931,302.00
Interest, Rents, etc. 6,199,298.62	Taxes 735,172.79
	All other Disbursements 7,820,310.92
Total Income in 1914 \$27,721,227.49	Total Disbursements in 1914 \$24,486,785.71

GAINS DURING 1914.

Increase in Surplus to Policyholders	\$ 2,475,202.34
Increase in Premium Income	1,902,543.46
Increase in Assets	5,559,738.98
Increase in Life Insurance in force	25,263,183.73
New Life Insurance Issued in 1914	75,142,409.31
Life Insurance Paid for in 1914	64,756,755.11
Life Insurance in Force, Jan. 1, 1915	380,798,405.03
Paid Policyholders since organization in 1850	263,717,904.00

T. H. CHRISTMAS & SONS, Managers, 160 St. James Street, MONTREAL
PARKINSON & JOHNSON, Managers, 59 Victoria Street, TORONTO
H. W. LAY, Manager, 518 McIntyre Block, WINNIPEG

INTENSIFYING UNJUST TAXATION.

The effect of Hon. W. T. White's proposal to put a new one per cent. tax upon the net premiums of fire and other insurance companies, except life and marine, is to intensify, particularly in case of the fire companies, a system of grossly unfair taxation. While all the regularly licensed fire companies are to be compelled to provide for this new burden, in addition to provincial and municipal taxes of various kinds, license fees, etc., already too heavy, the foreign companies transacting an underground business here without fee or license, let or hindrance, are to escape scot-free. The effect of the new legislation is in fact to give a preference to those unlicensed companies. Being responsible for no taxes they can afford to cut rates below those which the companies who are responsible for paying heavy taxation, already amounting in some provinces to over three per cent. of their net premiums, have to make.

It is impossible to justify this differentiation between licensed and unlicensed companies on any basis of equity. The simple fact is that the differentiation is only maintained owing to the gross selfishness of manufacturing interests who are always yelling for more protection for themselves at the expense of other people, but haven't the remotest notion that other folk have something of a claim to fair treatment. These people are at the present time patronising unlicensed companies, who pay not a cent. of taxation in Canada, and maintain no Canadian plant. Premiums paid to them are simply sent clean out of the country. And the people who are doing this are not unknown as prating loudly about their patriotism.

The matter is a serious one. For months past economic authorities have been telling us that it is an economic as well as a patriotic duty to become more self-sustaining, to support Canadian industries, employ Canadian labour and so on. At the same time, a defect in legislation is allowed to continue—and is strenuously supported in some quarters—by which the pouring of Canadian funds over the border to companies unlicensed in Canada is directly encouraged. Fire insurance concerns employing not a penny of funds in Canada, employing not a single Canadian clerk, paying not a cent in taxation—whether local, provincial or federal—and maintaining no office in the Dominion are not only allowed but encouraged by Act of Parliament to compete on grossly unfair terms with institutions which have large funds invested in Canada, employ hundreds of Canadians in their service, pay out thousands of dollars in taxation and maintain in all the leading business centres, fine buildings. The thing would be ridiculous if it were not so serious.

We suggest to Mr. White that he can very effectively raise a substantial amount of funds towards his war financing by taxing the unlicensed insurance com-

panies, making those who place their insurance in these companies responsible for the tax. Those who patronise unlicensed insurance companies at the present time are performing an unpatriotic action and doing Canada economic harm. They are trying to escape paying their share of the cost of the war and the sooner they are got after the better.

NORTHERN LIFE'S HEAVY EXPENSES.

The annual statement of the Northern Life of London, Ont., contains some features which suggest that the business is not on so satisfactory a footing as might be desired. Last year's new business written, including renewals and other additions, amounted to \$2,142,860, and the total insurance in force at December 31 last, was brought up to \$10,393,268. As the amount in force at December 31, 1913 was \$10,046,104, the increase in amount in force last year was only \$347,164—less than four per cent. on the figures of 1913, and a saving of only about 16 per cent. on the new business written last year.

The Company's published statement for 1914 is very meagre in details. It is not possible from it to arrive at an idea of last year's expenditure. However, the figures for 1913 in the Government Blue Book throw some light on the underlying causes of the extraordinarily small proportion of new business saved. In 1913, the net amount received by the Company from first year premiums was \$63,326, and first-year commissions paid amounted to \$58,799 or over 90 per cent. of the first-year premiums. In the same year, 1913, the net renewal premiums were \$272,155 and renewal commissions only \$9,651. The facts indicate that the Company pays for its new business on a brokerage basis and pays very little for renewals. It is hardly surprising under those circumstances that the Company during 1914 should show such a small gain in insurance in force in proportion to new business done. The system of remuneration of agents on a brokerage basis is a direct encouragement to an agent merely to get as much new business as he can and not care a hang about it once he has received his first-year commission. From the agent's point of view the arrangement is admirable; for the Company it is a pretty poor bargain. Persistent policyholders can hardly be expected unless agents are paid to help them persist.

The Northern Life's expenses in 1913 were \$131,340 on a net premium income of \$338,482. This is nearly 40 p.c.—surely too heavy an expense ratio for a Company which has been transacting business since 1896.

Salem, Mass., which the mill mutuals will long remember for its conflagration of last July, one day recently handed in a couple of fires with \$250,000 and \$230,000 losses respectively. Salem is evidently bent on keeping up its reputation.

Statistics showing the volume of fire premiums in Manhattan and the Bronx during the last six months and 12 months, compiled by a New York contemporary, shows the Home of New York leading in point of volume, its premiums in this district for the last six months of 1914 being \$523,859, and for the entire year, \$1,066,685. The Liverpool & London & Globe occupies second position (\$444,213, \$1,037,788).

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Established 1855.

Toronto Street, Toronto

President, W. G. GOODERHAM.

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

Joint General Managers, R. S. HUDSON, JOHN MASSEY Super'tendent of Branches and Secretary, GEORGE H. SMITH.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$6,000,000.00 RESERVE FUND (earned) \$4,500,000.00 INVESTMENTS, \$31,826,618.37

DEBENTURES

For sums of one hundred dollars and upwards, we issue Debentures bearing a special rate of interest, for which coupons payable half-yearly are attached. They may be made payable in one or more years, as desired. They are a

LEGAL INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS.

The

WESTERN

Assurance Company

Incorporated in 1851

ASSETS **ovcr** **\$3,500,000.00**

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

DIRECTORS

W. R. BROCK, President.

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

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

HEAD OFFICE . TORONTO

ESTABLISHED 1809

Total Funds Exceed

\$109,798,258.00

Canadian Investments Over

\$9,000,000.00

FIRE AND LIFE

North British and Mercantile

INSURANCE COMPANY

DIRECTORS

W. M. MCMASTER Esq. G. N. MONCEL, Esq.
E. L. PEASE, Esq.

Head Office for the Dominion:

80 St. Francois Xavier Street - MONTREAL.

Agents in all the principal Towns in Canada.

RANDALL DAVIDSON, Manager.

Organized



Assets

\$8,020,276.62

Surplus to
Policyholders

\$3,615,126.66

Applications for Agencies invited.

Canadian Head Office

MONTREAL

J. W. BINNIE . Manager

THE LIFE AGENTS MANUAL, \$3.00
THE CHRONICLE, MONTREAL

CANADIAN BANKING PRACTICE

THIRD EDITION.

(HANDSOMELY BOUND IN CLOTH, \$4 PER COPY)

QUESTIONS ON CUSTOM AND USAGE AND LAW. Published under the Auspices of the
Canadian Bankers' Association (Compiled by John T. P. Knight).

ON SALE AT THE CHRONICLE OFFICE,

10 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL

AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Aetna Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, has been operating now in the Canadian field for nearly half a century and is as highly esteemed as it is widely known. Despite the obvious difficulties of the year, sound progress was made by the Company during 1914. In various departments of the business, large gains were made. Premium income increased \$1,902,543; assets by \$5,559,739; insurance in force by \$25,263,184. Moreover, there was a substantial increase in the surplus to policyholders of \$2,475,202, a fact which should give Canadian policyholders in this substantial old Company, keen satisfaction. It may be noted in this connection that the surplus to policyholders has been arrived at on the basis of the amortized value of the bonds held by the Company. A recent change in the Connecticut insurance law permits the Company to value its bonds on this basis, which ignores fluctuations in market values, proceeding on the assumption that bonds will be held to maturity.

The total income for 1914 reached \$27,721,227, of which \$21,521,929 was from premiums and \$6,199,298 from interest, rents, etc. The total disbursements were \$24,486,786, of which payments to policyholders absorbed \$15,931,302. The total assets are increased to \$119,516,736, an advance of more than five and a half millions over their total at the close of 1913. Of these assets, stocks and bonds account for \$35,502,583, mortgages for \$58,206,406, and policy loans for \$11,537,512. This last item, it is interesting to note, shows a gain of \$1,400,000 upon the figures of 1913 against a \$1,000,000 advance in 1913 over 1912, and an advance of only \$300,000 in 1912 over 1911. An item in the assets side of the balance sheet, to which attention may be drawn, is "amortized value of bonds, and market value December 31, 1914, of stocks, over book value, less assets not admitted, \$3,001,712." In previous balance sheets, there has appeared merely an item of market value of securities over book value, less assets not admitted, the change being due to the alteration in the method of valuation of the Company's holdings of bonds, to which reference has already been made.

On the other side, there is a reserve on life, endowment and term policies of \$91,065,454, an increase of nearly \$1,700,000, a special reserve of \$970,213, and a surplus reserved for a special class of policies and dividends to policyholders payable on demand of \$3,382,873. Adequate provision is also made for the liabilities of the Company on account of its steadily progressive accident, health and liability business. Unearned premiums on account of this business are calculated at \$3,313,361 and there is reserved for liability claims, \$2,578,030. After this careful calculation of liabilities, there is a surplus to policyholders of \$15,500,820, an increase, as already noted, of nearly two and a half millions over the surplus at the close of 1913. The Company had insurance in force at January 1, 1915, \$380,798,405 and it is interesting to note that since its establishment in 1850 it has paid to policyholders no less than \$263,717,904.

In Montreal the Aetna is managed by the well-known firm of Messrs. T. H. Christmas & Sons, 160 St. James Street. Their skilful and energetic direction, and the substantial position occupied by the Company, assure for the Aetna Life continued progress along desirable lines in this field.

BRITISH FIRE COMPANIES' HOME EXPERIENCE.

Fire insurance was less prominently before the public last year than either life or marine insurance, for it was not directly concerned with the war. All war risks are excluded from the ordinary fire policy, and the great tariff offices, says the *London Times*, preferred not to entertain the large number of proposals for insurance against bombardment and enemy aircraft risks—business which has already resulted in the payment of claims for damage done by bombardment to the Hartlepools and the seaside places of Whitby and Scarborough. The burning of Belgian and French factories by the Germans will not have to be paid for by the companies.

At home the losses were rather heavier than in 1913. Our monthly estimates, which take into account only losses of £1,000 or more, showed that the total losses in 1914 amounted to £3,745,100, against £3,630,400 in the previous year, an increase of £114,700. In the early part of the year losses were numerous and heavy, many of them being due to woman suffragists. There was again quite an extraordinary number of fires in country houses and in churches. More than 20 country houses were burned, causing losses estimated at £225,000, while outbreaks in eight churches represented a loss of nearly £50,000. With the outbreak of war the suffragist activity instantly ceased and there was a notable decline in loss.

CROWN TRUST COMPANY.

The annual statement presented at yesterday's meeting of the Crown Trust Company indicates that steady progress continues to be made by this organisation. Net profits last year were at about the same rate proportionately as in 1913, being over 9½ per cent. upon the paid-up capital, but owing to the increase in paid-up capital to \$500,000 made during 1913, they were much larger in amount last year, being \$47,868. A balance of \$39,874 brought forward from the previous year makes the total available on profit and loss account \$87,682. Of this amount \$30,000 is absorbed by the 6 per cent. dividend, \$2,500 is written off vaults, furniture, etc., and \$1,000 given to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, leaving an increased balance forward of \$54,182.

The annual statement shows total assets of \$2,463,759, a considerable increase upon the total reported last year. The capital account includes first mortgages, \$273,000; call loans on stocks and bonds, \$147,780; bonds, debentures and stocks, \$33,800; cash on hand and in bank, \$38,307. Guaranteed Trust Accounts are reported at \$137,704 and Estates Trustees Agency Accounts at \$1,770,482.

The Board were re-elected as follows:—Messrs. Wm. I. Gear, S. H. Ewing, Tancrede Bienvenu, H. B. Henwood, Thomas F. How, Wm. W. Hutchison, Alex. MacLaurin, John McKergow, R. W. Reford, B. B. Stevenson, F. N. Southam, and Colonel John W. Carson, Colonel E. W. Wilson, Lt.-Col. James G. Ross, Lt.-Col. F. S. Meighen. Subsequently Mr. Wm. I. Gear was re-elected president, and Col. Carson and Mr. S. H. Ewing, vice-presidents. Mr. Irving P. Rexford, under whose guidance the business of the Crown Trust is being steadily built up, was re-appointed manager, and Mr. J. E. Armour, secretary.

Guardian Assurance Co.LIMITED
OF LONDON, ENGLAND**Total Assets, over \$35,000,000**Fire Insurances at
Moderate Rates**The Guardian Accident &
Guarantee Company**Accident, Liability, Plate Glass and
Burglary Insurances
and Guarantee Bonds**APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED**

Head Offices: Guardian Building, 160 St. James St., Montreal

THE CANADA LIFE WAY.The Canada Life limited premium policy, after all
its premiums have been paid, continues to receive
substantial dividends.**THIS MAY MEAN HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS**to the estate of the assured, in dividends earned by the
policy after all premium payments on it have ceased.HERBERT C. COX,
President and General Manager.**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 \$48,000,000. 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

SUN LIFE ABSORBS FEDERAL LIFE.

The most important deal that has ever been consummated in Canadian life insurance was announced on Wednesday. The Sun Life of Canada is reinsuring the business of the Federal Life of Hamilton, and the plant of the latter company will be absorbed into the organisation of the Sun Life. The deal has been entirely completed so far as the respective companies are concerned, the only step necessary to formal completion being the assent of the Treasury Board, which will not be given until 30 days have elapsed. There is every reason to balance that in due course this sanction will be forthcoming.

Through this arrangement, the Sun Life of Canada adds substantially to its existing business. While no official figures regarding the Federal Life's operations during 1914 have been given out, it is stated that its business in force amounts to about \$28,000,000. At December 31, 1914, the Sun Life had insurance in force to an amount of \$218,299,835, so that with the addition of the Federal Life's business its insurance in force will be not far short of \$250,000,000. The Federal Life's total assets at December 31, 1913, were \$5,393,004; the Sun Life's at December 31, 1914, \$64,187,656. With the new arrangement completed, the Sun Life's assets will be almost \$70,000,000.

The Federal Life dates from 1883, the late Mr. David Dexter being associated with it for many years, formerly as managing director, and from 1902 until his death in 1912 as both president and managing director. Since Mr. Dexter's death, the active management of the Company has been in the hands of Mr. A. N. Mitchell, formerly assistant general manager.

POLICYHOLDERS' FAVORABLE POSITION.

Under the terms of the agreement, the policyholders of the Federal Life are placed in a favorable position. The profits of participating policies in the Federal Life have been less than those of the Sun Life. The latter company now guarantees increased profits to the policyholders of the Federal Life. As soon as the reserves of the Federal Company's business are on a par with those of the Sun Life's business, the policyholders will receive the same rates of profits as those of the Sun Life. Meantime, the Sun Life guarantees that the profits to Federal policyholders will not be less than 70 per cent. of the profits to Sun Life policyholders. About 90 per cent. of the Federal's policies are participating.

The stockholders of the Federal Life, it is stated, will receive back the amount of capital paid in, about \$130,000, plus the amount to the credit of the shareholders' account. Additionally they will receive an amount contingent on last year's premium income, details of which are not yet available, and an interest in the profits for a term of five or six years.

All the obligations of the Federal Life will be taken over by the Sun Life. Agents who have a contract with the Federal will have the option of working for the Sun. Where both companies have branches covering the same territory the Federal branch will be closed and the Sun Life organization take charge of the business.

The deal means a considerable reinforcement of the Sun Life's organisation at important points, both at home and abroad, particularly in Ontario, where the Federal Life had important connections.

MOUNT ROYAL ASSURANCE.

After confining its operations to a limited field for the first decade of its existence, the Mount Royal Assurance Company of Montreal, a year or two ago extended its operations to Ontario and the Western Provinces. Observers of insurance affairs have not been unaccustomed to see a launching out into a more extensive field of operations followed by financial results which are anything but favorable, and this experience is particularly common, it is not unfair to say, with companies conducting their business upon a non-tariff basis. The Mount Royal, however, has always been conducted with prudence and foresight. It was in a sound position before undertaking its policy of expansion, and it is now becoming evident that the Mount Royal's underwriting in the larger field it now occupies is being conducted with the same discretion that marked its operations in its former limited field of activity. The Company continues to occupy a thoroughly sound and prosperous position, a fact which reflects much credit upon Mr. J. E. Clement, its general manager and secretary, and an underwriter of admirable reputation, who has nursed along the Company from infancy with marked success.

Last year was for the Mount Royal again a period of expanding business and of favorable experience. Its net premium income, after the deduction of re-insurances, amounted to \$379,242, this being an advance of \$109,870 upon the premium income of 1913. Interest revenue from investments amounted to \$33,206 making the net income \$412,447. Net losses paid, including provisions for all losses outstanding, were \$157,223, a loss ratio of only 41.45 per cent. of the premium income. This excellent result shows an improvement of almost eight points upon the record of 1913, and is even better than the record of 1912, which was 42.71 per cent. Expenses of management and commission amounted to \$117,374, or 30.95 per cent. of the premium income. This is a reduction of more than three points from the expense level of 1913, which was raised by the cost of organising and equipping the Company's new agencies in Ontario and the West, and shows an excellent economy of administration. The year's operations resulted in the transfer to profit and loss account of a sum of \$85,633. However, the 8 per cent. dividend and 2 per cent. bonus absorbed only \$25,000 of this amount, the remainder going to swell the balance of profit and loss account, and thereby substantially increase the security for policyholders. This now amounts to the very satisfactory sum of \$755,265, or equal to about two years' premium income, and is made up as follows: paid-up capital, \$250,000; reserve, \$221,600; investment reserve, \$30,508, balance at profit and loss \$253,156.

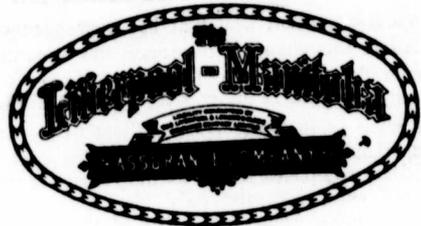
This excellent proportion of reserves to income furnishes a sufficient indication of the conservative lines upon which the Mount Royal's business is carried on. A steady extension in the volume of its business is to be anticipated, but judging by its past record, extensions of operations will only be allowed in proportion as the Company's financial resources are able to carry them without effort.

Mr. J. D. Kennedy, the well-known Sherbrooke insurance agent, was a visitor to THE CHRONICLE last week.



CANADA BRANCH HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

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



Head Office: 112 St. James Street, Montreal.

DIRECTORS

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



The Northern Assurance Co. Limited

"Strong as the Strongest"

Accumulated Funds, \$41,265,000

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

G. E. MOBERLY, Supt. of Agencies.

ROBERT W. TYRE, Manager.

"THE OLDEST SCOTTISH FIRE OFFICE"

THE CALEDONIAN

INSURANCE CO. OF EDINBURGH.

Founded 1805.

Head Office for Canada,
 DOMINION EXPRESS BUILDING
 Montreal

JOHN G. BORTHWICK
 Canadian Manager

.. THE ..

London Assurance CORPORATION OF ENGLAND.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720

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

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

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, of LONDON, ENGLAND

Established in the REIGN of GEORGE III

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

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

Head Office for Canada - MONTREAL

MATTHEW C. HINSHAW, Branch Manager

Active and Influential Agents Wanted

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

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

11 ST. SACRAMENT STREET
 MONTREAL, P.Q.

EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Excelsior Life Insurance Company, of Toronto, extracts from the annual report of which appear on another page, reports satisfactory results for the year 1914, and an outlook for the current year that is deemed good. Insurance issued and revived during the year amounted to \$4,490,925, insurance in force being increased by \$1,303,096 to \$20,594,079. Cash income, including premiums and interest, aggregated \$803,745, an increase of \$27,238; there was paid to or set aside for the benefit of policyholders \$640,703, an increase of \$69,892; the total reserves, including special reserves, are advanced to \$3,006,750, an increase of \$316,454; assets available for the security of policyholders are \$4,012,667, an increase of \$392,046; the surplus on policyholders' account goes up to \$683,947, an increase of \$132,843, and there is a surplus above all liabilities including capital of \$488,229, an increase of \$75,590. With the exception that there was a slight decrease in the volume of new business, a fact which need not cause surprise, steady progress was made in the various departments of the Company.

Attention is also called by the Company to the fact that the ratio of mortality was again exceedingly low, being only 39 per cent. of the expected as against 41 per cent. in 1913. Interest earned on mean ledger assets was 7.52 per cent. The Company states also that profits paid policyholders were 80 p.c. greater than in 1913.

Mr. E. Marshall is the Excelsior Life's managing director.

MR. J. H. LABELLE ON CONDITIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Mr. J. H. Labelle, assistant manager for Canada Royal Insurance Company, returned this week to Montreal, from Vancouver, B.C., where he has spent some time in connection with the opening of a branch office for British Columbia, referred to in a previous issue.

Mr. Labelle informs us that Vancouver is at present feeling keenly the stress of hard times, largely caused by over speculation and inflated values in real estate, the seriousness of the situation being accentuated by the war. Vancouver, Mr. Labelle states, has been over built, but in view of the fact that the city is such an important sea-port, in prosperous times its progress is bound to be very marked.

The lumber business, one of the important staple industries in British Columbia, is at present suffering from want of a market at paying prices. However, there are signs of an early improvement in this business. Mr. Labelle states the year 1914 was a most prosperous one for the fisheries in British Columbia, while agriculturists and fruit growers are both receiving a good deal of encouragement from the government.

Mr. Labelle upon being asked about the present position of debtors who find themselves unable to carry out undertakings in connection with past real estate transactions, replied that it is believed that the Provincial Government of British Columbia will pass legislation at an early date by which temporary relief will be given debtors who wish to apply for it.

LUMBER FOLK GETTING RESTIVE.

The fire prevention movement all over this continent is evidently beginning to make itself felt, as the lumber interests of the United States are organising a federation for the purpose, as they claim, of protecting themselves against "unfair attacks" of the fire prevention movement. In Chicago the lumber interests have spent a large amount in opposing the extension of the fire limits. They make one point which is conceded by all friends of fire prevention. The lumber people claim that combustible building material is not so important an element in the fire waste of the country as the American habit of carelessness. They declare that if this can be corrected the hazards of construction will be much less important. This is unquestionably true, and the fire prevention interests have been working to this end, especially in the campaign they are now carrying on for the enactment of laws enforcing personal responsibility for preventable fires. The lumber people are in error, however, in their declaration that the fire prevention interests have held that lumber was the chief and only cause of fires. This is decidedly not true, as carelessness has always been cited as the principal cause.

A pamphlet sent out during the Chicago fight claims to prove by statistics that lumber is no more combustible than brick, which shows what wonderful things statistics can reveal if properly handled.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The splendid financial position occupied by the Continental Insurance Company of New York is strikingly shown by the fact that its policyholders' surplus is practically 200 per cent. of last year's premiums. Last year's net premium income was \$8,347,375, and there is a policyholders' surplus of \$16,441,895, the net surplus aside from the paid-up capital of \$2,000,000 being \$14,441,895.

Total assets are \$27,604,617. Cash in hand is no less than \$3,217,267; investments in bonds and stocks, \$21,699,180 and real estate, \$1,175,000. Liabilities are provided for on a most conservative basis, with the result in surplus as already noted.

The security offered by the Continental to its policyholders is beyond cavil, and additionally the Company has an available reputation for fair dealings with its policyholders. In recent years the Continental has established a flourishing Canadian department under the management of Mr. Jos. Rowat, of Montreal. Net premiums received by the Company in Canada last year were \$299,679, and net losses \$153,547, a ratio of just over 50 per cent.

ATLAS OF LONDON.

We are glad to learn from our contemporary, the *Journal of Commerce*, New York, that the business of the Atlas Assurance Company in the United States for the past year has shown fair progress notwithstanding the difficulties of the year for fire insurance companies.

The substantial old Atlas with its large resources of over thirty million dollars, has long enjoyed an exceptionally high reputation in all parts of the world, as well as throughout the Dominion of Canada.

COMMERCIAL UNION

ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
of LONDON, England

The largest general insurance Company in the world
(As at 31st December 1913)

Capital Fully Subscribed . . .	\$14,750,000
Capital Paid Up	1,475,000
Life Fund, and Special Trust Funds,	69,826,740
Total Annual Income exceeds	42,500,000
Total Funds exceed	1:4,500,000
Total Fire Losses Paid	164,420,280
Deposit with Dominion Government	1,077,033

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES SOLICITED
IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

Head Office: Canadian Branch:—

**Commercial Union Building,
MONTREAL**

J. MCGREGOR,
Manager

W. S. JOPLING,
Assistant Manager

PALATINE

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
of LONDON, England

(As at 31st December 1913)

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

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

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES SOLICITED
IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

Head Office: Canadian Branch:—

**Commercial Union Building,
MONTREAL**

J. MCGREGOR,
Manager

W. S. JOPLING,
Assistant Manager

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE

FOUNDED A.D. 1710

Head Office:
Threadneedle Street - London, England

**THE OLDEST INSURANCE
OFFICE IN THE WORLD.**

Canadian Branch:
15 Wellington Street East, Toronto, Ont.

H. M. BLACKBURN,
Manager.

LYMAN ROOT,
Assistant Manager.

Established

1859

The London Mutual Fire Insurance Co.
of CANADA
ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED
for MONTREAL CITY.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC BRANCH

W. J. CLEARY, R. de GRANDPRE,
Provincial Manager Inspector
LEWIS BUILDING, 17 St. John Street,
MONTREAL

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

ESTABLISHED 1824

Capital,	\$30,000,000
Total Assets,	72,238,564
Deposited with Dominion Gov't,	391,883
Invested Assets in Canada,	7,166,267

NORTH AMERICAN DEPT., HARTFORD, CONN. U.S.A.

JAMES H. BREWSTER, Manager

ESINHART & EVANS, Resident Agents Montreal
MEDLAND & SON Toronto
ALLAN KILLAM & MCKAY, LTD. Winnipeg

THE CANADA NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Authorized Capital	\$3,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital	2,055,100.00
Paid in Capital	1,100,000.00
Assets,	1,495,78.00
SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS	1,305,054.00

Board of Directors:

President: CAPT. WM. ROBINSON
Vice-Presidents: D. E. Sprague, F. H. Alexander
Managing Director: W. T. Alexander.
Directors: E. F. Hutchings, E. D. Martin, E. L. Taylor,
K.C. M.P.P., E. S. Popham, M.D., S. D. Lazler, F.N. Darke,
Regina, Sir Gilbert Parker, London, Eng., Andrew Gray,
Victoria, Jonathan Rogers, Vancouver.

General Fire Insurance Business Transacted

Business Solicited Prompt Settlement of Losses
Liberal Policy

Head Office, 356 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

CANADIAN FIRE RECORD

(Specially compiled for The Chronicle.)

KINGSTON, ONT.—S. Anglin & Co.'s saw mill destroyed, February 15. Loss, \$15,000, partly insured. Origin, spontaneous combustion.

SARNIA, ONT.—W. B. Clark's dry goods store heavily water damaged, as result of fire on flat above, occupied by Mrs. Webb, February 16.

WELLAND, ONT.—Building owned by T. Morykwas, and occupied by P. Thokar and George Prince, destroyed, February 11. Loss, \$5,000.

ORANGEVILLE, ONT.—J. M. Stilt's barn destroyed with contents, February 16. Loss about \$6,500; insurance, \$1,300 in Dufferin Mutual. Origin, unknown.

WINNIPEG.—Premises of W. A. Templeton, hardware merchant, 389 Portage Avenue, damaged, February 19. Loss, \$12,000. Origin, cigarette thrown among rubbish.

AMHERST, N.S.—Hewson block, brick two-story building, destroyed by fire, February 11. Loss, \$16,000; \$8,000 insurance on building. Stocks partially covered by insurance.

BATH, N.B.—Barn and shed owned by Rev. G. A. Giberson totally destroyed by fire, February 12, together with contents. Loss, \$1,500. Small insurance on barns. Origin, upsetting lantern in barn.

NORTH BAY, ONT.—The men's furnishing store of S. Wiser was gutted by fire on the 12th instant. Insurance as follows. On building: Northern, \$3,000; Caledonian, \$3,000. On contents: Alliance, \$4,500; Home, \$2,000; Canada National, \$1,000. Loss, total.

ROCK ISLAND, QUE.—A fire broke out in the Rock Island Hotel, on the 15th inst., entailing a total insurance, loss as follows:—London and Lancashire Fire, \$3,000; Employers, \$6,000; North America, \$3,000; Liverpool & London & Globe, \$600; Globe and Rutgers, \$2,500. Total, \$15,100. The Goodhue Clothing factory at the same time suffered damage entailing an insurance loss estimated at \$2,500 in the following companies:—Liverpool & London & Globe, \$2,000; Guardian, \$4,000; Fidelity-Phenix, \$6,000; Royal, \$1,000; Queen, \$2,500.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.—In the fire which occurred on the 6th instant, on the premises of the Superior Sash and Door Factory, New Westminster, B.C., the following companies are interested:—

ON BUILDING.	
Northern	\$2,500
Unknown	\$2,500
Loss total.	
ON STOCK AND MACHINERY.	
Springfield	\$5,000
Mich. Comm.	2,500
Niagara	4,500
Mich. Fire & Marine	1,250
Law Union & Rock	1,500
Factories	3,000
Guardian	5,000
Total loss	
Svea	\$2,000
American	2,000
New Zealand	2,500
West of Scotland	1,250
Pacific States	2,500
Occidental	1,000
\$34,000	

WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN having a few years' experience in a Fire Insurance Office. Address P.O. Box 189, Montreal.

"SECURITY FIRST"

THE EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF OPERATIONS FOR 1914

PROVING CONTINUANCE OF SUCCESSFUL RECORD

Insurance Issued and Revived During Year	- - - - -	\$ 4,490,925.00
Insurance in Force	- - - - -	20,594,097.05
Increase	- - - - -	\$1,303,095.90
Assets Available for Security of Policyholders	- - - - -	4,012,667.25
Increase	- - - - -	\$392,045.89
Paid to or set aside for Policyholders' Benefit	- - - - -	640,702.93
Increase	- - - - -	\$69,982.34
Surplus on Policyholders' Account	- - - - -	683,947.25
Increase	- - - - -	\$132,842.89

Profits Paid Policyholders 80% Greater than in 1913

Head Office: EXCELSIOR LIFE BUILDING, TORONTO

Traffic Returns.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.			
Year to date.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Jan. 31	\$9,528,000	\$7,719,000	\$5,908,000
Week ending	1913.	1914.	1915.
Feb. 7....	\$2,372,000	\$1,752,000	1,440,000
" 14....	2,200,000	1,733,000	

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.			
Year to date.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Jan. 31....	\$4,048,248	\$3,766,933	\$3,410,813
Week ending	1913.	1914.	1915.
Feb. 7....	867,467	873,338	786,158
" 14....	860,864	868,432	817,255

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.			
Year to date.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Dec. 30 ...	\$1,513,400	\$1,570,900	\$950,800
Week ending	1913.	1914.	1915.
Feb. 7....	\$293,900	\$303,100	\$232,900
" 14....	306,200	312,700	256,300

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.			
Year to date.	1913.	1914.	1915.
Jan. 31...	\$683,872	\$739,669	\$762,535
Week ending	1913.	1914.	1915.
Jan. 7....	\$152,382	\$164,584	\$170,200
" 14....	152,49	165,914	173,321
" 21....	157,181	167,537	173,050
" 31....	222,259	241,631	245,964

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY			
Week ending	1914.	1915.	Decrease
Feb. 7.....	\$57,094	\$51,633	\$5,461
" 14.....	55,117	51,255	3,862

DULUTH SUPERIOR TRACTION Co.			
Feb. 7....	1913.	1914.	1915.
	\$20,766	\$22,545	\$22,474
			Decrease \$71

MONEY RATES.

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

CANADIAN BANK CLEARINGS.

	Week ending Feb. 18, 1915	Week ending Feb. 11, 1915	Week ending Feb. 19, 1914	Week ending Feb. 20, 1913
Montreal...	\$41,252,656	\$43,076,156	\$50,437,430	\$55,540,709
Toronto....	33,228,428	32,126,752	39,094,368	38,718,266
Ottawa....	3,860,150	3,734,291	3,744,628	3,752,736

McGIBBON, CASGRAIN, MITCHELL & CASGRAIN

CASGRAIN, MITCHELL, HOLT, McDOUGALL, CREELMAN & STAIRS

TH. CHASE-CASGRAIN, K.C. VICTOR E. MITCHELL, K.C.
 CHARLES M. HOLT, K.C. A. CHASE-CASGRAIN, K.C.
 ERROL M. McDOUGALL, JOHN J. CREELMAN.
 GILBERT S. STAIRS. PIERRE F. CASGRAIN.
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, ETC.
 ROYAL TRUST BUILDING, 107 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
 Bell Telephone Main 8069.

ATWATER, DUCLOS & BOND
ADVOCATES

Guardian Building, 166 St. James Street, Montreal.

A. W. ATWATER, K.C. C. A. DUCLOS, K.C.
 W. L. BOND, K.C.

McCarthy, Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.

HOME LIFE BUILDING, VICTORIA STREET, TORONTO

OWEN HOSKIN, K.C. F. W. HARCOURT, K.C. H. S. OSLER, K.C.
 LEIGHTON MCCARTHY, K.C. D. L. MCCARTHY, K.C.
 BRITTON OSLER. J. F. H. MCCARTHY.
 Counsel: WALLACE NEEDY, K.C.

H. J. KAVANAGH, K.C.
 H. GERIN-LAJOIE, K.C.
 PAUL LACOSTE, K.C.

JULES MATHIEU
 ALEXANDRE LACOSTE, JR.
 T. J. SHALLOW
 J. H. GERIN-LAJOIE

By Alexandre Lacoste, K.C.

Kavanagh, Lajoie & Lacoste

ADVOCATES, SOLICITORS, ETC.

Provincial Bank Building, 7 Place d'Armes
 Montreal, Canada

Montreal Tramways Company
SUBURBAN TIME TABLE, 1914

Lachine:

From Post Office—
 10 min. service 5.40 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. 10 min. service 4 p.m. to 7.10 p.m.
 20 " " 8.00 " 4 p.m. 20 " " 7.10 p.m. to 12.00 mid.

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

Sault aux Recollet and St. Vincent de Paul:

From St. Denis to St. Vincent—
 15 min. service 5.15 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. 30 min. service 8.00 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
 20 " " 8.00 " 4.00 p.m. Car to Hendersons only 12.00 mid.
 15 " " 4.00 " 7.00 p.m. Car to St. Vincent 12.40 a.m.
 20 " " 7.00 " 8.00 "

From St. Vincent to St. Denis—
 15 min. service 5.45 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. 30 min. service 8.30 p.m. to 11.35 p.m.
 20 " " 8.30 " 4.30 p.m. Car from Henderson to St. Denis
 20 " " 4.30 p.m. 7.30 " 12.20 a.m.
 20 " " 7.30 " 8.30 " Car from St. Vincent to St. Denis
 1.10 a.m.

Cartierville:

From Snowdon's Junction— 30 min. service 5.20 a.m. to 8.40 p.m.
 40 " " 8.40 p.m. to 12.00 mid.
 From Cartierville— 20 " " 5.40 a.m. to 9.00 p.m.
 40 " " 9.00 p.m. to 12.30 a.m.

Mountain:

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

Bout de l'île:

60 min. service 5.00 a.m. to 12.00 midnight.

Tetrautville:

15 min. service 5.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. 15 min. service 3.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.
 30 min. service 9.00 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. 30 min. service 7.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.

Pointe aux Trembles:

15 min. service 5.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. 30 min. service 7.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.
 30 " " 9.00 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. 60 " " 11.00 p.m. to 1.00 a.m.
 15 " " 8.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.

EDWIN P. PEARSON

AGENT

NORTHERN

Offices:

Adelaide St. East, Toronto

ASSURANCE CO.

THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY

Incorporated : 1833.

HEAD OFFICE : TORONTO

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

DIRECTOR

W. D. BROCK, President

W. B. MEIKLE, Vice-President

ROBT BICKERDIEK, M.P.
H. C. COX
JOHN HOBKIN, K.C., LL.D.
D. B. HANNA
ALEX. LAIRD
Z. A. LAMB, K.C., LL.D.

GEO. A. MORROW
AUGUSTUS MYERS
FREDERIC NICHOLS
JAMES KERR OSBORNE
COL. SIR HENRY M. PELLATT
E. R. WOOD.

W. B. MEIKLE,
General Manager

E. F. GARROW,
Secretary

THOMAS F. DOBBIN, Resident Manager
MONTREAL

First British Insurance Company Established in Canada
A. D. 1804

Phœnix Assurance Co. Ltd.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND. (Founded 1782)

FIRE LIFE

TOTAL RESOURCES, over - \$78,500,000.00
FIRE LOSSES PAID - 425,000,000.00

DEPOSITS with Federal Government and
Investments in Canada, for security
of Canadian policyholders only, exceed 2,500,000.00

AGENTS WANTED IN BOTH BRANCHES. Apply to
R. MacD. Paterson, Managers.
J. B. Paterson,

100 St. Francois Xavier St. - Montreal

Established 1864.

New York Underwriters Agency.

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

PROVINCIAL AGENTS.

MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON
& BARCOE
Toronto, Ont.

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON,
Winnipeg, Man.

ALFRED J. BELL & Co.
Halifax, N.S.

JOHN Wm. MOLSON
& ROBERT Y. HUNTER
Montreal, Que.

WHITE & CALKIN,
St. John, N.B.
ATY & BONS, LTD.,
St. John, Nfld.

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

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, Limited

INSURANCE AGAINST

Fire, Accident and Sickness
Employers' Liability
Automobile, Plate Glass

Agents wanted for the Accident Branch.

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

JOHN MacEWEN, Superintendent for Quebec.

The LIFE AGENTS MANUAL, \$3.00
THE CHRONICLE - MONTREAL

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited

Head Office : PARIS, France.

Established 1828

Capital fully subscribed . \$ 2,000,000.00
Net Premiums in 1913 . . 5,561,441.00
Total Losses paid to 31st Dec., 1913 90,120,000.00

Canadian Branch :

LEWIS BUILDING 17 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL

Manager for Canada :

MAURICE FERRAND

BRITISH COLONIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Office : ROYAL BUILDING, 2 Place d'Armes, - Montreal.

STRONG AS THE STRONGEST
Agents wanted in Unrepresented Districts

President : HON. C. E. DUBORD

Director and Secretary : THEODORE MEUNIER

Manager : H. W. THOMSON

INSURATORS.

GAVIN BROWN, Jr., 51 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario.

R. T. BROWN, P. O. Box 868, Regina, Sask.

H. A. CHARLEBOIS, P. O. Box 208, Montreal, Que.