The Chronicle

Insurance & Finance.

R. WILSON-SMITH. Proprietor ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1881

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LIFE AGENTS' MANUAL.

As this highly valuable work will shortly be ready for distribution it is desirable for those intending to secure a copy to place their orders without delay.

Every insurance manager, every agent and every one intending to insure his life ought to have a copy. It contains the premium rates of all the life companies doing business in Canada, and reserve values. H.M. 3 p.c., 3½ p.c., 4 p.c. and 4½ p.c.— Actuaries 4 p.c.—Am. 4 p.c. and 3 p.c. Also tables of interest and discount, expectation of life, annuity values, net single premiums proportionate height, weight and chest measurement, with other information that is useful in field work, etc.

Quoted but not Acknowledged.

A Toronto contemporary quotes part of our remarks respecting the conflict between the Dominion Bank Act and the Ouebec License

Law under which, on paying a fee of \$200, any person may conduct a banking business. In quoting our remarks it says:

"According to a well-informed authority, the Quebec Legislature, etc., etc."

Our western contemporary would have shown more regard for the amenities and the etiquette of journalism had reference been made to the source of its information.

A number of our clergy have recently made usury the subject of The Pulpit and discourse, treating it usually from Synod on Usury. the strictly Old Testament standpoint.

Bishop Carmichael in his address to the Synod took a more modern view, though the underlying principle of his remarks is essentially Biblical. He said :

"Public feeling has been deeply roused by the

misery which the want of a strong Canadian law against usury causes to thousands in this country. It seems strange that "there is absolutely no law against usury in the Canadian statutes." In the neighboring Republic, each division has its law fixing the rate of interest by contract or otherwise, and, with the exception of ten divisions, declaring penalties for breaking the law, such as forfeiture of interest, or of double the interest, or of principal and interest, etc., whilst Canadian usurers appear to be allowed to run their course, no man or law making them afraid. I think it would be well if this Synod empowered a committee to act in cooperation with others outside of the Church of England to urge the proper authorities to move in this. matter, in order that an end may be put to the 'white slavery' which these unpitying taskmasters and pests of the poor are allowed to traffic in, within the bounds of what otherwise may be fairly regarded as a justly governed country."

The following resolution met with favour in the Montreal Synod last week:

"That a memorial be sent to the Hon. the Attorney-General of the Province of Quebec, wherein he be requested to introduce at the present session of the Quebec Legislature a bill amending the code of civil procedure, granting to trial judges in every case where, in their opinion, usurious rates of interest have been exacted, the power to remit the interest in whole or in part, disallow costs in whole or in part, or to permit the payment of the debt, interest or costs, or any or all of them, by instalments."

Fire Insurance Returns for 1905.

As we have not yet received returns from all the fire insurance companies operating in Canada, we have decided not to issue a

table this year showing the extent of the fire insurance business transacted in Canada last year as compared with several preceding years.

TAXING LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Were judgment to be based on the proceedings of State Legislatures in the United States and of some Provincial Legislatures in the Dominion we should conclude that the business of life insurance was of such a character as to call for restraint. A recent motion was made in the Quebec Legislature looking to the enhancement of the tax on life assurance companies.

The statement was made that the life companies in the United States pay taxes as high as 4 per cent. as against 1 per cent. in the Province of Quebec.

We have before us an official schedule of the taxes and other charges imposed by different State Legislatures on all classes of insurance companies in the United States. Out of over 50 of such States we find several have no insurance tax, 4 charge 1 per cent. 6 charge 1½ p.c., 18 charge 2 p.c., 8 charge 2½ per cent. One State imposes a tax of quarter of 1 p.c. on value of policies, another charges 2 p.c. on the first year's premiums, and one-tenth of 1 p.c. on renewals, a third places a tax of 1 to 1½ mills on each \$1 of risks written.

We do not find a single case of a 4 p.c. tax being charged on life insurance companies as was stated to be the general rule in the United States by a member of the Quebec Legislature. The taxing of insurance companies means, taxing insurance and taxing insurance involves the taxation of those who prudentially seek to protect themselves from disaster by insuring their property, or protect their dependents from poverty, or dire distress by providing a fund to be available for them in case of bereavement. Such a form of taxation is antagonistic to the public interest which is promoted and enhanced by prudential practices, it is contrary to the true function of Government, which is, not merely the protection of the people by the strong arm of power, but the fostering all institutions and influences that tend to equalize unavoidable burdens and to shield from misfortune. Insurance, both fire and life, furnishes the available and sure means of doing this for all classes, and, therefore, to the extent of its influence as a safeguard against misfortune is a public benefactor, and deserving of all the encouragement which can be given to it by the Government. Germany recognizes the services rendered to the State by influences that tend to develop prudential habits by giving direct aid to certain forms of life and accident insurance.

Whatever adds to the efficiency, the economic value, the personal independence of the people, whatever protects them from financial distress, adds to the strength of a nation.

Fire, life, accident companies, by the very nature of their business, render these inestimable services to the community. To tax that business is most anomalous, as much so as it would be to tax a soldier for serving in his country's defence.

Every tax imposed on an insurance company en-

hances the cost of insurance. It is a tax on prudence, on foresight, on self-respect, on honorable regard for business stability and credit. It is an obstruction to the development of a form of enterprise which is one of the brightest features in civilization, a feature which, as it expands and and broadens out, will remove from society the burden and the scandal of pauperism.

With singular inconsistency the legislator who is desirous of taxing life insurance in this province asked: "Why not follow the example of New Zealand and give a chance to poor people to insure their lives, and, at the same time, the Government could get a much larger revenue." Now, the taxing of life insurance is calculated to hinder poor people insuring their lives, nor is it helpful to that end for the Government getting a large revenue from operating life insurance as a State enterprize. So far as "poor people" are concerned there are companies conducting industrial life insurance which afford admirable facilities for wage earners and others of small income securing life insurance proportionate to their means.

The proposal to get revenue out of life insurance companies is so singularly ill-advised we trust it will be withdrawn.

LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS IN CANADA, 1905.

Following a custom maintained by THE CHRON-ICLE for many years we publish in this issue a table of the life assurance business in Canada for 1905 compared with 1904 and 1903. The table is not complete as the returns of several companies have not yet been received. The totals, therefore, are not available for last year's business. The returns for 1005 of "Net Premiums Received" of 32 of the Canadian companies show an increase of \$4,634,000 over previous year, so that it is almost c rtain the complete returns will give the total net premiums of the Canadian companies in 1905, to have been close upon 17 millions. The same 32 Canadian companies show an increase in "Amount of Policies New and Taken up" in 1905, over 1904 of over 20 millions of dollars.

Three British companies enlarged their net premiums in 1905. by \$57,512 and the "Amount of Policies New and Taken up" by \$718,062.

Four American companies advanced their premiums by \$173,074, but those do not include the largest companies.

Taking the statistics so far presented they give grounds for anticipating that, when the returns are c mplete, the year 1905 will show a greater enlargement of life business in Canada than any year on record.

In congratulating the companies on their prosperity last year we have pleasure in thanking those who furnished their figures in time for this issue, presuming that the delay in other cases has been caused by the pressure of new business.

202

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THE CHRONICLE.

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203

LIFE ASSURANCE BUSIN 35 IN CANADA FOR 1905 COMPARED WITH 1903 AND 1904. Compiled by The Chronicle, from advance figures surplied by the Companies. CANADIAN COMPANIE:

1. A.	Net Premiums Received.			Amount of Policies New as d Teken Up			Net Amount of Assurance in Force.		
COMPANIES.	1903	1904	1905	1903	1904	1905	1903	1904	1905
	s?,130,358	\$2,227,921	\$3,008.898	\$1,898,165	5,443,992	\$6.471,962	75,862.148	78 059,150	80,130,075
	66-,631	815,257	1.0 -5.697	5,223,974	5,767,723	6, 69,719	18,570 295	22,467,027	26,192 834
do Foreign "	2,798,989	3,043.178	4.104.595						106,322,909
do lotal "		1,187,925	1,257.04	3,571,766		a 4, 49.148	35,752,853	37,922,880	40.184,122
Confederation, Can."	1,164,301	74,420	123,007	422,673		a 1 352,974	760,167	1,250,254	2 316,228
do. Foreigu *	30,510	1,262.345	1,380,054	3,994,439	4,842,588	6,062,122	36,513,020	39,173,134	42,500.350
do, Total **	1,193, 11	12 ,631	143,958	1,267,724	1,273,369	1.243,>90	3,318 791	3 973,556	4,483,235
ontinental	100,174		135,459	1,206,850	1 264, 200	1 301,925	1,993,350	2,782,200	3,764,744
rown	67,886	104,566	205,8 8	816,648	916 295	1,033,970	5,123,597	5,563,575	6,284.704
Domini	149,259	165,305	271,371	1,566,131	2,197,149	2,443,281	5,667,724	7,213,474	9,009,774
Exer st r, Ordinary "	181,210	210 134			19,311	2,440,201			9,009,114
a Monthly '	7,224	6,452	071 97	16,662			157.139	133,927	0 000 774
" Total "	188,438	216,8×6	271,37	1,582,793	2,216,460	2,443,281	5,824.863	7,347.401	9,009,774
federa	486,722	531,524	570,220	2,644,673	2.874 565		14,575,730	15,649 346	16,850,136
rat West	564,4 1	6 .2,917	791,477	4,278,850	5,103 413	6,052,333		20,472,800	24,217,8+2
Home	119,664	129.438		1.002,901	1,093,412		3,543,000	3 918,553	
Imperial	481,545	580,325	652,931	3,632,567	3,851,366		13,523.526	15,660,384	18,968,458
" Foreign "	12,236	17,094	27,867	171.676	149,940		327 176	428.116	704 206
Tral "	493,781	597,419	6×0,79	3,804,243	4,001,306		13,810,702	16,089,00	19,672,664
London, General	106,105	118.691	137,885		1,021,200		3,265 848	3,>09,556	4,505,619
" Indostrial "	217.464	236,906	246,257	1,086,158	1,058,951	1,097,356	4,200.780	4,390,741	4,597,132
" Total "	323,569	355.597	3-4,142	1,882,836	2,080,151		7,466,628	8,220,297	9,102,751
Manufacturers Can. "	914,613	9×4.577	1,106,302	4.016,381	3 379.601	4,061.630	27,746 612	29,6 8,775	32,591,866
" Foreign "	304, 423		539,0×4	2,731,411	2,565 346	2,603,294	6,294,196	7.605.790	9,678,406
" Total "	1,219,436		1,645.386	6,747,792	5,944,947	6.664,924	34,040.708	37 225,565	42.270.272
I OLINI	128,207		164 241	1,426,632	1,364,449	1,674,646	3,8:(3,495)	4,241,952	5,125,437
National. Can if	1,040 .09		1,209,289	4.001,691	4,420,857	4,335.676	28,887,807	31,061,948	33,119,475
North Am'an, Can."	92,608		145.318	1,518,350	1,543,531	1,565,386	2.794,729	3,730.991	4,460,572
" F reign " " Total "	1,132,617		1,354,6-7		5,964 388	5,901,062	31,682,536	34,792 939	37,580.047
	117,823		151,440		1,202,290		3.495,759	4,067,204	4,710,554
Northern.	1.248,759		1,520,945		4,789,506		37,120 925	40,006,344	43,900,955
Mutual of Cas. ,Can."	6.227		11,-0.		84,000		217,460	243,460	299,000
1. (1) (. (2) 11	1,254,980				4,873, 4		37,338.385	40,249 801	44.199.955
" Total "	128.873				784.75			4,070,472	4,633,610
Royal Victoria					633,823			1,257.623	1,883,978
Sovereign	27,659				6,534,160			43,562,268	48,978,981
Sun Life Can, Gen, "	1.3 1,220			148,928	185,62		1, 61 554	1.118,449	
" " Thrift "	50,740		0 514 40		8,970 68			39,637,143	46,311,91
" Foreign "	1,840,053		2,014,40.	396.185	221.42		1,103,359	993,153	40,011,01
" Thrift "	45,47		1 201 12.			4 18,612,056		85,311,613	
Total	3,297 49			184,250	350,97				
Union, General	4,96			F 050 000					
" Indu trial	63,30				4,742,11				
Total	68,27	6 123,250	167,24	1 5,542,288	5,093,08	8 6,122,455	3,904,979	5,02×,078	7.161,72
Canadian, Tetals	10,×64,58	9 11,939,253	2	. 54,971,754	58,755,26	3	334,776,000	363,613,255	

1.1			BRI ISI	H COMP	ANIIS				
1	Net Premiums Received.			Amount of Policies New and T. ken Up			Net Amount of Assurance in Force.		
COMPANIES	1903	1904	1905	1903	1904	1905	1903	1904	1905
Pelicao & Brit E - pire London & Laocashire. Standar Royal Star L fe.	212.7 ⁷ 1 323,127 774,954 27,423 16,758	\$ 226.024 3 (3,573) 784.736 35,561 15,481	349,068 817.921 b 44,393	1,722 853	1,693,094 279,000	1,136 550 2,079,536	\$ 5,864,769 9,604,1>9 21,402,725 980,421 467,488		22,920,719 6 1,255,173
Totals									

AMERICAN	COMPAN	ES.
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	Net Premiums Received.			Amount of Policies New and Taken Up			Net Amount of Assurance in Force.		
COMPANIES.	1903	1904	1905	1903	1904	1905	1903	1904	1905
		\$			*	*	\$	8	*
Æ	606,962	642,244		1.206,435	1,495,960		16.661,729		
Equitable	756,963	887.642		2.993,800	2,769 990		22 631,464		
Metrpolitan Gen'l)	2×1 969	350,319	413,413	2,494,656	3,513,255	3,587,343	6.960,759	8,897,380	10.504.606
Ind'L .	762,925	870 798	947.3 .2	11,177,463	10,593,661	11,500,132	23,647 668	25 161 441	27,961,922
Mutual	1,087.320	1,159,733		4.511.864	4,363,545		29,410,188	30.957,179	
New York.	1,418,16	1.573 718		7,003,549	8,700 623		39 748,438	44,447.062	
Provident Savings	151,202	125 692	c 145,661	649,380	565 700	1,337,611	3,877,892	3,775,368	4,449,362
State		5 184			1,916,000			1,946,000	
Traveles	250,985	2×4,694	319 481	882,970	1,024,754	1.413,506	7,142,010	8,070,235	
Un on Murual	206, 32	220.897	231,344	945,022	934.614	976,435	6.911,509	7,078,779	7,3 9,738
United S ates	58.203	59,8 0	58,887	261,000	191,509	164,000	1,804,482	1,849,142	1,791,296
Totals.	5 581,529			33,05 ,139			158,796,138		

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The last Bank of England statement received showed an increase of bullion to extent of \$4,068,-000. The percentage of reserve to liabilities was 46.14 p.c., an advance of 3.62 p.c. over previous week, but 6.23 p.c. below the figure a year ago. The deposits in the Bank of England were reduced in January last from \$298,328,000 to \$266,815,000, a decline of \$31,513,000. The stock of gold increased in same month by 20 millions of dollars. The reserve on January 3, was the very low proportion of 20%, but has risen steadily ever since. The bank has reduced its rate for loans to 41/2 p.c.

The joint stock banks of England have been conferring with the Bank of England to consider the desirability of increasing cash reserves. No decided course was agreed upon. The Bank of England would not allow its policy to be dictated by the other banks, nor would the joint stock banks put themselves in a position to be dictated to by the Bank of England. A remarkable charge against the bank was made at the meeting of Lloyds Bank on 20th January, the president alleging that while the bank was taking money off the market to stiffen rates, its branches were discounting bills at an even lower rate than the bank minimum.

It is intimated that Russian loan operations are likely, ere long, to be a disturbing factor in the money market. Under the pressure of revolutionary conditions the gold standard in Russia has been abandoned and a forced paper currency resorted te provide for the needs of the Government. The gold reserve is over 83 millions, about 20 p.c., below the legal requirement. Owing to the conditions Russian securities have fallen several points.

The foreign trade statements of the United States for December, and for year 1905, have had a decided and wholesale effect on the money market, for after all the extent of a nation's exports is the leading factor in its monetary condition.

The following is the exhibit of the United States foreign trade for past 6 years :

	Exports.	Imports.	Totals.	Excess of Exports,
Years.		8	8	8
1905	1,626,962 300	1,179,358,800	2,806,321,100	447,603,500
	1,451,318,700	1,033,909,100	2,4×7,227,800	415,409,600
1903		995,494,300	2,480,247,300	489,258,700
1902	1,360 685,900	969,316 800	2,330,002,700	391,369,100
1901	1,465,375,800	880,419,900	2,345 795,700	584, 55,900
	1,477,946,100	829,149,700	2 307,095,800	648,796,400
1900 Agg.es	ate excess of Ex	ports over Impo		2,977,393,200

Large shipments of cotton and of grain in the early and later months of 1905, respectively, accompanied by a general advance in prices account for the exceptionally large exports.

It will be noticed that the imports into the United States have not enlarged proportionately with the exports, the excess of exports in 1905 being 38 p.c.

of the imports as against the excess being only 27 p.c. in 1900.

That, in six years, the exports of American goods exceeded the imports by \$2,977,393,200 is an imposing exhibit and liable to be misleading. Had this been a net balance it would have indicated an enormous addition to the wealth of the United States, but the annual balance in favour of the States, averaging close upon 5 millions of dollars yearly, was absorbed by payments for ocean freight and insurance, for interest and dividends due on securities held in Europe, for keeping American travellers in cash, and for paying for American securities re-purchased in the States from foreign owners.

The probability is that nothing was left out of these balances to the credit of Americans or American interests, in the countries whose shipments to the States fell considerably below the value of goods brought in from the States.

The following is a summary of the weekly returns of the Clearing House banks in New York City, Boston and Philadelphia:

	Loans.	Spec'e.	Deposits.	Circulat on
New Ye	ork.			
Jan 13. ¹⁴ 20. ¹⁴ 27. Feb. 3.	$\substack{1,005,041,600\\1,025,595,590\\1,0411^{1}3,300\\1,057,365,100}$	*178,329,500 189,968,300 193, 96,400 192,492,100	997,206.200 1,029,369.360 1,047 112,600 1.061,403,100	52,683,400 52,267,400
Boston. Jan. 20. ** 27. Feb. 3.	186,696,000 186,915,000 184,771,000	19,018,000 18.193,000 16 538,000	224,320,000 216,921,000 212,663,000	
· Phila. Jan. 20. " 27. Feb. 3.	209,611,000 213 102,000 215,343,000	*62,732,000 *61,671,000 *60,432,000	246,304,000 247,272,000 247,118,000	
* Inch	udes Legals			

For Non-Member banks we have the following returns :

Feb. 3 137,254,700 5,9 8,300 147.016.000

The treasury net holdings are stated in official returns for 1st December, 1905, and January and February, 1906, as follows:

	Dec. 1, 1905.	Jan. 1, 1 06.	Feb. 1, 19.6.
Holdings in Sub-Treasurie	8 8		8
Net gold coin and bullion.	285,582.811	284,836,080	259,856 877
Net silver coin and bullion	7,390,928	13,445,342	22,000,537
Net U.S. Treasury notes	42,278	55,116	28,721
Net legal tender notes	3,484,466	3,418,925	8,987,735
Net national bank notes	12,088,485	13,740,872	18,740,257
Net fractional silver	7,609,174	6,961,430	9,521,847
Minor coin, etc	291,714	628.199	817,788
Total cash in Sub-Trea- suries	316,489,856	323,086,024	d319,953,762
Less gold reserve fund	150,000,000	150,000,000	159,000,000
Cash balance in Sut- Treasuries		173,086,024	169,953,762
Ca-h in national banks	65,607,937	64,764,367	64,343,644
Cash in Philippine I'lds		5,195,977	5,148,603
Net ca-h in banks Sub- Treasuries		243.046,368	239.446.009
Deduct current liabilities a		103 265,995	95,560,926
Availab e cash balance.	135,310,841	139,780,373	143,885,083
an Chiefe dalarsing	officers' bala	ces."	

" Chiefly distarsing officers

d Includes \$1,294,351 silver tullion and \$817,788 minor coin, etc., not included in statement "Stock of Money."

204

It is being asked is it likely there can be any disturbance of the money market now money on call is from 31/2 to 41/2 p.c., in New York, when a rate ten times as high failed to arrest the speculative movement. Financial developments since the new year set in are not regarded as having come up to expectations. Bank reserves are exposed to withdrawals by the sub-treasury, and it is quite possible there will be exports of gold occasioned by the Bank of France securing power to enlarge its note issues to the maximum \$1,160,000,000.

The threatened coal miners' strike may prove somewhat disturbing but at present not much alarm 13 felt. The adverse elements in the financial situation are largely problematical while more favourable ones are positive and assured. The magnificent harvest of 1005 in both the United States and Canada, with fair prices ruling, the growing earnings of the railways, the lively demand for goods for foreign markets, the enlarging deposits are factors in the financial situation which are full of promise.

THE FINANCES OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR FISCAL YEAR, 1905.

The revenue of the Province of Quebec last year was derived from the following sources :

Balance in banks, 30th June, 1904	\$224,656
Dominion subsidies 959,252	
Special subsidy 127,460	
Interest on trust funds 73.835	
Interest on railway subsidy 108,713	
	1,269,262
Lands, Mines and Fisheries Department	1,602,390
Administration of Justice Department	269,285
Licen es, hotels, shops, etc	745,360
Taxes on commercial corporations	303,882
Registration stamps	78,485
Succession duties	183,382
nterest on price of Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and	
Occidental Railway	318,148
Fees, Gazette advts., rents, interest and casual revenue	84,036
Lunatic asylums	116,030
Reformatory and industrial schools	23,446
Reinbursement, railway subsidies tax	41,421
Exhibition Grounds, Montreal, on account of sales	15,207
Sherbrooke Court House, proceeds of debentures sold.	61,050
Quebec Court House tax	10,505
City of Hull Sinking Fund	8,686
Marriage License Fund	8,178
Miscellaneous receipts	10,656
	\$5.374.615

The payments made by the province were :

Pablic debt, interest and charges	1,601,659
Legislation, Legislative Council	34,626
" Assembly	135,024
Printing and binding	50,386
Library	9,211
Expenses of elections	45,907
Civil Government	282,980
Administration of Justice	610,723
Police	40,139

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.	1.	
Superior Education	87,410	
Public Schools	160,000	
Normal Schools	53,500	
Inspection of School	43,000	
Elementary Schools	39,772	
Night Schools	22,227	
Sundries	61,351	
-		467,260
Literary and Scientific Institutions		1,200
Arts and Manufactures		15,000
Colonization and Immigration and Public W		327,347
Agriculture		3.5,637
Lands, Mines and Fisheries		228,362
Lunatic Asylums		465,415
Reformatory and Industrial Schools		57,565
Charitable Institutions		45,120
Charges on Revenue and Miscellaneous Servi	ices	264,464
Montreal Exposition Co		30,506
Sherbrooke Court House		69,961
Trust Funds		21,462
Railway subsidies		124,893
Miscellaneous		2,248
		5,237,185
Deduct Balance of Warrauts		14,836
		5,222,350
Balance		151,665
		\$5,374,015

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

STATEMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL DEBT.

The Funded Debt Statement in the public accounts of the Province of Quebec for year ended 30th June, 1005, is as follows :

Date of Maturity.	Rate. Per cent.	Amount Oustanding.	Sinking Fund.	Balance
1st May, 1906	44	2,723,873	2,203,613	520,259
1st May, 1906		3.111.746	3,111,746	
1st November, 1908.		2,698,000	2,698,000	
1st July, 1919		1,723,481		1,723,481
At year's notice	5	1,712,580		1,712,580
After 1st July, 1912.	5	780,500		780,500
1st January, 1928	4	3,182,800		3,182,800
1st March, 1934	4	2,530,666		2,530,666
20th January, 1955	3	5,332,976		5,332,976
1st May, 1936	4	292,000		292,000
1st April, 1937	3	1,360,000		1,3-0,000
1st April, 1937	3	9,236,061		7,067,203
Balance of Fund			\$10,182,212	\$ 24,502,473

The sinking funds invested consist of \$7,600,000 price of sale of Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway to the C.P.R., \$2,394,000, Dominion subsidy for same railway and \$188,212. Province of Quebec 3 p.c. inscribed stock.

Besides the funded debt the province owes \$1,-120,476 for "Temporary Loans & Deposits," consisting of \$700,000 due to the Bank of Montreal, \$189,174 "Teacher's Pension Fund Capital Account," \$10,500 "Public Officer's Security Deposits," and the deposits of Fraternal insurance, and other societies doing business in the province.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

PROPOSED ISSUE OF NEW CAPITAL.

The Canada "Gazette" of 10th inst., contains the following "Notice to Shareholders:"

"A special general meeting of the shareholders of the company will be held at the principal office of the company at Montreal on Monday, the 19th day of March next, at noon, pursuant to the Act of Parliament of Canada, 55-56 Victoria, chapter 35, entitled "An Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway Company," for the purpose of considering and, if approved, of authorizing an increase of the present authorized ordinary capital stock of the company from one hundred and ten million dollars to one hundred and fifty million dollars, being an increase of forty million dollars, and of determining the amount or amounts and the time or times of the issue or issues of said stock, the purposes to which the proceeds thereof shall be applied, and of adopting such resolutions or by-laws as may be deemed necessary in connection therewith in order to enable the directors of the company to give effect to the same.

"The common stock transfer books will be closed in Montreal, New York and London, at 1 p.m., on Saturday, 24th February, instant; the preference stock books will be closed in London on the same date.

"All books will be re-opened on Tuesday, 3rd April, 1906.

"The increased capital is called for by the great increase in the company's business and its continued expansion which demand enlarged facilities on every section. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy has given out a statement to above effect and that, as in the case of previous issues of new stock, it is proposed to give the shareholders of the ordinary capital stock the privilege of subscribing for the same at par in the proportion of one share of new stock to five shares of their registered holdings on the closing of the transfer books for this purpose on Friday, April 20, 1906."

TORONTO RAILWAY COMPANY.

/NNUAL REPORT, 1905.

The earnings of the Toronto Street Railway Company last year were larger than any on record. For the last 4 years the gross earnings and operating expenses were as follows:

Gross earnings Operating expenses Not earnings	1902. \$ 1,834.908 1,015.361 819,547	1903. \$ 2,172,027 1,200,823 971,364	1904. 5 2 444,534 1.424,179 1,020,354	1905. \$ 2,747,324 1,560,437 1,186,887
Percentage of expen-	55.3 p.c.	55.3 p.e.	58.2 p.c.	56.8 p.c

The increase in net earnings in the last 10 years has been \$607,375, which is over 100 per cent.

There was a yearly increase in the percentage of operating expenses to gross earnings from 1898 to 1902, then a halt was called in this movement for 2 years, followed by a further increase in 1904, and in 1905 a reduction took place owing to the enormous development in the passenger traffic.

The distribution of the earnings in 1905 was as follows :

Operating expenses	.560,437
Interest charges on bonds	171,599
Payments to the Cuy of Toronte on account of percent-	
ages of earnings	292,706
Payments to city for pavement charges	79,996
Four quarterly dividends 11 per cent each	350,000

After providing for these large appropriations there was \$292,583 left, of which \$50,000 was carried to contingent account, and \$242,583 to credit of profit and loss. The profit and loss account shows accumulated profits amounting to \$1,714.798, all of which has been applied in capital expenditure.

The capital stock amounts to \$7,000,000, the bonds to \$3,613,373. Other liabilities, inclusive of profit and loss as at 31st December, 1904, \$1,472,215, and surplus 31st December, 1905, \$242,583, raise the total liabilities to \$13,088,745. The assets are, road and equipment with propervises, \$112,686,140, stores, debts and cash in hand and in bank, '02,-605, making an aggregate of \$13,088,745.

President Mackenzie stated that the large expenditures in regard to receiving power from Niagara and for providing for increased traffic were nearly over and that a 6 per cent. dividend might be expected in the future.

THE EQUITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The eighth annual meeting of the Epuity Fire was held in Toronto on the 7th inst. According to the report presented, the premium income shows an increase of about \$45,000 over that of the previous year. The gross premiums amounted to \$360,-648.94. The cancellations and re-insurance amounted to \$121,311.46, leaving net premiums of \$239,-337.46. The interest amounted to \$5,731.14. The balance brought forward on the year's operations amounted to \$45,814 including \$34,624.21 brought forward from the previous year. The total subscribed capital of the company is \$500,000, \$150; 000 of which has been paid in, leaving at call \$350,-000. The reserve on unearned premiums, according to the statement, amounts to \$145,021.90. As we stated in connection with another office, the larger the business a young company transacts, the greater will be the impairment of its capital as a general rule in its earlier years, and there are those who question the desirability of transacting a large business on somewhat small resources. There is in the present instance in addition to what may be termed cash assets, uncalled capital of \$350,00.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

The German American Insurance Company is one of the leading fire insurance institutions in the United States in extent of business, and financial strength.

Last year the net premiums written, after deducting all return premiums and reinsurance, amounted to \$5675,769, showing an increase of \$349,579 over previous year. The reserve for unexpired risks was \$5,265,884, reserve for outstanding losses \$526,663, and reserve for other liabilities \$317,297, the aggregate of the reserves being \$6,109,845.

The total assets on January 1, 1906, were \$14,-052,520, and net surplus over capital and all liabilities \$6,442,674. The "loss paying strength," consisting of the net surplus and the cash capital of \$1,500,000, was \$7,942,674. Growth and solidity are the characteristics of the German American.

Mr. W. N. Kremer, president, and Mr. Charles D. Smith, secretary, have high reputations as underwriters and sound men of business. Messrs. Esinhart and Maguire, are chief agents in Montreal.

THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA.

PROPOSED INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

A highly important and significant step is proposed to be taken by the Sovereign Bank of Canada at a meeting of the shareholders called for 1st March, at the head office, Toronto.

A proposition will be submitted that, the capital stock be increased from \$2,000,000 to \$4,000,000. On this being passed an application will be at once made to the Treasury Board for its certificate approving of the above increase of capital.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCECOMPANY.

The 7th annual meeting of the Anglo-American Fire Insurance Company was held in Toronto on the 6th inst.

The statement shows premium income as \$414,-095; interest, \$7,854; total, \$421,950.

The fire losses amounted to \$171,548; re-insurance, \$134,183: expenses, etc., \$88,211, leaving a balance from revenue account of \$28,007.

The directors in applying for permission to wipe out a certain portion of the paid-up capital evidently had in view the advisability of calling up the balance of the subscribed capital amounting to \$213,-640. Notwithstanding this condition of affairs the statement for last year showed a decrease in expenses of \$16,250, and an increase in premium income of \$19,666. We trust that under the management of Mr. H. H. Beck (whom the directors in their report speak highly of) the Anglo-American will be placed on a firm basis.

THE HURON & ERIE LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY.

The 42nd annual report of this substantial company announces that an amalgamation was effected in January last, with the Canadian Savings & Loan Company.

The report covers the statement for 1905, of both the companies, which were submitted to the shareholders at London on 14th inst.

The main features in these statements severally are as follows:

•	Huron & Erie,	Canadian.	Combined.
Capital paid up	. 1.400.000	750,000	2,150,000
Reserve Fund		245,000	1,245,000
Deposits		574,002	2.274,000
Stg. Debentures			1,709,058
Canadian "	. 2,766,254	685,455	3.451,709
Cash value of mortgages	. 7,855,265	2,376,943	10,232,208
Total assets	8,756,335	2,425,934	11,182,269

The net profits of the Huron & Erie were sufficient to pay 2½ yearly dividends at rate of 9 per cent. per annum, and leave a surplus of \$31,493.

The Canadian Savings & Loan Company's net earnings provided 2½ yearly dividends at 6 per cent. and left a surplus of \$13,173.

Out of the combined profits \$15,000 has been set aside for possible losses, expenses of legislation, reinspection, etc., and \$30,000 added to the reserve fund.

Under the amalgamation arrangements the subscribed capital will be \$3,500,000, the amount paid up \$1,900,000, and the reserve fund \$1,525,000, or 80 p.c. of the paid-up capital.

The consolidation of mortgage loan companies has been going on for some time and is a wise movement as it ensures greater economy and tends to the financial strengthening of these institutions.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE RATES.

A paper on the making of rates for fire and life. insurance was read recently before the Special Agent's Association of the Pacific Northwest.

The making of adequate rates for the various hazards of fire insurance has ever been a highly unsatisfactory problem. .Statistics as to the fire waste of the innumerable classifications have changed continually; they have not been reliable or trustworthy, and have led to wrong conclusions. No wonder that fire rates have been made by the rule of thumb until recently. However, since the introduction of schedule rating a great step forward has been made. Rates are more just to-dav than ever before. But who will claim that schedule rates are based on correct foundations? The maker of fire rates must still admit that basis rates, exposure and deficiency charges and credits for improvements are still an arbitrary proceeding. They are not based on a scientific basis; they still belong to the rule of thumb.

To measure the fire waste, fire insurance companies gather statistics of the valuation of the insured property, of the amounts of insurance carried, of the premiums received and of losses sustained, and divide same into classes. From this conglomeration of figures they try to obtain adequate rates for each hazard and fail to do so. In consequence, stat stics and experience tables of fire insurance companies are at a great variance.

As a contrast, how different is the method of making rates for life insurance. Life rates have for a basis reliable tables of mortality, and the classification of the hazard is easily arranged by taking the age of the applicant, as a class or group. The number of losses in each group to the number of risks of the same class is the measure which establishes the rate, and not, as in fire insurance, the amount of premiums received under each classification in comparison with the amount of losses sustained thereunder. In consequence, statistics and experience tables of life insurance companies are almost normal.

Mortality tables are made on this basis; that is, by comparison of the number of deaths under each class with the number of people living in the district under observation or in comparison with the number of people insured. Hence, the percentage of losses to number of living would be exactly the natural rate or basis rate, if lives were insured only for short periods, say for one year. And the computation of life insurance rates would be much simpler and less complicated if the actuary had to deal only with the death rate for each class, and if the class were not advanced one point each year, if he had not to take into account the expectation of life, the ultimate end, the death, which is the final loss. Therefore, if the actuary had to make his calculations from the death rate only, then the death rate per one thousand would correspond exactly with the rate to be charged for each one thousand dollars insurance. For instance, 10.01 being the death rate per one thousand living, at the age of 41 years, it follows that \$10.01 will be the exact rate for \$1,000, insurance for the class of the age of 41. This would be the natural rate or basis rate and it should pay the expected losses for that class under the principle of averages.

To this rate should be added a sufficiently large percentage to provide for commissions, expenses, taxes and dividends to stockholders. However, as it has been shown, for the life insurance actuary the death rate of each class is not sufficient information and therefore his calculations become more complicated, he must take into account the mean duration of life for each class, that is, the mean duration when the final loss will happen.

The making of life rates is so well understood that the argument needs no further comment. But what would be the result if the actuaries would eliminate tables of mortality, if they would try to construe rates for each class, that is for each year of the applicants on the same basis on which the fire insurance companies construe fire rates for the various classifications, that is on the comparison of amount of premiums received from each class to the proportion of loss sustained.

Life insurance rates would then be in a state of chaos more than fire rates, and life insurance would simply be impossible. Life companies make rates in accordance with the death rate for each class. The maximum amount of insurance to be carried on each risk that is, on each life, is a different problem and need not be considered in this treatise.

Now if the tables of mortality, or in other words,

the number of losses to number of risks are the true foundation on which to base the rate, why not construe fire waste records on the same basis? In fact, the mortality tables used by the life insurance companies will answer the purpose for a fire waste record, if the companies will only get together and make the classifications and gather the necessary statistics. Under such a system any class or group of risks that shows 10.01 total losses out of every 100,000 risks, such class belongs to the same group to which the year 41 belongs in life insurance.

The natural or basis rate of any such class is \$10.01 per \$1,000 insurance, which rate must be loaded sufficiently to pay expenses. Or take a simpler example: If statistics prove that 50 shingle mills of a certain class burn out of every 1000 mills under observation, that is one out of twenty, then the proper basis rate for such a shingle mill is 5 p.c., which rate will pay the loss and must be loaded sufficiently to pay expenses. But what would be the result if premiums received were compared with amount of losses. The result certainly would be misleading as to the fire hazard.

The objection will be raised that life insurance losses are all total, while a large proportion of fire losses are only partial. This fact surely cannot be detrimental to the compiler. He will account for every partial loss by its proper fraction and the additions will make the final grand total for the statistics. In other words, a half loss, a quarter loss, a fifteen per cent. and a ten per cent. loss will add up to be one total loss.

This method will make the classification of fire hazards possible, whether same are total or partial. For instance, it is known that the loss on brick buildings is not as large as on contents. Consequently, the compiler of fire waste statistics would show in his account just as many fires for brick buildings as for their contents, but the fractions of losses for the buildings would be considerable smaller than for the contents, and it would follow that the addition of losses would put brick buildings in a more preferred class than their contents.

The mortality tables for fire risks—that is, the statistical fire loss records for the basis rate—should be compiled from risks in which the fire originated, they should not include the losses on risks damaged or destroyed on account of being exposures.

For the exposure hazard special tables should be prepared, which the fire actuary can adjust to a nicety. just as the mortality tables are adjusted by the life actuary, showing a finely arranged mathematical increase from hazard to hazard.

For the purpose of arriving at proper conclusions as to fire rates a further table of causes of fires from deficiencies of construction will probably be advisable.

Whether or not more tables than those mentioned should be arranged depends entirely on the desired extent of the classifications. They may be extended to include all the debits and credits for additional fire protection, or they may be simplified into fewer groups. In other words, fewer classifications means more tables of fire waste to measure the hazards and fewer tables means more classifications. It would lead this discussion too far to point out how the classification should be made.

The subject of classification is well understood at the present time by the makers of fire rates.

It has been fully shown in this discussion that the

fire hazard can be easier measured than the life hazard because with the fire insurance compiler the hazard remains stationary it does not change into more hazardous groups from year to year, the final loss need not be considered. It has also been shown that the partial loss can be accounted for in the statistics just the same as the total loss.

This treatise, which appears in the "Coast Review," opens a new path for further inquiry, for earnest study, for serious thought.

QUERIES' COLUMN.

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

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

1530.-H. C., Hartford, Conn.-Lake of the Woods Preferred pays 7 pc. per annum in quarterly instalments. Laurentide Paper Preferred 7 p.c. also quarterly. United States Steel preferred 7 p.c. also quarterly. Lake of the Woods selling around 112. Laurentide about 110, and United States Steel 100 to 110.

The other industrials you ask about are unlisted American stocks are not known here. We will, however, endeavour to procure some information on them.

1531.-H. J. W., Ottawa.-Commencing on Monday the 10th inst., the sessions of the Montreal Stock Exchange will be as follows : - 10 a.m., to 12.45 p.m., and 2 p.m. to 3 p.m. daily, except Saturday. Saturday session 10 a.m., to 12 noon.

ATLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

The Atlas Assurance Company moved into its new offices in the Metropolitan Building, 179 St. James in this city on the 12th inst. The company has leased the first floor, which is large and commodious besides being well lighted. The fittings are in excellent taste, and the offices altogether are very conveniently laid out, are situated in a most prominent position, and well adopted for the Canadian head offices.

CANADIAN FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION

The usual bi-monthly meeting of the C. F. U. A. was held in Toronto this week. Nearly all the Montreal members attended the meeting.

BANK DIVIDENDS

Dividends with dates of payments are announced as follows :

Bank of Montreal, Imperial bank		21 p.e., 1st	March.
Bank of Hamilton		21 p.c.	
Bank of Hamilton		2) p.c.	44
Bank of Hochelaga	"	13 p.c.	"
Sovereign bank Union bank of Hell	"	11	h February.
Union bank of Haii Bank of British No	orth Americ	a, 1 year, 3	February. p.c., 5th April,

THE CONDUIT AND OTHER QUESTIONS .- The Mayor desires prompt attention given by the Council to the underground conduit's question, so as to have the poles and wires removed from the streets. He favours the annexation of all the municipalities on the Island, and a redistribution, or rearrangement of the wards so as to do away with the anomaly of some having 600 or 700 voters and others 7,000 to 8,000. The filtering of water he urged for consideration.

THE MAYOR ON THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.-Although much improved in past few years he urges the Council to put the fire department in a state of thorough efficiency and remove an alleged reason for maintaining fire insurance rates.

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USELESS DISCUSSIONS CONDEMNED .- The Mayor informed the Council that the rule restricting speeches to a given length of time and forbidding a member to speak twice on the same question, without leave of the Council, ought to be adhered to and asked the aldermen to assist the Mayor in enforsing these rules. He suggested also that reports of committees be handed to the city clerk before 10 a.m., on the day they are to be considered, so as to give members of the Council an opportunity of forming an intelligent judgment thereon. The Mayor intimated his intention to have the by-laws enforced-or repealed. In this he has an opportunity of doing a much-needed service, as, practically, several by-laws are wholly ignored by the authorities and the citizens.

After the Mayor's Address several aldermen extended their congratulations and expressed approval of his suggestions and programme.

PROMINENT TOPICS.

MAYOR EKERS' INAUGURAL .- On the 12th inst. Mr. Ekers, the newly elected Mayor of Montreal, was installed as customary. There was a very large attendance of citizens. The Mayor delivered an Address in which the financial and other business affairs of the city were discussed. He spoke of Montreal being classed amongst cities whose finances are in a healthy condition. No addition has been made to the funded debt beyond the percentage on annual increase of the taxable values necessary to keep pace with the natural growth of the city and which is limited to \$300,000 a year, conditioned also on the proviso that, this amount does not exceed 10 per cent. of such increase. As a matter of fact, it was less than 61/2 per cent. last year. The rates for loans was more favourable than ever before. He affirmed that the citizens here have to pay less for assessment and water combined than other cities of the size and the cost of street paving and sidewalks which, in this city, is paid out of the ordinary revenue, is, in other cities charged against the proprietors.

At the same time, the Mayor declared that our water rates were higher than elsewhere.

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THE MAYOR ON THE GAS QUESTION .- Mayor Ekers is desirous of this question being taken up and a solution arrived at with the least possible delay. Negotiations should be at once entered into with the Light, Heat & Power Co., to secure the best terms attainable.

INSURANCE COMPANY NOTICES.—"The Pacific Marine Underwriters," will seek incorporation next Session, place of business, Vancouver, B.C. The Lumbermen's Fire Insurance Company, will ask power to revive and amend its Act of incorporation. The Temple Mutual Insurance Association will ask power to carry on life insurance for the Masonic Order. The Royal Victoria Life Insurance Company will ask power to increase the capital stock by \$500,000 and to issue the new capital as preferred or otherwise.

The Interocean Fire Insurance Company will ask for incorporation with a capital of \$500,000, head office, Winnipeg.

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PROPOSED NEW FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.— Some of the residents of Regina and others wish to promote a new fire insurance company with head quarters in that city.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Legislature of New Brunswick was opened on 8th inst. The Lt. Governor referred to the growth of Canada westwards, to the dairy interests, to the visit of Prince Louis of Battenburg, to Mr. Prefontaine's death, etc.

The question of obtaining an increase to the subsidy from the Dominion Government was referred to, as is the custom when Provincial Legislatures are opened. It is high time this matter were settled on some permanent basis. This is a question which should be seriously considered and arranged on an equitable and broad basis. Canada is growing and there are those who consider that the provinces are entitled to more than they receive at confederation.

TO SECURE BANK DEPOSITS.—A Bill is before Congress to impose a tax of \$100 on every National Bank in the United States, until a fund of \$6,000,-000 is accumulated, to be applied by the comptroller to supplement the assets of a failed bank in order to ensure payment in full of depositors. The equity of such a tax is questionable.

. . . .

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY will hold its annual meeting of shareholders and policy-holders, at Toronto, on 28th inst.

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THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF CANADA.—It having been alleged that the ex-managing director of this company had made statements misrepresenting its position we are glad to observe that this has been contradicted by the present managing director.

It would not only have been very unwise for the exmanaging director to have made such statements, but, such conduct would have been wholly out of keeping with his long record.

THE HON. JOHN MCCALL, ex-president of the New York Life, is reported to be so seriously ill as to preclude hopes of his recovery.

Very general sympathy is felt for Mr. McCall who was always looked up to with the greatest respect from a business and social standpoint.

ANTI-USURY BILL.—A Bill is before the Quebec Legislature which is intended to restrain the proceedings of a certain class of usurious money lenders who prey upon the poorer class of borrowers.

It is to be hoped the Bill will pass in such a form as to put a stop to the extortions practiced by those persons who fleece their victims unmercifully. At the same time care must be taken not to shut the door against the possibility of being able to secure loans on a reasonable basis.

Those who extort usurious rates are not entitled to any sympathy.

CHILDREN PLAYING WITH FIRE.—Some months ago we published the contents of a circular issued by "The British Fire Prevention Committee" offering prizes for fables and stories calculated to impress children with a sense of the great danger of playing with matches and with fire.

The committee favours us with a list of the awards, one of which was accorded to Mr. J. W. Bengough, Toronto. Flame has a wonderful fascination for children and every possible means should be adopted to prevent them getting possession of matches or of any article of a combustible nature.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA held its annual meeting on 14th inst., when Mr. F. W. Thomson was elected a director. The number of the Board was increased from 7 to 8, three being allotted to Montreal, where the head office is likely to be in the future. The bank may issue new stock to amount of \$1,000,000 under powers now possessed.

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THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA.—At a special meeting the shareholders passed a resolution authorizing an issue of \$1,000,000 more capital of which \$250,000 is to be allotted to the shareholders at \$200 per share, equal to a premium of 100 p.c.

MR. F. H. MATHEWSON, who was recently elected by acclamation President of the Montreal Board of Trade, gave a most enjoyable dinner on 14th inst, to the past presidents and members of the Council of the Board of Trade, railwav magnates, and other prominent citizens amongst whom was Sir Melbourne Tait.

The toasts were limited to the King, Railways, Industries, Harbour Board, and Past Presidents of the Board of Trade, which were proposed and responded to in most felicitous terms.

Sir Melbourne Tait in proposing the health of the host, said that although the Board of Trade had been in existence some 60 or more years Mr. Mathewson was the first banker to have the honor of being elected president. He congratulated him on his election and the Board of Trade on having as its chief officer one who was so well versed in mercantile affairs and banking.

In responding to the toast of his health Mr. Mathewson expressed his high appreciation of the honor conferred upon him and said he would do his utmost to further the interests of the Board of Trade. He pointed out that such a body of representative citizens exercised a great influence in comnection with the general affairs of the country.

MERGER REPORTS NOT AUTHENTIC.-In our last issue the rumours respecting the amalgamation of the chief iron and steel enterprises of Canada were

stated to be without authority, as, in the case of the

* * * *

largest, we were able to state that any merger scheme had not been considered.

This declaration was confirmed by Mr. T. J. Drummond, vice-president of the Lake Superior Co., who has stated that, "so far as that enterprise is concerned the question of merger is not a live one, nor likely to be." Mr. Clerque, when in Toronto on 12th inst., said the rumour had no foundation. Mr. William McMaster, of the Montreal Rolling Mills, who is a director of the Dominion Iron & Steel Co., says, he has heard nothing about any merger and spoke of it as an unfounded rumour.

PERSONALS.

MR. B. E. WALKER, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, is now on his way to Germany from whence he will return next month.

MR. GEORGE W. JONES, Halifax, who for nearly 50 years has been a resident in that city, left there with his family on 5th inst., to settle in London, England, his native place. Some 17 years ago he went into the insurance business, and became chief agent of the Travelers Insurance Co, to whose business he gave this most diligent and skillful attention, Mr. Jones' deporture will be much regretted by that Company and a large circle of friends in Halifax.

MR. C. W. I. WOODLAND, joint manager of the Employers Liability Assurance Corporation, was in Montreal for a few days recently. The business of the Corporation in the West, he states, is progressing, notwithstanding keen competition.

MONTREAL CLEARING HOUSE, — Total for week ending February 15, 1906—Clearings, \$32,253,290; corresponding week 1905, \$20,976 205; corresponding week 1904, \$15,484,440.

STOCK EXCHANGE NOTES.

Wednesday, p.m., February 14, 1906.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific has been called to authorize an incrase in the capital. The present authorized capital is \$110,000,000 and it is proposed to increase this to \$150,000,000. Should the authorization be given, as it no doubt will, it is intended to issue \$20,280,000 at par to holders registered at the close of the books on 20th April next, in the proportion of one share of new stock to 5 shares of their then registered holdings. The general meeting is called for the 19th of March next, The new issue is equivalent to a substantial bonus, and the Rights are now selling in the neighbourhood of 12, thus reducing the price of the stock 12 full points, or to "ay 162. When the stock sells ex-rights, with the dividend of 3 per cent. off, it should appear cheap, and will likely advance considerably later on. From the new authorized capital of \$150,000,000 the Company will have remaining in the treasury sufficient for a further issue of 1 share in five later on. This point should be kept in view, for at the rate that the country is progressing and being opened up, it will only be a short time until the Company is called on for further capital expenditure. C. P. R. on the announcement of the new issue strengthened over two points, although it has reacted from the highest, still shows a gain over last week's closing quotation. Traction stocks were again active, and both Montreal Street and Toronto Railway attained new high levels on this movement. Dominion Iron Common was a feature, and on active trading advanced to 33%. The referred stock also

had an advance, while the Bonds on very heavy transactions were buoyant. To-day shows a halt in the movement, and the market was inclined to heaviness. While there is a lack of liquidation, in the absence of any sustained buying, trading at times came almost to a standstill. The closing shows some reaction from the highest, but there is a general advance in quotation over the level prevailing a week ago, and confidence in the future of the market is general.

The bank rate for call money in Montreal continues at 5 per cent, while in New York the rate for call money today was 4¼ per cent. In London call money was loaning at 4 per cent.

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

	Market.	Bank.
Paris	21	3
Berlin		5
Amsterdam		4
Brussels		4
Vienna	4	41

C.P.R. advanced to 176 on the announcement of the proposed new issue, but has reacted and closed with $173\frac{1}{4}$ bld, a net-gain of $1\frac{1}{4}$ points on quotation for the week, and 8,633 shares changed hands. The earnings for the first week of February show an increase of \$278,000.

. . . .

The trading in Soo Common brought out 75 shares, and the stock closed with 157 bid, a net gain of 1 full point for the week.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company's earnings for the last ten days of January show an increase of \$101,689. The quotation for the third Preference stock as compared with a week ago is as under:—

. . . .

Montreal Street was traded in to the extent of 8,587 shares, and after selling up to 272, reacted and closed with 269½ bid, a net gain of 1 full point on quotation for the week. The earnings for the week ending 10th inst., show an increase of \$6,493.92 as follows:—

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		Increase.
Sunday	\$5,341.53	\$ 354.16
Monday	8,003.33	1,515.89
Tuesday	7,831.75	801.40
Wednesday	7,497 02	784.52
Thursday	7,625.78	1,208.96
Friday	7,465.63	871.26
Saturday	8,457.86	937.73
	1.1.1	

The Toronto Railway annual meeting of the shareholders was held on the 7th inst., and it was then announced that the stock would be put on a 6 per cent. basis, and a very satisfactory statement of the operations for the year ending 31st December, 1905, was presented to the meeting. The statement is discussed more fully in another column. The stock advanced to 120, and closed with 118 bid, a net gain of $\frac{1}{2}$ point on quotation for the week, and 9,060 shares were involved in the trading. The earnings for the week ending 10th inst., show an increase of \$6,477.22 as follows:—

	Increase.
Sunday \$4,338.04	
Monday 7,720.28	846.37
Tuesday 7,716.02	879.52
Wednesday 7,677.83	909.62
Thursday 7,669.78	
Friday	
Saturday	

Twin City closed with 118 bid, and 970 shares changed hands during the week. The closing bid shows an advance of 1 full point over last week's closing quotation. The earnings for the last ten days of January show an increase of \$20,596,10. . . .

Detroit Railway sold up to 1017%, but reacted to 100%, a decline of 1/2 point from last week's closing quotation on transactions involving 6,126 shares.

. . .

There were no transactions in Halifax Tram this week, and the closing was unchanged from last week with 103 bid

. . . .

Toledo Railway closed with 341/2 bid as compared with 34 a week ago, and 1,745 shares were dealt in during the week. * * *

The trading in Ohio Traction brought out 550 shares, and the stock closed with 321/2 bid, a decline of 1/2 point on quotation for the week. . .

In Havana Common 95 shares were dealt in, and the closing bid was 36, as compared with 38 last week. The Preferred stock closed with 83 bld, a gain of 1 point over last week's closing quotation, and 60 shares changed hands,

R. & O. advanced to \$31/2, and closed with \$3 bid, a decline of 3% of a point for the week on sales of 1,220 shares,

Mackay Common closed unchanged from a week ago with 61 bid, and 880 shares came out in the week's trading. The Preferred stock advanced to 75, a net gain of 1 full point over last week's closing bid, and 485 shares were dealt in. . . .

Montreal Power had a sharp advance to 951%, reacting to 931/2 at the close to-day, a net gain of 3/4 of a point for the week on sales of 9,197 shares.

. . . .

Dominion Iron Common advanced to 33%, and closed with 32 bid, a net gain of 21% points for the week. The stock was the most active security in this week's trading. and 16,773 shares changed hands. The Preferred stock on sales of 2,965 shares advanced to 831/2, closing with 83 bid, a net gain of 4 points over last week's closing quotation. The Bonds were heavily traded in, and advanced to 86%, closing with 86 bid, a net gain of 2 full points for the week on transactions involving \$490,000.

. . . .

Dominion Coal Common advanced to 841/2, and closed with 81% bid, a net gain of % of a point for the week on sales of 2,633 shares. The Preferred stock closed with 120 bid, and 20 shares were dealt in during the week. The transactions in the Bonds involved \$3,000, and the closing quotation was unchanged from a week ago with 101 asked and 100 bid.

Nova Scotia Steel Common has reacted and closed with 701/2 bid, a decline of 11/2 points for the week on transactions of 1,416 shares. There were no transactions in the Prefered stock, but in the Bonds \$5,000 changed hands at 10612. The closing bid for the Preferred was 118, and for the Bonds 1061/2.

Montreal Cotton sales brought out 109 shares, the last transaction being made at 129%, and the closing bid was 127, with none offering under 130.

٠

Dominion Textile Preferred closed with 105 bid, and 451 shares were dealt in during the week. The closing quotations for the Bonds were as follows .- Series "A" 99, "B" 9914. "C" 99, "D" 9914.

Lake of the Woods Common showed a decided improvement in price, selling up to 94, a gain of 4 full points for the week on transactions involving 435 shares. There is little stock offering, and the closing quotation was 96 asked and 94 bid. In the Preferred stock 38 shares were dealt in at 112. There were no transactions in the Bonds,

The trading in Laurentide Preferred brought out 200 shares, the last transaction being made at 110.

Per cent.

Call money in Montreal	5
Call money in New York	41
Call money in London	4
Bank of England rate	4
Consols	90 11-16
Demand Sterling	91
60 davs' Sight Sterling	8
	141

Thursday, p.m., February 15, 1906.

To-day's market was decidedly firm, considering the heaviness prevailing in New York but prices in general reacted from yesterday's level, Illinois Traction Preferred which has just been listed, and was called for the first time yesterday, was buoyant and active, and after opening at 97 advanced to 981/2 on transactions of over 3,500 shares. Montreal Street was strong and after opening at 269 advanced to 271. The closing was at about the best of the day. A complete list of to-day's transactions will be found below.

675

100

75

25

ICO ..

325

50 C.P.R.

450 Illinois Ptd

**

.. 200

..

..

**

..

75 Street ...

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... 271

..... 270

..... 27038

..... 271

..... 270%

..... 1723%

98%

98%

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE SALES

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1406.

MORNING BOARD.

No. of Shares.	Price.	No. of Shares.	Price.
25 C.P.R	173	200 Illinois	97%
200 "	172%	275 "	08
25 "	173	53 Iron Pfd	81
5 "	173%	35 Telegraph	165
25 "		10 hoyal Bank	215
25 Twin City	11734	25 Scotia Com	71
5) Toledo	34 %	30 Mackay Pfd	75
100 "	3434	2 "	75%
625 Street	169	Ico Coal	82
153 " …	269 1/2	15 Woods Com	95
100 "		50 "	97
5' " .	270 14	2'5 Iron Com	32
200 "	270 1/2	475 "	31%
225 "	271	25 "	31%
118 Toronto Ry	118	100 "	32
75 " …	117%	125 Power	93%
1)0 " …	11734	15 " …	9314
50 "	1173/8	100 "	93%
to Havana Pfd	83	10 "	93%
103 "	13%	100 "	
15 Detroit	1014	15> Laurenti e	100
50 Ohio Traction .		50 Sovereign Bk	147
1100 Illinois	97	12 "	146%
150 "	97%	\$10,000 C. Col. C. Bds.,	100
400 **	97%	\$10,000 Iron Bds	86
	AFTERNO	IN BOARD.	
25 Detroit .	100%	25 Toronto Ry	118
3'0 "	100	25 Iron Com	32
	34%	100 "	311
50 " …		100 "	31%
100 Ohio	32	100 "	31%
25 "		12 Telegraph	166

10 Iron Pfd

to Switch Pfd

200 Power

50 R. & O

\$5,000Winnipeg Ry.Bds 108%

125 Coal .

Ico Twin City

,oco Iron Bds

82

82

115

114

014

83%

FEBRUARY 16, 1906

THE CHRONICLE.

The gross traffic earnings of the Grand Trunk Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, Duluth South Shore & Atlantic railways, and the Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Twin City, Detroit United and Havana street railways, up to the most recent date obtainable, compared with the corresponding period for 1904 and 1905, were as follows :

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Year to date. Jan. 31	1904.	\$2,55		1906. \$2,896,439	Increase. \$340,099
Week ending.	1904.	1905.	190	6.	Increase
Jan. 7	509,105	580,966	613,	954	32,988
14	572,267	612,601	652,	998	40,39
21		628,134	675		47,123
31	821,449	852,541	954	,230	101,689

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Year to date.	1904.	1905.	1966.	Increase
Jan. 31	\$2,896,000	\$3,246,000	\$4,409,000	\$1,163,000

GROSS TRAFFIC EARNINGS

Week ending	1904.	1905.	1906.	Increase
Feb. 7	615,000	755,000	1,033,000	278,000

NET TRAFFIC EARNINGS.

Month.	1903. 1904.	1905.	Inc.
January	\$916,771 \$357,652	\$422,668	\$65,010
February	742,741 82,541	302,171	219,606
March	1,258,564 850,854	1,182,827	331,973
April	1,493,173 412,533	531,806	119,273
May	1,383,357 1,391,565	1,387,935	3,630
June	1,246,055 1,449,911		
July	1,318,527 1,449 652	1,637,778	188,126
August	1,434,102 1,527,930	1,791,646	263,716
September	1,202,266 1,268,808	1,776,010	507,202
October	1,654,027 1,566,114	2,274,071	707,957
November	1,477,981 1,669,575	2,361,311	691,736
December	1,581,145 1,662.669	2,346,583	683,914

Total 15,708,709 13,689,804

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY. GROSS TRAFFIC EARNINGS

July 1st, 1903 to	July	Ist, 1904 to		ease
June 30, 1904 \$3,124,800	June \$3,8	30, 1905 71,800	\$747	,000
Week ending. Feb. 7	1904. 40,400	1905. 48,100	1906 65,700	Increase 17,600

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC.

Week ending.	1904.	1905.	1906.	Increase
Jan. 7	36,145	39,864	41,374	1,510
14	41,969	40,672	44,501	3,829
21	40,278	47,106	44,982	Dec. 3,124
31	47,000	64,998	106,516	41,518
Mo	NTRBAL STRE	2. 6. 60		1.0.0

					July
Month. January February March April May	1904. 182,386 167,023 183,689 184,905 217,341	1905. \$ 201,096 184,132 206,725 200,910 232,999	1906. \$ 236,124	Increase 35,028	August September October November December
June July August September. October November. December.	229,565 223,137 226,764 216,295 219,633 201,147 208,428	244,436 254,097 257,463 244,585 246,606 228,601 234,710			Week ending Feb. 7
Week endin Feb. 7	ng. 1904. 39,568	1905.	1906. 52, 308	Increase 6,313	Week ending Feb. 6

	TORONTO	TBRET RAI	WAY.	
Month.	1904 .	1005.	1906.	Increase
January	\$ 179,360	\$ 196,970	\$ 236,129	\$ 39,159
F .bruary	168,904	185,377	30,9	- 391-39
Murch	183,643	207,014		
April	183,763	201,317		
May	198,337	225,768		
June	207,482	231,140		
July August	211,356	238,895		
September.	217,887 246,862	250,880		
October	202,344	282,572 230,295		
November.	198,150	220,804		
December.	13,662	241,489		
Week end		1905.	1906	Inc
Feb. 7	42,823	45,0;9	51,113	6,014
Т	NIN CITY RA	PID TRANSIT	COMPANY.	
Month.	1903.	1904.	1905.	Inc.
January	\$310,084	\$ 329, 354	¥349 469 319,811	20,111
February .	280,947	310,180	319,811	9,634
March	317,839	338,580	359,004	21,304
April May	315,465	332,615	352,729	20,114
June	337,699 346,018	358,344	387,645	29,301 23,229
July	362,702	365,897 383,224	389,120	49,015
August	363,579	386,629	420,231	33,602
September.	370,349	371,476	452,284	80,808
October	346,673	365,938	419,039	53,101
November.	333,424	352,433	415,461	63,028
December.	357,452	374,738	435,415	60,677
Week end	ling. 1904.	1905.	1906.	Inc.
Jan. 7	74,837	81,484	90,932	9,442
14	74,322	78,778	91,090	12,312
21	74,476	77,645	91,728	14,083
31	105,718	111,561	132,157	20,596
Feb. 7		78, 328	92,078	13,750
н		TRIC TRAMWA		
1.00	Kai	way Receipts		
Month.	1904.	1905.	1966.	Inc.
January	10,677	\$10,256	\$11,733	1,477
February. March	9,894	7,186		
April	11,152	9,322		
May	12,074	10,510		
June	14,051	12,796		
July	17,528	17,284		
August	17,402	17.754		
September	17,862	18,669		
October	12,434	12,833		
November	11,085	11,414		
December	12,163	12,642		
Week end Feb. 7	ling. 1904. 2,441	1905. 2,108	1906. 2,590	Ine. 482
	-,44.	-,	-,,,,	
	Ligh	ting Receipts.		1
	1904	1905	1906	Inc.
January	\$ 16,317	\$ 15,667	\$ 16,213	546
February.	14,327	14,180		
March	12,718	12,719		
April	12,116	11,964		
May	9,756	8,905		
June July.,	8,998 8,953	8,653		
August	9,596	9,619		
September	11,720	11,986		
October	14,209	14,290		
November	16,273	16,507		
December	17,684	18,542		
	DETROIT	UNITED RAIL	WAT.	
Week endin	g 1909	1906		Incresse.
Feb. 7				
	HAVANA E	LECTRIC RAILS	VAY Co.	

1906.

39,188

Increas

5,983

1005

33,205

TORONTO STREET RAILWAY.

STOCK LIST

Reported for THE CHEONICLE by R. Wilson-Smith & Co., 160 St. James Street, Montreal. Corrected to February 14th, 1906, P.M.

BANKS.	Closing prices or Last sale	Pa val of o sha	ne	Revenue per cent. on nvestment at present prices.	on Capital Capits nt subscribed paid u nt e		Reserve Fund.	Per centage of Rest to paid up Capital.p	Dividend for last half year	When Dividead payable.	
sritish North America	Asked. Bid. 9 Per Cent. 9 6 4.966,666 4.996,666		\$ 4,896,666 10,000,000 713,143 3,000,000 2,500,000	2,044.000 4,500,000 3,500,000 1,500,000		Per Cent. 3 3 3 4 2 4	April November June Docember Jan, April July October January July				
Hamilton Hochelage Home Bank of Canada Imperial La Banque Nationale	247 2	53	100 100 100 100 30	4 57	2,462,900 2,000,000 564,200 3,790 200 1,500,000	2,428,950 2,000,000 352,540 3,627,866 1,500,000	3,627,866	1	5 81 5 8	June December June December May November	
Merchants Bank of P.E.I Merchants Bank of Canada Metropolitan Bank Molsons	$ \begin{array}{c} 167 \\ 228 \\ 260 \\ 2 \end{array} $	67 126	2.44 100 100 100 100	4 19 4 40 3 84	344,073 6,000,000 1,000,000 3,000,000 14,400,000	344,073 6,000,000 1,000,000 3,000,000 14,400,000	3,400,000 1,000,000 3,000,000 10,000,000	56,66 100,00 100.00 71,42	31 4 5 5	January July June December June Ferember April Geneber June December	
New Brunswick	290 S	286 1284 226	100 100 100 100	3 92 3 91	500,000 2,500,000 1,500,000 2,500,000	2,500,090	4, 00,06	0 168.00 48.83 0 100.00	64 34	January July February August June December June December	
People's Bank of N. B Provincial Bank of Canada Quebee Royal Sovereign Bank XD		141) 235 146	150 100 100 100 100	4 82 3 55 4 56	180,000 848,537 2,500,000 3,000,000 1,625,000	823,324 2,500,00 3,000,00	0 1.050,000 0 3,000,00	42.50 100.00	14	January July June December February August February May August Nov	
Standard		250	50 100 100 100		1,000,000 200,000 504,600 500,200 3,460,500	0 2 10.00 0 829,51 0 299,27	0 45,00 5 75,00 0 10,00	0 22.50 0 22.76 0 3.60	54 3 3 5	June December April Oct February Au June reember	
Traders Union Bank of Halifax Union Bank of Canada Western		148	100 50 100 100	4 82	3,000,00 1,336,15 2,800,00	3.00,500 3,000,000 1,100,000 36.66 1,336,150 1,386,150 970,000 74.11 9.800,000 2,800,000 1,100,000 39.33		0 74.17 0 39.28	31	June December February August February Aigust April October October	
MISCELLANBOUS STOCKS. Bell Telephone Can. Colored Cotton Mills Co Canadia General Electric. Commercial Cable Detroit Electric St	173	156) 45 173) 100]	100 100 100 100 100	5 06 3 46 4 93	7,975,10 2,700,00 1,475,00 101,400,00 15,000,00 12,500,00	0 2,700,0 0 1,475,0 0 101,400,0	C0 265,0 000 4,928,1	00 22 34.75	2* 6 3 1}* &1	Jan. April July Cet January July. April. October Jan. April July Octo March June Sept. Dec January, July	
Dominion Coal Preferred do Common Dominion Textile Co Com do Pfd do Pfd	1224 825 106 323	120 811 1054 32 82	100 100 100 100 100	6 60	8,000,00 15,000,00 7,500,0 2,500,0 20,000,0 5,000,0	00 15,000 00 5,000, 00 1,940, 00 20,000,	000 ······ 000 ······ 000 ······ 000 ······ 000 ······		3) 1]*	Jan. April July October	
Duluth S. S. & Atlantie do Pid Halifax Tramway Oo. Intercolonial Coal Co do Preferred Laurentide Paper Co	43 107 100	41 103 90 98	100 100 100 100 100	5 50	12,000,0 10,000,0 1,350,0 500,0 219,7 1,600,0	00 10,000, 00 1,350, 00 500, 00 219.		174 12.06		Jenuary February August	
Laurentide Paper, Pfd. Lake of the Woods Mill Co, Com. do. Companies Com. Mackay Companies Com.	rd, 112 fd, 112 fd, 61	110 94 109 61 75	10 10 10 10	0 6 59 0 6 25 0 3 23	2,500,0 1,500,0 50,000,0	000 2,000 000 1,500 000 41,380	,000 ,000 ,000 ,400 ,700		1 1	January June Sont De	
Mexican Light & Power Co do Pfd Montreal Cotton Co Montreal Light H. & Per. Co. XI Montreal Steel Work, Pfd Montreal Steel Work, Pfd	180 93 116	iin	10 10 10 10 10 10	0 2 48 0 5 38 0 4 30 0 5 17	7,000, 3,000, 17,000, 800,	000 14,000 000 7.000 000 3,000 000 17,000 ,000 800	0 0 000 000 000 000 000 000 000			January July March June Seit, De Feb, May August Ne March June Sept. De	
Montreal Street Rellway Montreal Telegraph North-West Land, Com do Pref. N. SectiaSteel a Coal Co, Com do Pfd.		165 450		0	2,000, 1,467, 3,090, 4,120, 1,030,	681 1,467 625 3,090 000 5,000 000 1,030	,000 ,681 ,625 ,000 ,000 ,000	,000 15.0	69	Jan. April July Otal March. Jan. April June Octo	
Oglivie Flour Mills Co do Pfd. Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co St. John Street Railway Toledo Ry & Light Co Toronto Street Railway	130 84 115		10 10 10 10 10	0 5 38 0 5 21 0 5 21	8,132, 707,1 12,000,1 7,000,0	000 2,000 000 8,131 850 701 000 12,000 000 7,000	7.860 53	101 7.9	8 8 0 1	June, December May. November. Jan. April July Octo	
f rinidad Electric Ry Twin City Kapid Transit Co. XD do Preferred	92	118 100 178	4.8 10 10 10	0 4 23	16,611,4 3,000, 60',4					May Main inte Octo	

214

"Quarterly. | Bonus of per cent. TPrice per Share. \$Annual. EThese figures are corrected from last Gove, Bank Stateme

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING The Equity Fire Insurance Company

Held at the Company's Head Office, 24 King Street West, Toronto, Wednesday, February 7, 1906-

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Your Directors, in presenting the duly audited financial statement of the Company's business for the year ended December 31, 1905, desire to call attention to the increase in premiums from \$\$315,795.48 in 1904 to \$360,594.68 in 1905, on 14,689 risks and \$17,565,171 insurance.

The reorganization of the United States business, including greater direct control of the company, gives promise of sharing more largely in profitable business in that field.

The Company has now a substantial interest account, a well-established and increasing premium income, and a thorough organization. With careful underwriting and systematic inspection, we look for a record year in 1996. Your Directors have declared a dividend of 6 per cent. upon the paid-up capital of the Company for the year.

The period for which the Directors were elected is now expired. They are eligible for re-election.

Your Directors bear testimony to the zeal and care of the agents, the office staff and officials of the company. All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS CRAWFORD, President.

WILLIAM GREENWOOD BROWN, Secretary.

CHARLES ARNOLDI | Auditors

F. ROPER,

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Fo accumulated reserve from 1904 " Premium Earnings, 1905 " Interest earned and accrued	360,648 94	By cancellations.
	\$401.004 29	\$401,004 29

BALANCE SHEET.

ASSETS. Capital Stock liable to call		0 00	LIABILITIES. Capital Stock Subscribed
City of Toronto Debentures		4 80	Fire Losses unadjusted 10,444 41
Town of Woodstock Debentures.			Cancellations and Reinsurance unpaid 2,753 13
Dominion Permanent Loan Stock		52 50	Sundry Accounts
Bills Receivable		7 50	Accumulated Reserve 45,814 00
Sundry Shareholders (balance 20 per cen			
call unpaid)	3,80	00 00	
Agents' Balances (secured under bond)	30,23	86 84	
Cash in banks and on hand		9 85	
Insurance Plans and Office Furniture		14 83	
Sundry Assets	3,29	95 89	
	559,17	8 83	\$559,178 83

Reserve on unearned Premiums per Government Standard, \$145,021,90

This is to certify that we have maintained a continuing audit of the books, verified the vouchers and ex-amined the securities of THE EQUITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY for the year ending December 31, 1905, and find they have been correctly kept and are truly set forth in the above statements.

(Signed)

Toronto, January 31, 1906.

The members of the retiring board were re-elected, viz: Thos Crawford, M.P.P., President; C. C. Van Norman Vice-President; His Honor Judge Morgan, H. E. Irwin, K.C., A. F. Maclaren, M.P., Wm Hendrie, jun., David Carlyle, Stephen Noxon, W. Vandusen, W. Greenwood Brown, D. Hibner, Wm. Govenlock.

SECURITY TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

Cash in banks and Debentures Other assets					 	02,301	10						
Subscribed capital												\$195,814	00
Total available												545,814	

215

BONDS.	Latest quota- tions.	Rate of Interest per Annum	Amount outstanding.	When Interest	Where Interest payable.	Date of Redemption.	REMARKS.
Sommereial Cable Coupon	96 96	:	\$18,000,000	1 Jan. 1 Apl. 1 July 1 Oct.		1 Jan., 2897.	
Can. Colored Cotton Co	98	5	2,000,000 200,000	Apl. 2 Oct. 1 May 1 Nov.	Bank of Montreal, Montreal Merchants Bank of Can., Montreal	2 Apl., 1902. 1 May, 1917.	
Bell Telephone Co Dominion Coal Co Dominion Textile Co. Series A do do B do do D Dominion Textile Co. Series A do do D Dominion Iron & Steel Co.	101 99 99 99 99 99 86	5 4 6 6 6 6	2,000.000 2,433,000 6 308.200 758,500 1,16,000 1,00,00 450,000 5 7,876,000	1 Meh. 1 Sep. 1 Jan 1 July	Bank of Montreal, Montreal Bank of Montreal, Montreal Bank of Montreal, Montreal	1 Apl., 1925. 1 Mch., 1913. 1 Jan., 1916. 1 July, 1929:	Redeemable at 110 Redeemable at 110 do 105 after 5 yrs Redeemable at 165 Redeemable at 165 Redeemable at 115
Halifas Tranway Go Intercolonial Goal Go Lurentide Palp Montmorency O tion Montreal Light, Heat and Power Montreal Street Rr. 10 1 1 Nova Scotta Steel & Coal Co.	106j 108 100 103	655654 4544 6	\$ 600,000 344,000 1,112 00 1,000 00 9,80 074 7,500,000 292,000 681,333 1,500,000 2,500,000	1 Apl. 1 Oct.	Company Office, Montreal, Bank of Montreal, Montreal, Bank of Montreal, London, Eng. "Montreal, Union Bank, Halfas, or Bank	1 an., 1916 Apl., 1918 1 July, 1921 1 July, 1932. 1 Meb., 1908 1 Aug., 1922. 1 May, 1922.	& accrued interest Redeemable at 10 Redeemable at 10 after Jan. 1st, 19
gilvie Flour Mill Co Richelien & Ont. Nav. Co. Koval Electric Co St. John Ralway. Foronto Ralway.	107 116 103	6 545 4	1,000,000 471,580 £ 130,900 675,000 600,000 2,509,953	1 June 1 Dec 1 Mch. 1 Sep. 1 Apl. 1 Oct.	Montreal and London	1 July, 1931 1 June, 1932 1 Meh., 1915 Oct., 1914 1 May, 1925. 1 July, 1914 81 Aug., 1921	Redeemable at 11 after June Redeemable at 11 Redeemable at 11 5 p.c. redeemable yearly after 190
Windsor Hotel	108	44 5 5 5 5 5	340,000 3,000 000 700,000 5,185,000	1 Jan. 1 July 1 Jan. 1 July 1 Jan. 1 July		2 J-ty, 1912. 1 oAD., 1927. 1 July, 1912. 1 July, 1909. 1 July, 1909.	

(FIRE) German American Insurance Company New York

For Agencies in Canada Please address EDWARD E. PASCHALL, Supt. of Agencies, MONTREAL.



AGENCIES THROUGHOUT UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

FEBRUARY 16, 1906

Anglo-American Fire Insurance Company DIRECTORS REPORT OF

Presented at the Seventh Annual Meeting of Shareholders, held at the Head Office of the Company, 61-65 Adelaide A. East, Toronto, on Tuesday the Sixth day of February, 1906.

Interest on the Company's Investments

\$28,260.00, (of which The apparently large amount of unadjusted losses outstanding at 31st December, v.z., \$10.247.13 is reinsured), is accounted for by the fact that these losses occurred at the end of the year, too late to admit of their being adjusted and paid before the closing of the Company's books. The majority of these are, however, now adjusted and paid.

Your Directors in the interest of the Shareholders doomed a change in the management of the Company to be necessary, and have been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. H. H. Beck, a gentleman of the highest standing in insurance and financial circles.

Your Directors all retire, but are all eligible for re-election.

JOHN FLETT, Vice-President.

217

Financial Statement for Year Ending 31st December, 1905

DEVENUE ACCOUNT

ACCOUNT,
Premium income
D LOSS ACCOUNT.
Balance from 1904 \$12,023 77 64 Balance from Revenue Account 28,007 60 73 Capital Stock forfeited 2,000 00 37 \$42,031 37
D LIABILITIES.
00 Cash in hand and in Banks
46 \$291,941 46

RESERVE ACCOUNT. Balance from Profit and Loss Account......\$40,222 73 SECURITY FOR POLICY-HOLDERS. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL. \$223,060 Paid on Stock ... Balance to pay on Stock. 213,640 \$436,700 00 40,222 73 Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss Account \$476,922 73 H. H. BECK, Manager. TO THE PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS AND SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Gentlemen.—We, the undersigned, having examined the vouchers, checked the bank balances and made a month-ly running audit of the books of the Anglo-AmericanFire Insurance Company for the year ending 31st Decem-ber. 1905, certify that we have found them correct, and that the annexed Balance Sheet is a true statement as at abrea determined. RICHARD LEE. Auditors. above date. Toronto, January 24, 1906.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LILE UNDERWRITERS.—The president of this association favours us with a copy of his circular to the executive comimitee respecting the convention of State officials held recently at Chicago. THE BANK OF OTTAWA will open a branch at Perth, manager, Mr. C. J. Sewell.

OTTAWA CLEARING HOUSE.—Total for week ending February 8, 1906—Clearings, \$2,697,616; corresponding week last year, \$2,055,724.

Condon & Cancashire Life

OF LONDON, ENG.

ESTABLISHED IN CANADA, 1863

<u>The Rates are Right</u> <u>The Guarantees Unsurpassed</u> The Contracts Unconditional

THE COMPANY NOW NUMBERS AMONGST ITS POLICY HOLLERS LEADING FINANCIAL MEN OF THE COUNTRY

ABSOLUTE SECURITY GUARANTEED THROUGH PROVISIONS OF THE INSURANCE ACT

The fife Agents Manual

ELEVENTH EDITION

CONTAINS

Premium Rates for all Policies, Explanations of Policies, conditions of Policies AS TO:

Days of Grace, Loans, Cash Surrender Values, Paid-Up Policies, Extended Insurance Automatic Non-Forfeiture, Voidance of Policy, Indisputability, Revival, etc.

RESERVE VALUES

Hm. 3 p.c., 31 p.c., 4 p.c. and 41 p.c.-Actuaries 4p.c.-Am. 4p.c. and 3p.c.

TABLES OF

Interest and Discount, Expectation of Life, Annuity values, Net Single Premiums Proportionate Height, Weight and Chest Measurement, etc.

A Compendium of Canadian Life Assurance.

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In Canada.

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The Chronicle

Montreal.



THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK has opened a branch at Black Lake, Que, under management of Mr. H. E. Green, ex-accountant of the Thetford Mines branch

A CONVENTION OF ACCIDENT UNDERWRITERS will be held at Detroit on 28th inst. and March 1 and 2, when interesting papers will be read and discussed.

MONTREAL PARK & ISLAND RAILWAY COMPANY

LACHINE .- From Post Office 20 min. service, 5.40 a.m. to 8.00 p.m., 30 min. service, 8.00 p.m. to midnight. From lachine 20 min. service, 5.50 a.m. to 8.45 p.m., 30 min. service, 8.45 p.m. to 12.45 midnight. Sault au Recollet. — From St. Denis and Henderson Station, 30 min. service, 6 a.m. to 9 a.m.; 40 min. service, 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; 30 min. service, 4 p.m. to 8.20 p.m.; 40 min. service, 8.20 p.m. to 12 midnight. Last car from Sault, 12 p.m.; from St Denis, 12.20 p.m. Extra car daily from Sauit, 12 p.m.; from St Denis, 12.20 p.m. Extra car daily from Chenneville St, to Henderson Station at 6 10 p.m. Moun-tain-From Mt. Roval Avenue, 20 min. service, 5.40 a.m. to 11.40 p.m. From Victoria Avenue, Westmount. 20 min. ser-vice, 5.50 a.m. to 11.50 p.m.; Cartierville.—From Snowdon's Junction, 40 min. service, 6.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. From Car-tierville, 40 min. service, 5.40 a.m. to 11.40 p.m.

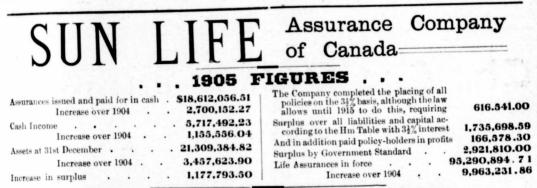
The Canadian Pacific Railway Company NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Int diditidi fattific fattiva y company NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
A special General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the principal office of the Company at March next, at noon, pursuant to the Act of the Parliament of Canada, 55-56 Victoria, Chapter 35, entitled, "An Act respecting the Canadian Pacific Rollway Ompany" for the purpose of consider-ing and, if approved, of authorizing an ary capital stock of the Company from one hundred and ten million dollars, to being an Increase of forty million dol-lars, and of determining the amount or amounts and the time or times of the proceeds the present authorized be being an Increase of forty million dol-amounts and the time or times of the species or issues of said stock, the pur-poses to which the proceeds thereof shall be applied, and of adopting such resolutions or by-laws as may be deem-ed necessary in connection therewith in pany citye effect to the same.
The Common Stock transfer books will be closed in London on the same.
All books will be re-opened on Tues-

date

All books will be re-opened on Tues-day, April 2, 1906.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD. CHARLES DRINKWATER, Secretary.



PROSPEROUS AND PROGRESSIVE



220

FEBRUARY 16, 1906



The LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE **Insurance** Company Capital and Assets exceed \$64.000.000

Canadian Investments exceed Claims raid exceed .

3.750.000 221,000,000

Canadian Branch: Head Office, Company's Building, Montreal.

FIRE.

CANADIAN DIRECTORS :

E. S. CLOUSTON, Esq. Chairman, GEO. E. DRUMMOND, Esq., F. W. THOMPSON, Esq. J. GARDNER THOMPSON.

LIFE.

Resident Manager

ACCIDENT

WM. JACKSON, Deputy Manager.

COMMERCIAL UNION

Assurance Company Ltd. of London, Eng.

MARINE.



Has had another prosperous year, as may be seen from the following table :

Insurance written in 1905						\$ 6,014,576
Gain over 1904						966 408
Insurance in force Dec. 31,	1905					44,199,955
Gain over 1904						3,722,985
Cash Income for 1905 .						1.956,519
Gain over 1904 .						231,211
Total Assets Dec. 31, 1905			÷			9,296,092
Gain over 1904	÷.,					1,075,562
Surplus (Company's Standa	rd)					954,001
Gain over 1904						181,928
Surplus (Government Stand	lard).				1,263,905
Gain over 1904						214,504

G. H. ALLEN, Provincial Manager

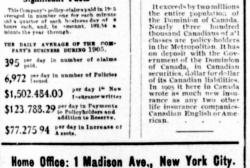
Montreal

Metropolitan Life IN SUR-

Amount of Canadian Securities Deposited with the Dominion Government for the protection of policy-holders in Canada over

Significant Facts

Star Building



Capital Fully Subscribed \$12,500,000 Life Fund (in special trust for Life Policy Holders) 13,882,745 13,750,000 Total Annual Income, exceeds -Total Assets, exceed 35,500,000 -Deposit with Dom. Government exceeds - 590,000 HEAD OFFICE CANADIAN BRANCH: 1731 Notre Dame Street. MONTREAL

J. MCCRECOR, Manager

Applications for Agencies solicited in unrepresented districts.

" The Oldest Scottish Fire Office" CALEDONIAN Insurance Co. of Edinburgh FUNDS OVER \$11,000,000. MONTREAL HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, . John C. Borthwick Lansing Lowis, Manager. Santatary . . THE . .

London Assurance **CORPORATION**

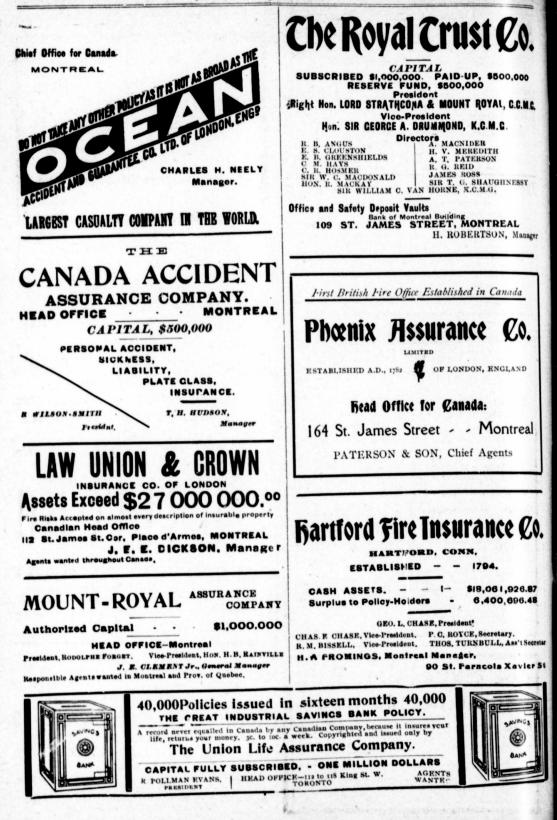
OF ENGLAND.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720

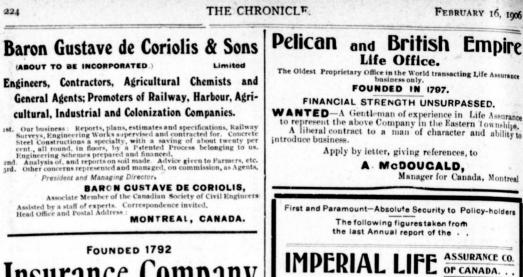
CAPITAL PAID	UP							\$ 2,241,375
TOTAL CASH A		8	•		•	·	•	22,457,415
Head Offic	e fo		Can	ad	a.	MC		TREAL.

W. KENNEDY W. B. COLLEY Joint Managers

FEBRUARY 16, 1906







Total

Income

167,411

294,852

430,229

696,885

ELIAS ROCERS

. J. RALSTON.

Year.

1898

1900

1902

1904

Indicate the steady and rapid progress made by the Co.

Reserves

180,761

597,488

1,102,531

1,768,706

A. Mc. N. SHAW Provincial Manager

Liverpool & London & Clobe Bdg MONTREAL, OUE.

NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

OF CANADA. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$1,000,000

Write for Particulars of the Premium Endowment

THE

Assets.



CAPITAL \$ 3,000,000 ASSETS JANUARY, 1906 13,024,892

ROBERT HAMPSON & SON. General Agents for Canada, Montreal.

THE WATERLOO

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. -ESTABLISHED IN 1863 -----

WATERLOO, ONT Head Office. .

Total Assets 3ist Dec., 1905 \$514,000.00 Policies in force in Western Ontarlo over 30.000

GEORGE RANDALL. President

FRANK HAIGHT. Manager. T. L. ARMSTRONC, Inspectors,

WM. SNYDER.

Vice-President.

Manager.



Head Office for Canada.-TORONTO

JOHN B. LAIDLAW.

JOHN MacEWEN.

SUPERINTENDENT AT MONTREAL



PRESIDENT.



Incorporated by special Act of the Dominion Parliament.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000 AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICT

PRESIDENT HON. J. R. STRATTON, MANAGING DIRECTOR I. K. MCCUTCHEON SECRETARY J. B. KIRBY.

Head Office : Home Life Bidg., Terchie

ABOUT TO BE INCORPORATED.)

President and Managing Director.

Insurance

 677,062
 4,169,125

 1,102,092
 9,226
 350

 1,660,777
 13,384,119
 2,404,941

force.

PEBRUART TO, TO	-
The British America	ł
INCORPORATED 1833.	
ASSURANCE COMPANY	
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO	r
OLD RELIABLE PROGRESSIVE	-
Capital, \$ 850,000.00 Assets, - 2,043,678.59 Losses paid since Organization, 25,868,544.80	
Hon, CEO. A. COX President. How, S. C. WOOD E. W. COX THOMAS LONG LT. COL. H. M. PELLATT P. H. SIMS, Secretary. EVANS & JOHNSON, Conoral Agents, 1723 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL	
THE	
WESTERN Assurance Company.	
FIRE AND MARINE.	
Head Office, TORONTO Capital	

Hun. GEORGE A. COX, Preident.

J. J KENNY, Vict-Presiden and Managing Director.

HON. S. C. WOOD	W. R BROCK				
GEO R. & COCKBURN	J. K. OSBORNE				
GFO. MCMURRICH	H.N. BAIRD				
C.R. WOOD	Service and the service of the				

A gencies in all the principal Cities and Towns in Oanada and the Jnited States Exceptional Inducements are Offered Intelligent and Reliable Men to enter the service of

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INSURANCE COMPANY

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CAPITAL, \$102,500.00. Full Covernment Deposit Premium income 1903 \$178,786.03

CLAIMS PAID 1903, 1,751, FOR \$72.973.75

BUSINESS TRANSACTED

Accident; Sickness; Accident and SicknessCombined Employers', Elevator, Teams, Vessel, Theatre, Merchants', Contractor, Owners' and Builders' Contingent General and Public Liability; Workmen's Collective

LARRATT W. SMITH, K.C., D.C.L., President

ARTHURL.EASTMURE FRANCIS J. LICHTBOURN Vice-Pres. and Man. Director Secretary. 226

THE CHRONICLE.

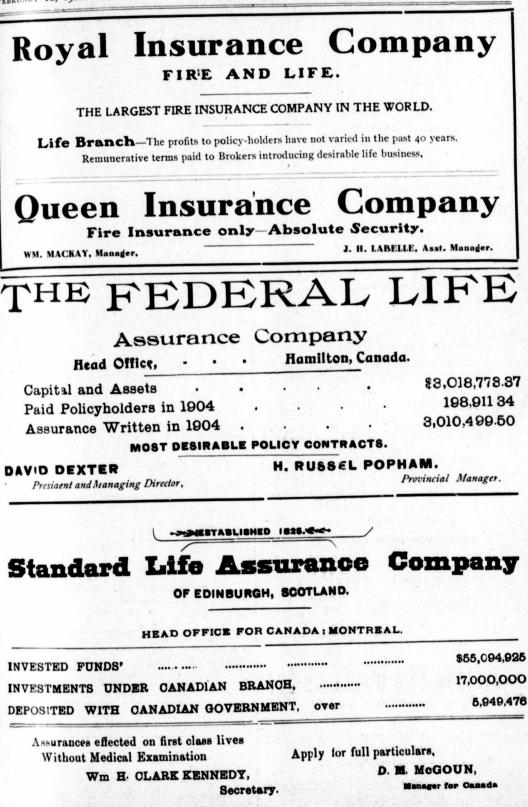
FEBRUARY 16, 1006



FEBRUARY 16, 1906

THE CHRONICLE.

227



FEBRUARY 16, 1906 THE CHRONICLE. Provident Savings Like SMART AGENTS ... WANTED .. In Every Unrepresented Town in the Province of Quebec D Assurance Society BV. The Canadian Casualty and OF NEW YORK. Boiler Insurance Company EDWARD W. SCOTT, PRESIDENT. THE BEST COMPANY FOR POLICYHOLDERS AND AGENTS Successful Agents and Gentlemen Seeking Femunerative Business Con-The Best Accident Policies, Free from old technicalinections may Apply to the Head Office or any of The Society's General ties, Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance. The Agents. most liberal Boiler Insurance Policy in Canada. Competent and Thorough Inspections. John P. Daly, General Agent for Province of Quebec and A large and permanently employed staff of salaried Western Untario. engineers and representatives. Lewis S. Black, Special Representative. Every assistance given our agents. Standard Chambers, Montreal, Q + be : HENRY J. MURPHY, Gen'l Agent Prov. of Quebec. ANGLO-AMERICAN Room 65 Liverpool & London & Clobe Bidg. MONTREAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Head Office . . McKinnon Building, TORONTO PHENIX AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$1,000,000 INSURANCE COMPANY SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, \$480,100

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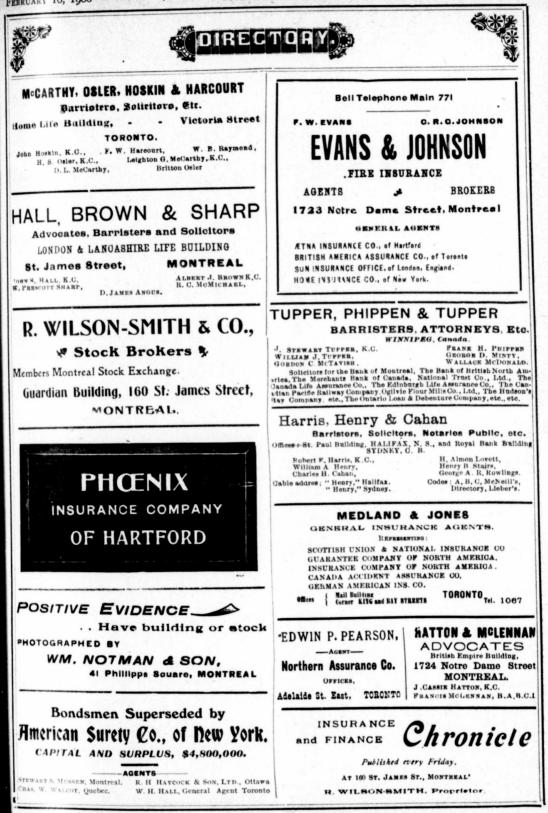
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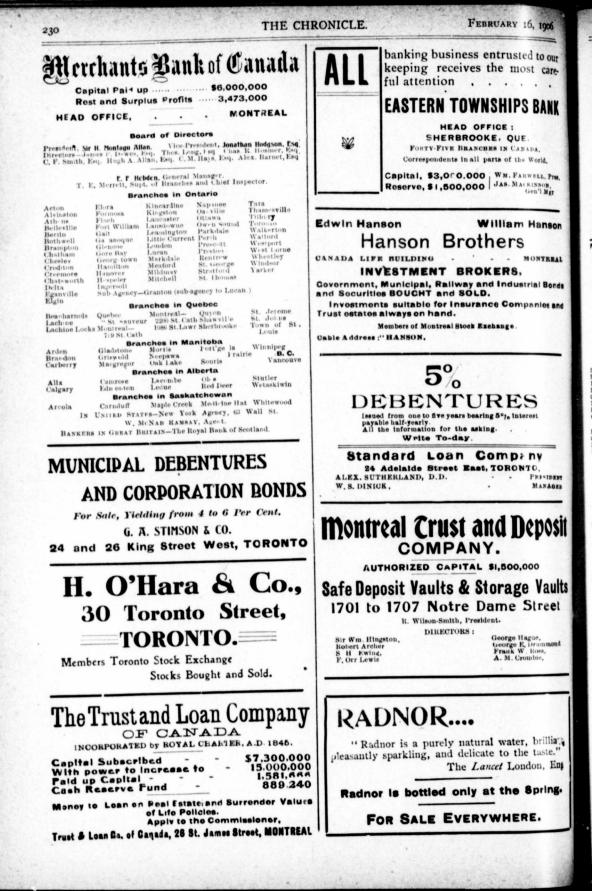
THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA ESTABLISHED 1859

Losses paid to date	•		•		4,000,00000			
Assets, 31st Dec., 1904		•	•	•	\$755.70730			
HON. JOHN DRYDEN, Fresident.		GRO. GILLIES Vice-President,						
D. WEISMILLER,			LAUCHLIN LEITCH					
Secy. and Managing Diretcor.		Superintendent						
J. KILLER,	Ins	spec	tor.					
the second s	21							

H. BLACHFORD, General Agent for Quebec, 180 St. James

FEBRUARY 16, 1906







232

Banks Branches



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