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	THE	two strangest	things	bushels, being 23	.50 per cent,	as against 29.03 per

HALLEY'S COMET. about Halley's Comet are what we know about it, and

what we do not know. The former is greatly ezceeded by the latter; but to the astronomical layman, the fact that the orbit and the varying speed and the period of the celestial visitor have been got down to such a fine point that we know when to expect a call from it, is a wonder of wonders. We are told that it turns up about every seventy-five years and most of us know what that means. We are told that it has an elliptical track of 7,000,000,000 miles and most of us denisens of Mother Earth, whose own orbit is elliptical, don't know an ellipse from a handsaw. The fact that it makes a speed of 1,548 miles a minute when passing between the earth and the sun. is encouraging to the people who yearn for rapid transit in Montreal. The fact that it gets tired and saunters along at 65 miles an hour, is consoling to the people, who are waiting for rapid transit. The fact that its tail 100,000,000 miles long is sometimes turned towards the sun, and sometimes turned away from it, has in it elements of hope; for the people who sometimes want to see the tail wag the dog, the fact that the comet's tail is at least as thin as it is long, is a relief to the fools who fear that a swish of the tail will wipe us all out of existence. The interest in its re-appearance for at least the twenty-fifth time-its silver wedding-is very natural. The greatest marvels of the Universe lose by familiarity; and the Comet which comes once in seventy-five years and probably has no appreciable effect upon our planet, excites more interest and wonder than the Sun which day by day rejoiceth as a giant to run his course, and which makes light and life possible upon our own planet.

GRAIN IN HAND.

1910. sava:

HE report of the Canadian Department of Agriculture for the month ending March 31,

At the end of March the quantity of sheat in farmers' hands in the whole of Canada was about 18.28 per cent. of the crop of last year. This is 30,-484.000 out of 166,744,000 bushels, as compared with 20.23 per cent. or 22,747,000 bushels out of the harvest of 112,434,000 bushels in 1908. Of oats there was 40.03 per cent. or 141,499,000 out of 353,-466,000 bushels, -- against 43.62 per cent. or 109,-222,000 out of 250,377,000 bushels last year. Of barley there was 29.81 per cent. or 16,517,000 out of 55,398,000 bushels, as against 33.56 per cent. or 15,692,000 out of 46,762,000 bushels last year. Of buckwheat there was 1,835,000 out of 7.806.000 cent. or 2,078,000 bushels out of 7,153,000 bushels last year. Of corn, which was nearly all produced in Ontario, there was on farms at the end of March 3,604,000 bushels out of a total crop of 19,258,000 bushels. Of potatoes there was 43,289,000 out of 99.087.200 bushels or 43.68 per cent., as against 44.10 per cent. or 32,542,000 bushels cut of a crop of 73,790,000 bushels last year. Of turnips and other roots there was 15.93 per cent., being 17,166,-000 out of 107.724.600 bushels, as against 39.18 per cent. or 39.671,000 bushels out of 101,248,000 bushels last year. Of hay and clover there was 23.51 per cent., being 2,793,000 out of 11,877,100 tons, as against 34.51 per cent. or 3,952,000 tons out of 11,-450,000 tons of the crop of 1908.

It is estimated that 95.87 per cent. of the wheat crop of the Dominion in 1909, equivalent to 159,-868,000 bushels, was of merchantable quality; of oats 90.86 per cent. being 321,190,000 bushels; of barley 92.87 per cent. being 51,449,000 bushels; of rye 89.98 per cent. being 1,543,000 bushels; of buckwheat 87.42 per cent. being 6.825.000 bushels; of corn 81,04 per cent. being 15,606,000 bushels; of potatoes 79.86 per cent., being 79,140,000 bushels; of turnips 86.17 per cent. being 92,833,000 bushels of the total yield. Three of the crops were over 90 per cent. in quality, four ranged from 80 to 90, and only one was under 80 per cent.

RECIPROCITY WITH THE THE Council of the UNITED STATES.

of Trade is coy in accepting the approaches

of President Taft on the subject of reciprocity between Canada and the United States. The President who is by no means a bashful wooer, said at Pittsburg: "It is the view of the administration that the peculiar relations existing between Canada and the United States, with a boundary line of 3,000 miles in extent between them, justifies a different policy as to imports and exports between the two countries from that which obtains in regard to European and Oriental countries, and that if, by reciprocal arrangements we can make the commercial bond closer, it will be for the benefit of both nations.

The United States has been a long time in discovering the peculiar conditions involved in the 3,000 mile frontier, and meanwhile Canada has discovered some attractive conditions in other markets. The Dominion will need to exercise the greatest caution in any negotiations for closer trade relations with the United States, which will involve the safety of more stable markets.



Prominent Topics.

we shall be Hard Negotiators.

The Washington correspondent Washington thinks of one of the leading New York dailies is not hopeful of a reciprocity arrangement between Canada and the United

States. There is every indication that our neighbors will be ready and willing to discuss a comprehensive treaty, but they seem to think at Washington that Canada is not very enthusiastic on the subject, and that she will not enter into an arrangement unless she gets the best of the bargain. Time was, not so very long ago, when the positions were exactly reversed. If the men at the head of affairs in the big Republic really believe that we are comparatively indifferent, and that we are determined to get as much as we give, the fact is an advantage for our negotiators, since the other side will likely enough be driven to make substantial tariff concessions because if the pressure exerted by the consuming classes in their own country-this no matter whether we lower our tariff or not. At the same time we may take it for granted that Mr. Fielding will, in dealing with them, exhibit the same broad and wise statesmanship as has characterized him in past negotiations. He will not make the mistake of antagonizing or chilling the other parties through making harsh or exacting demands.

Montreal's Connection with the G.T.P.

It is now definitely announced that work will be begun this summer on the branch line that is to link Montreal to the National Transcontinental. This will be

quite a considerable undertaking. The Gazette says Ex-Mayor Payette, Hon. T. Berthiaume, and other Montrealers have found the Kapatachawan and Rupert Bay Railway Co., for the purpose of building the line, with a capital of \$3,000,000 and a proposed bond issue of \$30,000 a mile. As the distance from Montreal to Rupert Bay is 400 miles the bond issue will presumably be \$12,000,000. London and Paris are expected to provide this The Dominion Government subsidies money. amounts to \$2,500,000, and it is expected that Quebec Province will give a large land grant.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.

A special general meeting of the proprietors of the North British and Mercantile is called for May 6. to consider (1) an agreement made on March 21, 1910, between the

North British and the Railway Passengers Assurance Company. (2) The purposed allotment and issue of the sum of £1,220,000, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company's four per cent. preference stock in conformity with the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company's Act of 1908.

Heavy Gain in Fank Clearings.

For the four months ended April 30th, bank clearings at Montreal increased about 24 p.c. This year the total ot exchanges is

\$655,961,413, as against \$521,718,556 in 1909. Several of the western centres are also showing very large gains, notably Winnipeg, Vancouver, Calgary and Edmonton.

So far as Montreal and Toronto are concerned, though there was a fair amount of stock speculation earlier in the present year, things began to look less favorable in April; and in the latter part of the month considerable liquidation was witnessed. This usually, if prolonged, produces a fall in the clearings. It will be interesting to see whether the rising tide of industrial prosperity serves to turn the stock market barometer again to "fair,' or whether a period of slackness is to appear in our industry and trade as a result of conditions in the outside world.

Lake Superior Corporation to Expand.

The London capitalists who a short while ago put new life into the great iron industry at Sault Ste. Marie, are to contribute their aid to a further important develop-

ment of the company's property. Mr. Thomas J. Drummond, the president of the Corporation, has just anounced that a stockholder's meeting will this week ratify an arrangement with London financiers for extending the Algoma Railway. There are two projects to be carried out. First the line is to be carried 150 miles to a junction with the main line of the Canadian Pacific. This will cost \$4,000,000. Then it is to be carried further to join the main line of the National Transcontinental. It would seem that the large number of important works of this description, which are arranged for, offers a reasonably good guaranty of continued activity in industrial circles.

Heavy Railway Expenditures in Montreal.

Both the great railway systems propose to expend large sums in Montreal in the immediate future. The Canadian Pacific has just announced that the Place Viger

station and hotel will be entirely rebuilt on a much larger scale. This will call for a heavy outlay. Then the Grand Trunk is enlarging its terminal facilities, and at the beginning of the week the company made known its plans whereby all grade crossings between Montreal and St. Henri, controlled by the Grand Trunk will be abolished (except where grade crossings would be absolutely necessary for switching purposes). The viaduct would be about four miles long and the cost is estimated to be in excess of \$8,000,000. The matter is now before the Railway Commissioners

MAY 6, 1910

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Toronto



656

MAY 6, 1910

Another Country

A dispatch early this week gave particulars of the bank Branch Bank Robbed burglary at Neuville, Pointe in Quebec Province. aux Trembles. It is said that six armed men blew open

the safe and took \$3,000 in cash. These performances are getting rather too frequent for the good name of the province. One does not hear of them occurring in the other provinces, at least not very often. Such things are expected in certain parts of the Western States, but we do not want to have them continue in any province this side the line. If there were six men concerned in the Neuville affair it ought not to be so difficult to track them down. Energetic action on the part of the provincial authorities is called for. At the same time it is incumbent upon the banks to have their defensive arrangements in good order. If there should be a succession of burglaries perpetrated upon one or two particular banks, the public may suspect that the banks selected are perhaps neglectful in the matter of guarding themselves.

Finished.

With the close of this week Seeding in Western seeding in the Western Pro-Canada Practically vinces is practically finished. This makes a remarkably early seeding, and it is to be hoped

that the portion of the crop which was put in the ground before the cold spell of mid-April materialized has not suffered injury. There appears to be a variety of opinions regarding this matter-some authorities claiming that considerable damage was done. However, the officers in charge of several leading experimental farms declare that the damage will be slight. These men should know what they are talking about; and their published views should have more weight with the public than those of parties in the grain trade who are interested in disseminating information calculated to make grain prices move up or down. Another fine yield this year in the West will do much to stimulate the immigration movement which means so much to us Although the Cobalt mines are

Cobalt and the now getting some of the power Rise in Silver. which they were so long expecting, there is not as yet any re-

markable increase in the volume of the weekly shipments. Perhaps the smallpox scare is responsible for keeping down the output. When the full quantity of power for which need exists is delivered at the camp probably the figures of the output will rise. The appreciation in the price of bar silver is one thing that will stimulate the mine managers to increase their production. The Star calculates that if the present price of bar silver is maintained the mines will make an extra profit of \$600,000 in the year, provided their output is the same as last year. There is considerable

talk of the coming merger of mines. Possibly enough there will be substantial savings effected through consolidation of several of the leading properties. But it is hardly to be desired that one interest should gobble up all the good producers in Cobalt.

of Insurance.

Congress has been asked to pass a Federal Control law recognizing insurance as inter-State commerce and as such subject to Federal control. Mr. Darwin P.

Kingsley, President of the New York Life Insurance Company has been an ardent advocate of Federal supervision of insurance under a bureau properly authorized by Congress. A circular has been issued to the field force of the New York Life asking them to use their influence with Senators and Representatives in favour of the Bill to be introduced in Congress. This is a move in the right direction and it is to be hoped that it will be successful.

The City Council and the Board of Control.

The Montreal Aldermen and Controllers held a conference at Ouebec on Wednesday and arrived at a happy agreement upon the points at issue between

them. The understanding is that suggested by THE CHRONICLE. The City Council is to have a limited control over the reports of the controllers. It can accept them by a simple majority vote, but can only amend or reject them by a two-thirds vote. Speaking on this subject last week THE CHRONICLE said :

"THE CHRONICLE took the broad ground many years ago (1896-1898) that the practical administration of civic affairs should be transferred to a Board of Control subject to the veto of a twothirds majority of the Council. We are still of the opinion that a requirement of this kind while giving a practically free hand to the controllers would afford an ample guarantee against the bad faith or incapacity of any controllers that may be elected. This does not mean, of course, that the judgment of the controllers in the appointment, suspension or dismissal of minor officials, the purchase of supplies, or the granting of short term contracts should be subject to review by the Council. This distinction is made by the Act of 1909, the clauses of which already provide ample guarantees against the efficient administration of civic affairs by the board, being interfered with by the influence of ward patronage. The new system is practically a bi-cameral system and this is the wisest interpretation of the existing charter for the interpreting Act of 1910 to make."

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has declared a quarterly dividend Canadian Bank at the rate of nine per cent. per of Commerce. annum payable June 1.





R. WILSON-SMITH, Probrietor.

GUARDIAN BUILDING, MONTREAL.

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1910.

GENERAL FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The arrival of the large American shipments of gold has been one of the features of the London market this week. This metal was taken into the Bank of England, and its presence helped to weaken the quotations for money in the open market. No change was made in the bank rate on Thursday. Evidently the 4 p.c. rate is serving the purpose satisfactorily. In the market call money is $2\frac{3}{4}$; short bills $3\frac{1}{4}$; and three months bills $2\frac{3}{4}$

At Paris the Bank of France holds to the 3 p.c. rate and the market is 21/8; and at Berlin the Bank of Germany quotes 4 p.c. as heretofore and the market is 3 p.c. This week the London rubber boom received a severe blow in the fall in crude rubber prices at the fortnightly auction. The buyers would not bid anywhere near the high prices fixed at the last sale, and a large quantity of the offerings had to be withdrawn. The speculators in the rubber shares have come to believe that prices for the crude would go up and up. However the critics are backward about saying that this means the end of the boom. One well informed, correspondent cabling on Tuesday, said that a comparatively early rally is probable in rubber issues, for, just as the boom has been overdone, so today's fall was largely manipulated."

Beginning this week and next the speculative purchasers of the shares will be obliged to meet the cash instalments due, and it will be interesting to see what effect this has upon the market for the shares.

One of the important considerations to bear in mind while studying the London monetary situation is the large aggregate of new security issues brought off there this year. Since the end of December, the amount of new flotations is \$620,-000,000 which sum is \$250,000,000 greater than the record for the same four months in 1909. Also it is pointed out that the security issues for the past four months have already exceeded the total for the whole year 1906 and for 1907 as well. So it may be assumed that loans to underwriters and subscribers aggregate a very large sum. And it is

open to question whether the business can continue at the same pace through the remainder of the year.

Another very interesting development has been that occurring in connection with the passage of the budget. The much discussed and much contested Lloyd-George budget became law a few days ago and the Government became empowered to collect the overdue taxes as well as the taxes for the current year. There has been a heavy accumulation of funds in the joint stock banks by corporations and capitalists in preparation for these payments. Now these funds are being transferred to the Bank of England for credit of the Government. The bank's control over the market may perchance be strengthened materially by the process.

While the acquisition of New York's gold has thus served London in good stead, this week saw a notable rise in interest rates at the American metropolis and a notable weakening of Wall Street prices. Call loans towards the close of the week ranged from 41/2 to 51/2 p.c. with most of the business done at the higher level, oo days, 4¼; 90 days, 414 to 41/2; and six months, 414 to 41/2. This is distinctly higher for all maturities-the rise being greatest in the case of the call loans. The full effect of the gold withdrawals was seen in the Saturday bank statement with a cash loss of \$13,400,000, only offset in small part by the loan reduction of \$7,760,000, the surplus fell \$8,200,000 and now stands at \$4,182,550. The trust companies and non-member state banks also suffered a slight fall in proportion of reserve to liability, due to a loan increase of \$9,700,000.

As usual, when the money supply threatens to become deficient, the first shock fell upon the stock markets. Considerable liquidation has been effected there as a result of the sharp declines. It is to be hoped that the cliques of speculators who are holding raw cotton supplies out of the reach of the mills by means of bank loans will be forced to take their share of forced liquidation also.

Naturally the money situation in Canada has stiffened up during the week-partly owing to the conditions in New York and partly to the increased demand for discounts emanating from mercantile and industrial borrowers. It is said that some loans have been called from Stock Exchange houses and that further calls are in prospect. Conditions here thus point to a rate of 5 to 51/2 p.c. on call loans, and, if the pressure continues, doubtless it will be difficult to get accommodation at less than 51/2. The higher rates of interest being collected by the banks should have a material influence in enabling them to earn good profits. However, it is possible enough that the strain at London and New York may relax within a few weeks. But good crops in America, if realized, will very likely produce a stringency in the fall.

TORONTO ONTARIO AND NORTH WEST BRANCH HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL BRANCH: Thomas Y. Dobbin, Resident Secretary, 164 St. James St. OUEBEC BRANCH: C. E. Sward, Resident Secretary, St. Feter St. TORONTO PROVINCE OF QUEBEC BRANCH WINNIPEG BRANCH: A. W. Blake, District Secretary, 507-8 McGreevey Block. 164 St. James St., cor. St. John St., MONTREAL.

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THE CAPITAL OF THE BANKS -HOW IT HAS INCREASED.

As it appears probable enough that the paid-up capital of the Canadian chartered banks will soon pass the \$100,000,000 mark, it will be interesting to take account of the movement of the capital account in recent years.

At the end of 1903 the total of paid-up capital was \$78,563,236, the total of reserve fund, \$50,-598,511. The aggregate of the two accounts was \$129,161,747. At the end of 1909 the figures were as follows: Capital, \$97,808,617; reserve fund, \$77,847,333; aggregate, \$175,655.950. But, as the Sovereign Bank's capital of \$3,000,000 is included in this total the figures might be revised to that extent. Allowing for the deduction the increase in the six years has been in capital \$16,245,381, in reserve fund \$27,248,822. The following table shows the position as given in the government bank return at the end of each year since 1902:

Dec. 3	1					Capital.	Rest. \$50,598,511	Total. \$129,161,747
1903 .					٠	\$78,563,236	54,071,656	134,127,252
1904						80,055,590		145,192,607
1905						85,294,210	59,898,397	164,767,022
1906						95,509,015	69,258,007	166,896,714
1907						95,995,482	70,901,232	170,885,203
						96,457,573	74,427,630	175,655,950
1909						07 000 617	77,847,333	110,000,000

So far as capital is concerned practically the whole of the actual increase occurred in the first The total at the end of 1906 was three years. \$95,509,015. Deducting the \$1,500,000 of dead capital belonging to the Ontario Bank, the total becomes \$94,009,015. So the increase in the second three years was but \$3,800,000 while that in the first three years was \$15,445,879. Present indications are that the banks are approaching a period somewhat similar to 1903-1906 in that it will see a considerable addition to their paid-up capitals and rests. Sir Edward Clouston remarked some little while ago that it was more desirable from the banks' point of view, to have the deposits increase and furnish the means of increasing the credits granted by the banks to the public than for the banks to increase their capitals too rapidly. Since he uttered those words the deposits of all the important banks have increased very largely. Their general business has increased rapidly and a continuation of the expansion on the present scale will make it advisable to broaden the base of the banking business through enlarging the capital fund.

Although they have not on the whole increased their capital in the last three years the banks have continued to build up the reserve funds through appropriating surplus profits to that purpose; and though the aggregate of paid-up capital hds not increased there has actually been an increase of the capital of the banks now in active business sufficient to replace the Sovereign's \$3,000,000 cap-

ital. Following are some of the notable changes in capital and rests since 1903. Taking first the banks which have gone out of active business:

St. Stephen—	Dec. 31, 1903. Capital	\$200,000 45.000
	Capital	\$ 245,000 1,500,000
Ontario-	Rest	500,000 2,000,000
Peoples (Hal.)-	Capital	993,565 417,433
	Rest	1,410,998
Peoples (N.B.)-	Rest	170,000 350,000
Yarmouth-	Capital	300,000
	Rest	50,000 350,000
Merchants (P.E.I.)	-Capital	343,781 266,000
	Capital	265,499 609,781
St. Jean-	Rest	10,000 275,499
St. Hyacinthe-	Capital	329,515 75,000 404,515
Western-	Capital	434,889 175,000
Sovereign-	Capital	609,889 1,300,000 325,000
	Itest	1,625,000

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Then the banks which have increased their capital funds under the headings of capital and rest. Capital and Rest. Dec. 31, 1903. Dec. 31, 1909. Increase.

Capital and weeks	Dec. 31, 1903.	Dec. 51, 1000.		
Banks-		\$26,400,000	\$2,400,000	
	\$24,000,000	2,102,625	827,625	
New Brunswick	1,275,000	3,750,000	350,000	
Quebec	3,400,000	8,500,000	3,400,000	
Nova Scotia	5,100,000	7,299,999	535,333	
British	6,764,666	8,750,000	2,626,180	
Toronto	6,123,820	7,000,000	1,356,137	
Molsons	5,643,863	5,100,000	1,206,285	
East'n. T'ps	3,893,715	2,700,000	473,493	
Union (Hal.)	2,226,507	2,700,000	1,150,000	
Nationale	1,900,000	3,050,000	1,600,000	
Merchants		10,500,000	476,668	
Provinciale	. 823,332	1,300,000	1,604,580	
Union (Can.)	3,498,090	5,102,670	4,300,000	
Commerce	. 11,700,000	16,000,000	4,700,000	
Royal	6,000,000	10,700,000	3,000,000	
Dominion	6,000,000	9,000,000	897,940	
Hamilton	4,102,060	5,000,000	2,248,100	
	1,925,000	4,173,100	1,750,000	
Hochelaga	3,050,000	4,800,000		
Ottawa	4,878,273	6,668,600	1,790,327	
	5,643,575	10,000,000	4,356,425	
	2,433,174	6,554,500	4,121,326	
	\$119,281,075	\$164,451,494	\$45,170,419	
Finally the n	ew institutio	ons:		
	Dec 21 19	109.		
Home-	Capital	\$1,084	,517	
nome	Rest	333	.000	
			\$1,418,170	
Northern Crown-	- Capital	2,202		
Northern Crown	Rest	100	,000	
		second second second	2,302,691	
Sterling-	Capital		,360	
Sterling-		207	.372	
		Management of the second second	- 1,104,732	
Walked Employ	Capital	506	5,500	
United Empire-	Cupitan		506,500	
Deamana	Capital	567	,357	

567,357

\$5,899,450

Perhaps these figures will give some idea as to the particular banks which will be active in increasing capital and rest in the next three years

Farmers



LIABILITY INSURANCE EXPENSES.

Expenses in general are the bugbear of insurance business and are quite a troublesome matter in connection with liability business, particularly in connection with settlement of claims. Of course, the chief expense in settling claims is the amount paid for settlement, but one of the chief expenses after this, although a long way after, is the legal fees which have to be paid to attorneys for defending cases, and the very unsatisfactory part to liability underwriters is that the fees paid to attorneys are increasing in respect to the services rendered, like the cost of almost everything else except insurance, and it is supposed the charges made by attorneys are only another result of the increased cost of living.

Of course the general public and the gentlemen who have been making speeches and writing articles on liability insurance companies and their expenses, deem all these legal expenses to be entirely unnecessary, and that they should be paid to the workmen. This sounds very well, but it is not true. Claims and suits are often brought which have no foundation and nothing is ever paid to the claimant in settlement, yet in some of these cases large legal expenses have to be incurred, it being imperative that liability companies should protect their assured from the unscrupulous. There are very few kinds of insurance which are more deceptive than liability business with the increasing income, and yet there is no doubt that the rapidly increasing income in the liability business during the past two years is somewhat to blame for the present condition of affairs in the liability world. -Commercial Bulletin.

SUGGESTIONS AS TO FLUES.

Defective flues were officially reported as the cause of not a few mill fires during 1909. In consequence it might not be amiss to give a few of the suggestions which a prominent fire insurance company has published in regard to flues.

In the first place, all chimneys and flues should be built of good, sound brick, with double walls, when completed be allowed to settle firmly before being enclosed within a wooden structure. Where this important point is overlooked, the mass of the chimney stock will settle and draw away from that part supported by the roof timbers, and thus leave a dangerous opening at an unfrequented spot. All classes of chimneys and flues should have each course of brick well and evenly bedded in good mortar, and each joint be as carefully pointed inside of the flue as if the work was being done on a pressed brick front. This class of finish is better and safer than the usual method of plastering the inside of a flue, as under the influence of the changes from heat to cold the plaster is liable to drop off and carry with it a share of the mortar, thus leaving a weak spot.

Furthermore, flues not built from the ground should rest on good timber supports, and have not less than six courses of solid brick work at the base, well bedded and cross-tied in good mortar. Flues built in attics or on joists, with stove-pipes entering them vertically, are very dangerous and their presence should condemn the risk at once. All tim-

bers and woodwork exposed to chimneys and flues should be framed around them, leaving a two-inch air space. A propitious time for the enforcement of these suggestions is that offered when buildings are about to be erected, and if properly presented to the party at interest will frequently be adopted.— "American Miller."

FIRE-PROOF POWER HOUSES.

"Fire Bulletin No. 3" of the Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Company contains a tersely stated lesson. It reads:

"On February 24, 1910, spontaneous combustion in slack coal in the Fayette Mill and Mercantile Company's boiler room at Fayette, Mo., caused a damage estimated at only \$50, yet the fire was so hot when the engineer came to start fire under the boilers in the early morning that he could not get in. The assured writes us as follows:

"Beyond any question, the fire started from coal getting hot enough to set wood and cobs on fire. It made a big blaze, and if roof and floors had not been all iron and stone, would surely have damaged the engine and boilers, and possibly gotten into the mill. • • The steel roof rafters and beams cost over \$500, but if the fire had occured two years ago, when roof was wooden, the power house would have been wrecked."

"Two points in connection with this fire are instructive: First, spontaneous combustion of slack coal is not a myth. Second, \$500 invested in a fire-proof roof on brick power house saved this miller many days' shut-down, if not the total loss of his property by fire."

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FIRE PROTECTION FOR FORESTS.

Conservation Commission Recommend Changes in Railways Act.

An important meeting of the Forestry Committee of commission of conservation to consider the question of fires set by railways was held at Ottawa this week.

The following recommendations were made: That in every case in which fire is started by sparks from railway locomotives, and either begins outside of right of way or spreads therefrom to adjoining land, the company shall be liable to a fine of one thousand dollars, unless the railway company shows that it has used upon the locomotive the best available modern appliance for preventing sparks spreading therefrom, and that no negligence has been shown by the engineer or firemen of the locomotive or any other servants of the company, and that the company has maintained an efficient staff of fire rangers.

The committee further recommends that the act respecting government railways be amended to provide for an efficient staff of fire rangers, and that the government railway shall provide free transportation for all provincial fire guardians.

It was also recommended that the committee again press upon the attention of the Dominion the desirability of taking immediate action to form a reserve of forest lands on the east slope of the Rocky Mountains and afford efficient fire protection for the same.

MAY 6, 1910



664

MAY 6, 1910

Our London Letter.

The Resurrected Budget—Uncertain Monetary Outlook—New Manitoba Loan—The Finance of War —Lord Rothschild on Insurance Competition—Special Correspondence of THE CHRONICLE for week ending April, 23.

This week has been an uncertain one for London markets, with prices firming at the close. Rubber and oil have had a sharp set-back, dragging with them every sort of disreputable and respectable security. That this market break should coincide with an avalanche of prospectuses, including those of several giant trust companies, has given rise to the not unnatural suspicion that the market has been banged in the interests of some of the newcomers, but, as a matter of fact there are other reasons to account for the relapse. Early in May a long series of "special settlements" in the shares of new companies begins; which means paying-up, a none too pleasant prospect for those people who have allowed their enthusiasm to take them out of their depth. Dealers are restricting carry-over facilities with a stern hand and one of the biggest of the new flotations has a squabble with the Dutch Government regarding the title to its Java estates. All these things, besides the nervousness felt and expressed in many conservative quarters at the outlook generally, contributed to the setback. It was, of course, temporary but the opinion appears to be gaining ground that for the present at any rate we have seen the height of the mania. The shares rate we have seen the height of new companies which have been floated on expectations, those of companies now producing kept comparatively firm all through, as indeed might well be the case, seeing that one company has declared this week the comfortable dividend of 287 per cent. for the year 1909. But the preposterous premiums established upon some of the other stuff disappeared with marvellous celerity and the prices at which sales could be effected bore absolutely no relation at all to the nominal quotation. Which disconcerting fact, it is to be hoped, a good many people will lay to heart.

Uncertain Money.

The monetary outlook remains uncertain. Some people are already talking about stringency in the autumn owing to the revival in trade and already high prices. Of more immediate interest is the effect which the hurried ingathering of the income tax will have, concerning which opinion is un-animous that temporary stringency will, very possibly, be created and that it is well to be prepared for it. This week's bank return is a much more cheerful affair than its immediate predecessors, but caused some disappointment since there had been anticipations of a flow of gold back from the provinces to reinforce the £2,000,000 of metal received from abroad. As regards the future movements of metal, further supplies are anticipated from the United States, against which have to be offset further "earmarking" by the India Council and, possibly, continued large exports to Brazil, so that the whole position continues uncertain. uncertain.

The Resurrected Budget.

The Budget of 1909 has made its re-appearance and-with the help of Irish votes-is being hustled through the House of Commons at such a pace that it will have passed through all its stages by the middle of next week. Mr. Lloyd George was very triumphant and enthusiastic, when he sponsard its re-introduction on Monday, and certainly the figures shown are a good deal better than might have been anticipated after all the alarums and excursions, the confusion and uncertainty of the last few months. But anticipation is not realization and, perhaps, Mr. Lloyd-George has not allowed for the bad-temper of the average citizen excited by two demands for income tax within a year. However that may be, how we stand at present is as follows: Mr. Lloyd-George budgetted last year for an expenditure of £157,945,000 and the sum received at the Treasury during the financial year 1909-10 was £131,697,000. Of the deposit of £26,248,000, the non-collection of income tax accounts for nearly 231/2 millions, and Mr. Lloyd-George estimates that the whole of this amount will now be received barring about £350,000. Other taxes-the new ones imposed by the Budget are to be made retrospective-it is estimated will bring in about another 61/2 millions, so that, if as the Chancellor sanguinely anticipates all arrears are collected, there will be eventually, a surplus on the financial year 1909-10 of something over £ 2,000,000.

These figures are satisfactory enough so far as they go-it must be remembered they are anticipations only-but there are one or two points regarding them which deserve attention. First, that if there had not been a raid upon the sinking fund, if that fund had been kept up to the level which it used to be generally agreed was necessary for he preservation of the credit of the country, the £2,000,000 surplus would dwindle to a meagre 200,000 or so and, secondly, that it is not the presence of politicians but the good sense of the commercial and financial community which has enabled the period since November to be tided over, with, comparatively speaking, little loss. The predictions of "financial chaos," so freely indulged prior to the Lords' rejection of the Budget look rather silly now, but that there might have been very serious developments had business people become as excited as politicians is a reasonable supposition. Happily sang froid was preserved; taxes on an increased basis were paid voluntarily although they were not enforceable by law and we have pulled through exceedingly well.

There has, of course, been a certain amount of loss. Some of the new taxes—stamp taxes, etc. it is impossible to make retrospective and the money which it was estimated they would yield has simply been lost to the State. Then we have had to pay a few thousands a week in interest—say a quarter of a year's interest on 20 millions—for loans to meet current expenditure. A great deal of the waste of money in this direction has been merely due to "tactics"—the Government's refusal to legalise the income tax resolutions at the earliest possible opportunity. Altogether a million and a half is probably a conservative estimate of what the financial deadlock will have cost us even if Mr. Lloyd-George's most sanguine hopes are



realized. And we have yet to see that they will be realised.

Really, politicians make one laugh. Here we have Mr. McKenna, the gentleman, who, for the time being is "ruler of the King's Name" gravely advancing the argument that the most important reason for the fall in consols during the last twelve months from 85 to nearly 80 is the fear of Tariff Reform. "The mere rumour," according to this gentleman, "has done it without the production of a Tariff Reform budget." This is vastly comic; and it would be a pity to spoil such an ingenious idea by comment. Still one does wonder in what sort of financial wonderland the right honourable gentleman lives.

The Finance of War.

A new argument in support of the strengthening of our gold reserves was addressed by Mr. Edgar Crammond, who, I believe, is assistant secretary of the Liverpool Stock Exchange, in a paper read this week before the Institute of Bankers on the subject of the Finance of War. The effect of an outbreak of war in Europe, in which this country was one of the belligerents, would be, he urged, a monetary crisis, in London, due to the precautions forced upon those who had monetary engagements to meet—a high bank rate, a general attempt to realize and "panic sales" lowering the prices of all negotiable securities. A country could only come through an ordeal such as that with the minimum of disturbance to its credit system, if its finances were in a sound condition and if its banks and credit institutions were so well managed that they could fulfil their engagements in gold with the greatest ease. Our present average stock of gold, which might be put at between 50 and 60 millions, had within the last four years proved itself inadequate to meet the ordinary crises which * from time to time occur through overtrading in credit; how, then, was it likely to bear the strain in a time of a war of the first magnitude in which this country was involved? Foreign banks and credit institutions employed an immense amount of capital in the London short loan market; and the withdrawal of these credits at a time of acute diplomatic tension, in the shape of gold, might create a position of extreme gravity-might indeed give such a shock to our credit as to stave the confidence of other countries in London's ability to retain her position as the world free market for gold. On the other hand, if the other countries were satisfied that London would be able to retain her position they would probably endeavour to strengthen the position here by either sending gold or by abstaining from withdrawing it.

A strong feeling of uncertainty as to London's ability to withstand the financial strain would, Mr. Crammond suggested, precipitate a universal monetary panic, and if simultaneously all our foreign creditors were to attack our stock of gold, such an attack could only result in the suspension of specie payments. He urged, therefore, as a summing up of his argument, that the strengthening of our gold reserves should be insisted upon without delay in order that we may be able to meet any monetary crisis of this kind successfully, and retaining the confidence of other countries in our ability to continue as the world's free market for

gold. A practicable solution of the problem of our gold reserves was, he thought, the late Sir Robert Giffen's suggestion of a National War chest of ten millions and he also advocated a naval programme which would place our predominance at sea beyond question. "The international financial system," said Mr. Crammond, "depends for its proper and efficient working upon the unchallengable supremacy of the British Navy."

Canadian New Issues.

The only Canadian issue of the week is £1,000,-000 4 p.c. registered stock by the Province of Manitoba, redeemable in 1950. The issue is made by the Canadian Bank of Commerce at 103 p.c., the figure at which several debenture issues of the province are quoted in London, though in the case of the stock, there is a turn in favour of the investor, as a full six months' interest is payable on the 1st November, and the last instalment is not due until August. The loan is required for the construction and extension of government telephone systems and building grain elevators, the drainage and reclamation of land and other public works of the province. The last issue by Manitoba in London was in October last when £156,500 4 p.c. debentures were sold at 102, while in May, 1908, £308,500 4 p.c. debenture bonds were sold at 00. It must be remembered that the present is by no means a favourable time for the offering of a high class issue of this kind; the underwriters of the South Australian loan, to which reference was made last week, have had to take up two thirds, and they express themselves as very well satisfied with this result! They have reason to be seeing that people have lately been selling out sober 4 p.c. investments in large quantities in order to buy rubber shares.

It is reported that the city of Toronto is endeavouring to place bonds in London, and on Monday the prospectus of the Standard Oil Company of Canada will appear. This company, which has a capital of £225,000 in 5s shares, is acquiring the properties and assets of the Crown Gas & Oil Company. The properties include, *inter alia*, 2345 acres of proved and partly developed oil lands with several producing oil wells in the Tilbury district, and 8.346 acres of oil lands between Montreal and Ottawa.

An Insurance Amalgamation.

The latest amalagamation in the insurance world, now announced to have become un fait accompli, although the negotiations have been a matter of common knowledge for some long time past is that of the London, Edinburgh and Glasgow Assurance with the well-known industrial office, the Pearl Life. The Pearl is the older of the two companies, having been established in 1864, while the London, Edinburgh and Glasgow dates from 1881. Of recent years the latter office has been steadily improving its position, but it has had to meet strong competition and the fact that Mr. Jabez Balfour, of Liberator Fame, was formerly its chairman, has naturally hampered it. From 1893 to 1904 no dividend was paid upon the ordinary shares and since then only 21/2 p.c. though last year the premium income in the ordinary branch was £103,786, an increase of £9,841 over 1908, and in the industrial branch £403,100 an increase



GRISWOLD'S HAND-BOOK OF ADJUSTMENTS By J. Griswood, Eq. The standard authority and most perfect compendium of information, tabular, legal, etc., on the adjustment of Fire Losses stant. No agency or adjusting outfit complete without a copy. THE CHRONICLE, - MONTREAL.

Price - - - \$1.50

ance

C. NORIE-MILLER, Messeder for Gasode General Agents for PROVINCE of QUEBEC ROLLAND, LYMAN & BURNETT, MONTREAL.

THE CHRONICLE.

of £15,557. The Pearl's figures for 1908, the latest available, show premiums in the ordinary branch of £266,801; in the industrial branch; £1,-497,394. The total funds at the end of that year in both branches were £4,193,684, an increase from £3,676,598 comparing with the London, Edinburgh and Glasgow's figures at the same time of £998,-586 and £901,213. For the £272,581 of paid-up capital in the latter office the Pearl is giving £300,-000 in 6 p.c. preference shares and £131,000 in cash, so that the weaker office appears to have made a very good bargain.

Lord Rothschild on Competition.

Apropos of the intense competition in the British insurance world, to which reference was made in this column last week, Lord Rothschild, the chairman of the Alliance Assurance Company, made an interesting allusion to the subject in his speech at this week's annual meeting. His lordship gave as a reason for not increasing the dividend (now 10s. per 45s. share) the competition, which a tariff office like the Alliance might have to meet in the future owing to the very large creation during the last two years of non-tariff offices who were, he said, prepared to take very great risks at a very low rate of premium. Personally, he felt that a great many of these non-tariff offices would in a very short time regret their enterprise and the way in which they had tried to obtain business. A warning of this kind, coming from so distinguished an authority emphasises a serious aspect of the present insurance position and might well be taken to heart by some of those who have lately become interested in new non-tariff companies. The prospectuses of some of the more recent of the latter have not erred on the side of conservatism. The Alliance, on the whole, has had a very good year. New life business has exceeded 11/2 millions sterle ing-a record figure for the company; and notwithstanding heavy claims and surrenders, the life and annuity funds have been increased during the year by £300,000 and their total is over 121/2 The fire premium income was £1,300,000 millions. and claims, expenses and contributions to fire brigades absorbed nearly 41 p.c., the fire fund being unchanged at £2,100,000. The accident department has been satisfactory and on the marine account there is an underwriting surplus of £18,000. Regarding this branch of the business Lord Rothschild expressed the hope that underwriters and companies would combine "so that they should no longer carry on this very important business at a rate of premium which, as a rule, could realize no profit and might involve them in great losses."

A new idea, which looks like having a good future is a policy to cover the risk of being called to serve on a jury. A premium of a tew shillings a year will ensure a payment of one guinea a day occupied willy-willy, in the Courts. Having regard to the annoying character of the law's demands upon busy business men in this connection, this new policy ought to make a very wide appeal.

METRO.

London, 23rd April, 1910.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The forty-eighth annual general meeting of the Commercial Union Assurance Company was held at the offices of the company, London, England, this week. The figures of the fire department for the year ending 31st December, 1900, were as follows: —

Net premiums Losses paid and outstanding	\$7,162,805	\$15,075,805
Expenses of management, commis-	5,461,*05	
		AD 451 905

Surplus on trading..... \$2,451,295

The net premiums of the year showed an increase of \$1,145,980 as compared with the year 1908. From the profits of this department the sum of \$250,000 has been carried to profit and loss and after providing for outstanding losses the fire fund stands at \$14,053,625 as compared with \$11,852,-330 for the previous year. In addition to its fire business the company conduct numerous other branches of insurance including marine, accident, liability and life, all of which are in a most prosperous condition. The total net premium income of all departments amounted to \$24,339,550. The interest derived from investments was \$3,131,725. The total assets of the company exceed \$94,000,000.

Throughout Canada the company enjoys a high reputation. It has a strong organization under the management of Mr. James McGregor who has been connected with the company for over forty years, and is one of the best known underwriters in the Dominion. The net premium income in Canada for 1909 of the Commercial Union as per government figures, amounted to \$1,080,096. The head office for Canada in this city was removed last year to the company's building on St. James Street, which is one of the best equipped office buildings in Canada.

CANADIAN CASUALTY & BOILER INSURANCE COMPANY.

The seventh annual statement of the Canadian Casualty & Boiler Insurance Company for the year 1000 shows premiums less reinsurances, rebates and cancelments amounting to \$81,734. Interest on investments, etc., amounted to \$5,804 making a total net revenue for the year of \$87.538. The general expenses which included salaries, printing, stationery, taxes, rent, commission, etc., amounted to \$50,137, while the claims paid and reserve for claims oustanding amounts to \$34,846.

The General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corporation of Perth, have had control of the company since October, 1008, since when some drastic pruning has taken place and the company has been throughly organized with a view to its future strength and growth. The subscribed capital of the company is \$313,100 and its paid-up capital amounts to \$50,000 for all of which the General Accident of Perth is liable. Canadian policyholders, therefore, enjoy ample security. The manager of the company is Mr. C. Norrie-Miller.

J. H. LABELLE, Assist. Manager



The Federal Life Assurance Company - Hamilton, Canada. _____ -Head Office, \$4.513 949.53 CAPITAL AND ASSETS 347.274.43 PAID POLICYHOLDERS IN 1909 21.049,322.31 TOTAL ASSURANCE IN FORCE MOST DESIRABLE POLICY CONTRACTS H. RUSSEL POPHAM, Manager, Montreal District. DAVID DEXTER, President and Managine Director,

MACKAY, Manager.

670

From Across the Line. NEW YORK INSURANCE LETTER. Special Correspondence of THE CHRONICLE.

New York, May 3, 1910.

Among fire insurance men generally in this city, the recent "investigation," so-called, in which the expenses of individual companies belonging to the New York Board were looked into, is regarded as almost entirely a political move, destined to further the interests of Superintendent Hotchkiss, who, as is now well known, is an ambitious candidate for the office of governor in this state. Indeed the investigation may have been said to come about largely by chance, the incident of the Phenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, and the irregularities of its late president having furnished an excuse for looking into the affairs of other companies. So far as the expenditures of companies in this city for the influencing of legislation is concerned, there has been no demonstration of any that were not made for strictly legitimate purposes. There are at all times a number of undesirable bills threatening insurance companies of every class in the legislature and it is necessary to watch these bills, or have them watched, and to do this requires the services of experienced legal talent. Of course, the yellow journals made a great sensation as to the expenditures of some companies reporting in New York, and it almost seemed as though the scenes of 1905 were being repeated. It is likely that the investigation may continue with legislative authority, but there is not the slightest probability that any act which should be condemned by the law will be traced to any insurance company or any insurance man. Should the investigation prove thorough, it is much more likely that the venality and purchasable qualities of certain members of the New York State legislature will be shown. If this were the only result it would be a good thing. However, in the meantime there has been an unnecessary shaking of confidence in our great fire institutions, any one of which, if examined to-day, would no doubt be found to be perfectly sound, solid and reliable.

We mention these facts because they hit the public very closely, since fire insurance is a commodity of such universal need that it may be regarded as one of the most dependable of the financial bulwarks of the country.

The decision by which the Metropolitan Life is now able to go ahead with its sanatarium, brings out a new phase in the life insurance business, and one which may possibly have far-reaching effects. The prevention of disease is similar or analogous to the reduction of the fire risks through adoption of means for the prevention of fires. The Metropolitan Life will build its sanitarium, it having been decided by the courts that it may use its funds for that purpose, and to which will be welcome all patients afflicted with tuberculosis in its employ both in this country and in Canada. In the meantime the company has also done a great deal of good by the distribution of pamphlets concerning the proper means of the prevention of consump-tion, and the activity of the Provident Savings Life among its policyholders is already well known. The latter company, however, covers a much wider

scope, since it permits of periodical examinations of all policyholders of the company.

An interesting event is the intended celebration of "Guile Day," which is in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the control of Manager J. J. Guile, of the United States department of the Sun Insurance Office. This will occur on May 11th, and the agents of the company throughout the country are preparing to submit an extra amount of business on that day in honor of the occasion. On May 18, Mr. Guile will sail for London, to take part in the observance on June 1st, of the two hundreth anniversary of the company, which was organized in 1710.

Much activity has been shown by President Kingsley, of the New York Life, in his public utterances in which he is strenuously advocating Federal control for insurance companies. Inasmuch as it has been declared in a previous well known decision that insurance is not commerce, of course, a bill to set aside this decision will have to be introduced and passed. As to the desirability of Federal control, there can be no doubt, provided the various state departments now in existence could be disposed of.

MUCH REGRET is expressed in this city at the death of John H. Croft, formerly secretary of the London office of the Royal Insurance Company, who had been in charge of the London branch for many years, but retired about two years ago.

Notes.

THE USUAL RUMOURS about the dissolution of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange are in circulation, but it is doubtful whether there is any real reason to find fault with the Exchange, and there is every prospect of its continuing indefinitely its useful existence.

THE STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, the large new Hartford organization, has just been admitted to do business in this city. Its representative here will be J. G. Hilliard.

THE NEW MERCHANTS ASSURANCE COMPANY, of this city, contemplates opening business on the Pacific Coast, and President Edward L. Ballard, formerly for many years secretary of the Continental, has left for the Coast to look after the field.

AMONG THOSE who recently sailed for Europe from this port, are, President Henry Evans, of the Continental and Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Companies, and President A. W. Damon, of the Springfield Fire & Marine, both of whom expect

to spend several months on the other side. PRESIDENT SYLVESTER C. DUNHAM, of the Travelers Insurance Company, recently passed through this city en route from a trip to Canada.

THE MEETING OF THE NATIONAL BOARD, an event of considerable importance to the companies doing business in this country, will occur as usual on the second Thursday of this month.

THE FIRE INSURANCE center of the Metropolis, once located at about Pine and William, is gradually moving northward, and may be regarded as having its location somewhere between John and William Streets. A number of new buildings, almost entirely devotel to insurance purposes, have recently ben put up north of Maiden Lane, and one or two others are projected.

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Personals

MR. W. J. BELL, manager in Guelph for the Federal Life, has been elected to the office of president of the Board of Trade of that city. The Guelph Mercury, in commenting editorially on the selection, says that Mr. Bell, with the study and thought he has given to the intricate problem of civic management, and his mastery of every detail of it, should prove a host in himself in furthering the best interests of the city.

MR. H. C. Cox, of the Canada Life, has taken many of the prizes at the Toronto Horse Show, with his fine animals. In the four-in-hand he secured first, him self being the driver and "handling the reins in a most dexterous manner," according to a Toronto paper. Another first and second were taken, Mrs. Cox securing the latter for harness horses driven by ladies.

MESSRS. HANSON BROS., the well known financial brokers, have removed from their old offices in the Canada Life Building, to 164 St. James Street, the London & Lancashire Life Building of Montreal.

MR. GEORGE LYMAN has been appointed special agent for Montreal of the Protector Underwriters of Hartford. The policies of this company are guaranteed by the Phœnix of Hartford.

MR. E. B. HILES, London, England, fire manager, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, is visiting Canada. The company may probably open a branch in the Dominion.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY announce the removal of their head office to the Manufacturers Life Building at the corner of King and Yonge Streets, Toronto.

MR. DAVID BURKE, general manager Royal Victoria Life Insurance Company, was visiting the Toronto agency of his company this week.

MR. WILLIAM MACKAY, manager for Canada Royal Insurance Company, has returned from a trip through the West.

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NEW ASSOCIATION AT LLOYD'S.

To Promulgate Information and Consider Rates.

A new association of underwriters at Lloyd's, London, has been formed under the name of the "Lloyd's Fire and Non-Marine Underwriters' Association." It is understood that it will work upon somewhat similar lines to those of the "Lloyd's Underwriters' Association" in the marine branch of the business, promulgating information among its members and considering the matter of current rates. Many of the prominent fire underwriters at Lloyd's have already joined the association.

WANTED—Position as Fire Underwriter or Inspector, by gentleman desiring change. Capable of taking full charge. Age 27. Speaks French. Province immaterial.

Box 578, Montreal.

FIRE AT WINNIPEG.

On the 1st instant, a fire occurred on the premises Foley Bros., Larson & Co., wholesale grocers, Market Street, Winnipeg. The fire started on the fourth floor at the west side of the grocery building.

Insurance companies interested :

		43.1	20		• •	
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Ætna \$ 2,00	0 London & Lancs 10,000
	19 64 0
Commercial contention	7 600
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connecticut mention and	10 000
O na unan interest the second	10 8000 10 000
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General 12,50	0
Germania 3,50	U Canada Weetterterter 9 400
National of Hartford 10,00	u tona waren u ton
North Brit. & Mer 5,00	
Lon. Assurance 11,50	o otuseyeane
Phænix of London 11,00	o Indemnity Bateringert
Scottish Union 5,00	
North America 5,60	÷2+2,000

ON BUILDING.

Hartford \$ 3,125	Western	\$ 6,25
Law Union & Rock 10,000		\$60.000
Liverpool & L. & G 23,125 N. Y. Underwriters 17,500		\$ 00,000
N. I. Underwinters		

FIRE AT CORNWALL, ONT.

By the fire which occurred on the 29th ult., in the Rossmone Hotel, Cornwall, Ont., already reported in THE CHRONICLE.

The following companies are interested :

Caledonian	Phœnix of London\$3,400 Northern
America 1,000 Hartford 150 Insurance loss, about \$50,000.	\$79,865

FIRE AT BLACKWOODS, LIMITED, WINNIPEG.

On the 2nd instant the plant of Blackwoods, Limited, was completely destroyed by fire. The stock, machinery and buildings were valued at \$85,000. The following Companies are interested.

Ætna 2 Commercial Union 2	,500 ,500 500	Liv. & Lon. & Globe\$ National of Hartford Norwich Union Caledonian	7,500 5,000 5,000 2,500
London & Lancs	,500 7,500 Total		40,000

FIRE AT HALIFAX.

On the 3rd inst. a fire broke out in Hillis & Sons, foundry, Halifax, causing a property loss of about \$10,000.

FIRE AT PORT HOPE, ONT.

On the 3rd instant, a fire broke out in the Deyell block, Port Hope. The entire block was destroyed entailing a loss of about \$75,000.

FIRE AT NORWOOD, ONTARIO.

A disastrous fire is in progress at Norwood, Ontario. The damage at present is estimated at \$100,000.



MAY 6, 1910

MONTREAL CITY & DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

The sixty-third annual report of the Montreal City & District Savings Bank was held in this city on the 3rd instant. The net profits for the year were about the same as the previous year and amounted to \$151.715, which together with \$17.917 brought forward from 1068 profit and loss account makes a total of \$169,627. After the payment of two dividends to shareholders, \$69,627 is credited to profit and loss account to be carried forward to next year.

The bank has of late years increased the number of its branches with the result that its business has grown in proportion. Its deposits amount to \$21,-885,878. The bank was established to encourage thrift, and a large percentage of its depositors are wage-earners of modest means. (The bank's assets amount to \$24,039,117. Its securities are of the highest class.

The Montreal City & District Savings Bank is the only bank incorporated under the Savings Bank Act doing business in the City of Montreal. Its chief object is to receive and safely invest the savings, however, moderate of the widows, orphans, students, clerks and of the working and industrial classes.

Its Charter (different from that of all other banks) is so framed, as to afford all possible protection to depositors. General Manager Lesperance was congratulated by the shareholders on the result of the year's business. The old board of directors were re-elected.

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COURT ALLOWS DOUBLE INDEMNITY UNDER CLAUSE OF ACCIDENT POLICY.

In an opinion handed down by Common Pleas, Court No. 1 at Philadelphia taxi cabs are judicially rated as public conveyances, and the double indemnity clauses of an accident insurance policy is sustained. The action was brought by Annie E. Primrose against the Casualty Company of America to recover for the death of her husband, Frank J. Primrose, who died of injuries received in a taxi cab accident while on his way from Essington to Philadelphia. Primrose carried a policy of accident insurance for \$10,000 in the Casualty Company of America, which contained a clause providing for double indemnity, or \$20,000, in case of an accident to the insured while riding in a public conveyance.

The company paid \$10,000 to the widow, but contested her right to the double indemnity. It was argued that a taxi cab was not a public conveyance within the meaning of the policy's clause. Such a vehicle, it was asserted, had no regular routes on the public streets, no unchanging termini, and while hired out was in the absolute control of the hiring indvidual. Judge Kinsey, who first heard the case, directed the jury to award the widow the additional \$10,000 under the policy, and his action was sustained by the per curiam opinion of the court, which in part says:

"The Automobile Company of Philadelphia was a common carrier within the ruling of Lloyd vs. Haugh, 223 Pa., 148; its conveyances were, therefore, public conveyances within the terms of the

policy, and the testimony shows that they were provided for and were used for carrying the public as passengers for hire. The deceased husband of the plaintiff was at the time of the accident riding and being carried in one of those conveyances for a stipulated fare or reward. He was being carried as a passenger from one point to another."

کر کر NEW SECURITIES.

Railroad, industrial and miscellaneous corporations, exclusive of municipalities, in the United States, have issued \$740.404,600 new bonds, short term notes and stočks during the first four months of the current year an increase of \$187.537.720 over 1000. Offerings fell off sharply during April owing to the investment market having been over-supplied in March; the total last month was only \$95.670.835, against \$100.400,000 in April, 1009, the decrease being thus \$94.819.165. A moderate revival is anticipated during May.

The following table classifies the new securities issued last month and gives comparisons with a year

RAIL	ROADS.		
1910. Ronds\$27,813,135 Notes15,080.000 Stocks1,832,200	190 9 . \$113,755,000 4,750,000 14,685,000	+	Change 85,941,865 10,330,000 12,852,800
Total \$44,725,335	\$133,190,000	-	88,464,665
INDUSTRIAL 1910. Bonds\$27,658,000 Notes	CORPORATIONS. 1909. \$41,360,000 2,475,000		Change. \$13,642,000 1,525,000
Stocks 18,287,500 Total	13,525,000 \$57,300,000	+	4,762,500
Grand total \$95,670,835	\$190,490,000		\$94,819,165

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ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Mr. E. B. Hiles, London, England, manager (Fire Department) of the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation, is visiting Canada with the object of ascertaining the advisability of his company entering the insurance field, in the Dominion. He arrived in Montreal a few days ago from the Lower Provinces, and is at present taking a trip through the West.

The Royal Exchange transacts life, fire, marine and accident insurance. It is one of the oldest offices in Great Britain, and was established in 1720. The company takes a foremost position amongst kindred institutions.

AMENDING INSURANCE LAW AT ALBANY.

The Senate to-day advanced in third reading the bill of Senator Harden, amending the insurance law by providing that any person negotiating fire insurance, who delivers to the insured a policy of a fire insurance corporation authorized to do business in this State shall be deemed to be the agent of the corporation; that receipt by him of the premium shall be deemed payment to the corporation; and that the policy shall be binding upon the corporation unless the corporation shows that such a person in negotiating the insurance acted without its authority.



The New Insurance Act, 1910

In the last issue of THE CHRONICLE pages 622 to 650 inclusive we published the new Insurance Act. It has now become law, and a few amendments were incorporated in it at the last moment. We give them as follows, quoting in each case the paragraph as amended and as it now reads in the Act.

On page 622 of the last issue of THE CHRONICLE (w) the word 'and' has been added. We quote the paragraph as it now appears "guarantee insurance" means the guaranteeing of the fidelity of persons in positions of trust, public or private, guaranteeing and becoming security for the due performance of any contract or agreement or of the duties of any office; and executing bonds in legal actions and proceedings."

Page 625, section 14, subsection 2 being omitted now reads: "Every company carrying on the business of life insurance and every company carrying on the business of fire insurance, shall; before the issue of such license, deposit with the Minister, in such securities as are hereinafter specified in that behalf, the sum of fifty thousand dollars."

Page 628, section 37 now reads: "The Governor in Council may appoint an officer, to be called the Superintendent of Insurance, who shall have the rank of a deputy head of a department, and all the powers, rights and privileges of a deputy head so far as regards matters relating to or arising out of the administration of this Act, and such officer shall be paid such salary, not exceeding five thousand dollars per annum, as the Governor in Council may from time to time fix and determine."

Page 632, section 59, subsection (iii) now reads: "The preferred stocks of any company which has paid regular dividends upon such stocks or upon its common stocks for not less than five years preceding the purchase of such preferred stocks, or the stocks of any company which are guaranteed by a company which has paid regular dividends upon its preferred or common stocks for not less than five years preceding the purchase of such guaranteed stocks: Provided that the amount of stocks so guaranteed is not in excess of fifty per cent. of the amount of the preferred or common stocks, as the case may bc, of the guaranteeing company; or."

Subsection 3, of section 59, page 633 now reads : "The Treasury Board may authorize the acceptance by a company of bonds, stocks or debentures not fulfilling the foregoing requirements of this section, (a) in payment or part payment for securities sold by such company, or (b) obtained under a bona fide arrangement for the reorganization of a company whose securities were previously owned by such company, or for the amalgamation with another company of the company whose securities were so owned : but the bonds, stocks or debentures whose acceptance is so authorized shall be absolutely sold and disposed of within five years after the acquisition thereof, or within such further time not exceeding one year as the Governor in Council shall on the report of the Minister fix and determine."

Section 60, page 633, sub-section 2, now reads: "All the securities of every such company other than such as are referred to in sub-section 1 of this section shall be held at the head office of the company or elsewhere in Canada: Provided, however, that in the event of its being necessary to remove any portion of such securities from Canada for the purpose of exchanging the same for other securities authorized under this Act, or for any similar purpose, they may be entrusted for the purpose intended to a bank, trust company or other corporation carrying on business outside of Canada."

Section 139, page 644, now reads : "Notwithstanding anything in this Act contained, any person may insure his property or any property in which he has an insurable interest situated in Canada with any British or foreign unlicensed insurance company or underwriters, and may also insure with persons who reciprocally insure for protection only and not for profit; and any property insured or to be insured under the provisions of this section may be inspected and any loss incurred in respect thereof adjusted: provided such insurance is effected outside of Canada and without any solicitation whatsoever directly or indirectly on the part of such company, underwriters or persons by which or whom the insurance is made: and provided further that no such Company, Underwriters or persons shall within Canada advertise their business in any newspaper or other publication or by a circular mailed in Canada or elsewhere, or maintain an office or agency therein for the receipt of applications or the transaction of any act, matter or thing relating in any way to their said business."

Caption to section 150, page 6147, now reads: Capital stock, and calls thereon.

From Western Fields.

Big Dam at Kenora Threatened by Settlers.

Canadian authorities are guarding the big dam at Kenora, Ont., which settlers in the Lake of the Woods district have threatened to blow out. About two hundred settlers on the lake shores and along Rainy river, the lake's inlet, have deserted their clearings. Two have been drowned, one a settler at the mouth of the Rainy river and the other a pilot of a wood boat. The settler was gradually faced with death by rising waters and drowned in the branches of a submerged tree.

Three other men are reported missing. The settlers, aroused by these fatalities, and continued damages, have alleged that the dam prevented the river its natural relief and its removal is the only remedy of conditions. The authorities have armed themselves.

Railway Construction in Alberta.

The whole province of Alberta this year is teeming with railway construction camps. From the far southeastern corner, where the C.P.R. is rushing the construction of long-delayed branches, up through the centre of the province where both the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific are active in the opening of new country, under government assistance, to Edmonton, from where the C. N. R. is planing branches radiating through



rich country, and far beyond to the west, where the Grand Trunk Pacific main line is forging ahead into the mountains, the whole country is alive with railway engineers and railway contractors preparing for the biggest year of railway development Alberta has known or hoped for since its inauguration.

A total of not less than 600 miles of new railway will be constructed this summer.

Doukhobor Leader Secures Valuable Land Near Grand Forks, B.C.

Peter Veregin, leader of the Doukhobors, who is at Grand Forks, B.C., this week, bought 480 acres of land more, making a total of 3,500 acres there. His last previous purchase was the beautiful Vaughan estate and modern residence where be will reside. He has planted 11,000 trees this year, making 20,000 altogether, 4,000 being prunes and the rest mostly apples. He is operating a brickyard, saw mill and grist mill this week. He has offered \$160,000 for the famous Covert estate, but the owners stick out for \$180,000. The deal is still possible.

Vancouver's Plea for Reduction in Freight Rates.

Vancouver's plea for a reduction of freight rates to inland points was the subject of a lengthy discussion by the board of trade last week. Some members thought that Nelson should not oppose Vancouver's demand, but should endavor to secure similar concessions, but the opinion was freely expressed that the granting of lower rates to Van-couver in which Nelson did not share would be fatal to Nelson's aspirations to become a considerable wholesale centre.

Fire Wardens in Field.

The forces of fire wardens and deputy wardens which the B. C. Government will this year maintain for the protection of the forests of the coast and interior sections of the province has been greatly augmented and not less than sixty men will be regularly employed. That number will be temporarily increased should occasion warrant the engagement of additional men for fire fighting purposes. The province is this year divided into four districts, each with a warden, and all will be under the direction of Chief Warden W. C. Gladwin with headquarters in Vancouver. Mr. Gladwin looks for a very dry season, especially in interior districts.

Farmers from United States.

One million dollars in property value and 1,500 people is the quota furnished by the Omaha district to the tremendous sum of money and the army of farmers which have this year left the United States and gone into Canada.

Out of 300,000 American immigrants during the past six years 200,000 were practical farmers.

If the civic authorities have not Smoke Nuisance. law enough to enable them to

suppress the smoke nuisance, they should take the necessary powers now. The condition of the principal street in Montreal is rendered intolerable by smoke.

.The latest news from London His Majesty's Illness. shows that there is reason for the gravest anxiety concerning

the condition of the King. That the United Kingdom should be deprived of his active influence during the present political crisis, by his serious illness, is a calamity for the whole Empire. That His Majesty may be long spared to the nation will be the fervent prayer of all his people.

A large part of Cartago, Costa Rica, Earthquake at was destroyed by an earthquake, which occurred on Wednesday night. Costa Rica.

Scores of buildings including some of the public offices were thrown down and at least five hundred people lost their lives.

An explosion in a coal mine at Mining Disaster Palos, Alabama, forty miles west of in Alabama. Birmingham caused the entombing

of 140 miners on Thursday. Of these, 135 are negroes and 5 whites. It is feared that all are killed.

St. James Street.

It is announced that the A High Class Hotel for Carsley building on St. James Street is to be converted into a first-class hotel

to be known as the Royal Edward. Plans for the alterations have been prepared by Messrs. Finley & Spence, architects, and the cost of the work is estimated at \$200,000. The hotel will occupy 13,000 square feet of land and will contain 134 bed rooms with a bath in each room.

The New York State Insurance Department has presented to the New York Insurance Limit Senate Insurance Committee an

amendment to one of the department bills, which removes the \$150,000,000 limit provided by the Armstrong insurance law beyond which life insurance companies may not solicit or accept new business. The removal, however, is conditional, and companies desiring new business beyond that amount will be compelled to recognize in operating expenses the details of which are incorporated in the amendment.

* *

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT.

London, May 5.-The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total	Rese	rve												inc.	£ 2,346,000
Circula	tion													inc.	397,000
Bulliot															2,742,721
Other															159,000
Other															628,000
Public															1,880,000
Notes															2,318,000

Government securities, unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 52.68 per cent.; last week it was 50.69 per cent.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England is unchanged at 4 per cent.

MARINE

MAY 6, 1910.

ACCIDENT

Commercial Union Assurance Co.

LIFE

LIMITED, OF LONDON, ENG.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1909.

Premiums (Fire, Life, Marine and Accident)	Net		•	•		\$24,339,550
Considerations for Annuities Granted Net	-			•		- 461,205
Interest derived from Investments -	-		•	•		- 3,131,725
		•	Fotal		•	\$27,932,480
Total Assets of the Company Exceed	-				_	\$94,900.000

FUNDS OF THE COMPANY.

After providing for the payment of the Dividend and of all Outstanding Claims, Losses and Current Accounts against the Company, the Funds stand as follows: \$1,475.000 Capital paid up . Investment Reserve, Guarantee & Pension Fund, Profit & Loss Acc., Etc - 2,432,750 60,593,210 Life and Annuity Funds 14.053,625 Fire Fund 3.582,000 Marine Fund 1.004.260 Accident Fund 1.479,910 Employers Liability Leasehold Redemption -\$84,620,755 **Total Funds**

Canadian Branch: Company's Building, Montreal.

55. taken as equivalent of £ 1. Stg.

JAMES McGREGOR, Manager,

Canadian Branch.

FIRE

Stock Exchange Notes

Montreal, May 5, 1910.

Montreal, May 5, 1910 Dominion Iron Common was the active stock this week and on sales of 11,127 shares, closes at a gain of 3-4 of a point. Canadian Pacific had a good advance and closes within of fraction of 5 points higher, while "Soo" Common is up 2 points. Generally the list closes lower than a week ago, but some stocks show improvement. notably Lake of the Woods Common which is up 4 1-2 points on quotation. Quebec Railway was traded in for 3474 shares, and Montreal Power figured to the extent of 3,309 shares. Crown Reserve after selling at a new low level of \$2.80, closed I cent down with \$3.04 bid, an im-provement of 24 cents from the low point. The market is somewhat heavy at the close, and the buying power the time being. On any further declines, the market should be attractive for a turn of a few points. Gold ex-ports continue from New York, and new issues are be-ing offered in France to check this movement to some extent. Consols have advanced to 81 5-8.

extent. Consols have advanced to be b	5 %
Call money in Montreal	41%
Call money in New York	3 %
Call money in London	4 %
Bank of England rate	814%
Consols	9-9-16%
Demand Sterling	8-15-16%
Sixty days' sight Sterling	
The quotations at continental points were as follows :-	-

The quotations at continental pointe and	Market.	Bank.
Paris	21	3
Berlin	3	4
Amsterdam	41	5
Vienna	34	31
Brussels	31	42

SUMMARY OF WEEK'S SALES AND QUOTATIONS.

SUMMARY OF WEEL	K'S DA	Closing	Closing	Net
Recording 6	Sales.	bid.	bid.	change
Security.	A	pl. 78, 1910.	to-day.	
Canadian Pacific	1.383	1801	185§	+ 41
"Soo" Common	2.039	135	137	+ 2
Detroit United.		60	57	- 3
Duluth Superior		69	70	+ 1
Halifax Tram	. 8	123		+ 1
Illinois Preferred	576	891	891	+ 1
Montreal Street	. 980	2441	2433	- 11
Quebec Ry	3,474	461	454	- 18
loronto Railway	1,041	190	1191	5 1 1
Twin City	. 325	1121 XI	. 22)- [`
Richelien & Ontario		851	85	- 1
Amal. Asbestos		23	20	- 3
Do. Pref		89	87	2
Black Lake Asbestos			231	
" Prefd.			631	:
Can. Cement Com		22	211	- 1
Do. Pfd	1,481	89	85 X	
Can. Con. Rubber Com			96	_ 2
Can. Con. Rubber Pfd		110	•••	:
Dom. Coal Com			661	- 1
Pom. Iron Common			661	+ .1
Dom. Iron Preferred	1,395	5 102	1031	+ 14
Dom. Iron Bonds			951	+ 1 + +
Lake of the Woods Com			1344	
Mackay Common				:
Mackay Preferred			751	+ 1
Mexican Power			77	
Montreal Power			1324 X	D_ 1
Montreal Steel Works			109	
Nova Scotia Steel Com			80	_ 11
Ogilvie Com				- 'i
Rio Light and Power			93	
Shawinigan			::	Ξi
Can. Colored Cotton		2 60	59	= 1
Can. Convertors			44	— 14
Dom. Textile Com			724	<u> </u>
Dom. Textile Preferred		3 102	100	- i
Montreal Cotton		5 135	134	
Permans Common			601 N	$(D + \frac{1}{2})$
Penmans Preferred				- i'
Crown Reserve			3.04	
MONTREAL BANK CLEA	RINGS	for the	reek ending	g May 5th

MONTREAL BANE CLEARINGS for the week ending May 5th, 1910, were \$40,618,221. For the corresponding weeks of 1909 and 1908 they were \$35,937,444 and \$30,534,693 respectively. TORONTO BANE CLEARINGS for the week ending May 5th, 1910, were \$22,936,304. For the corresponding weeks of 1909 and 1908 they were \$29,917,727 and \$23,340,227 respectively.

Traffic Earnings.

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 1908 and 1000 were as follows :-

and 1909 were	as follow	ws:-		
	GRAND TR	UNE RAILW		
Vern to date	1908	1909.	1910.	Increase
Year to date. Mar. 31	8 142.470	8,337,338	\$9,911,978	\$1,574,640
Week ending.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Increase 07 930
April 7	664 823	718,663	815,893	97,230 80,607
** 14	685.281	744,283	824,890 823,385	98,754
	682,775	724,631	1,103,199	148,028
" 30	902,112	955,171		,
	CANADIAN I	PACIFIC RAL	LWAT.	1
Voor to data	1908.	1909.	1910.	1ncrease \$3,516,000
Mar. 31	3,848,100 \$1		\$19,487,000	Incres-e
	1808		1,959 000	404 000
April 7	1,316,000	1,555,000	1 817 000	327,000
	1,305,000 1,306,000	1,490,000 1,401,000		388,000
" 21 " 30	1,463,000	1,814,000	2,265,000	451,000
	ANADIAN N		ALL WATA	
		1909.	1910.	Increase
Year to date.	1908.	\$1,767.500	\$2,425.200	\$657.700
	1,689,100	1909.	1910.	Increase
Week ending.	167.600	180,500	247.600	67,100 77,700
April 7	165,200	177,800	255,500	77,700
·· 14	181,100	189,300	252,400	£3,100 204,000
6 20	172.200	193,600	397,600	204,000
Dr	LUTH, SOUTH	I SHORE &	ATLANTIC.	
Week ending.	1908	1909.	1910.	Increase
	48,261	50,424	62,163	11,739 13,903
April 7	49,022	48,474	62,377	12,212
" 21	49,665	52,957	65,169	12,212
	MONTREAL	STREET R.	AILWAY.	Increase
Year to date.	1908.	19:9	1910. \$955,986	\$87,189
Mar. 31	\$828,392	\$868,667 1909.	1910.	Increase
Week ending.	1908.	66.535	77.462	10.927
April 7	63,828 63,564	67,412	76,649	9,237
	63,901	67,991	78,793	10 802
··· 21	85 708	88,112	103,037	14,925
Tw	IN CITY RA	PID TRANSI	T COMPANY.	
Year to date.	1908	1909.	1310	165,018
Mar 31	\$1,396,464	\$1,536.466	\$1,701.48	
Week ending.	1908.	19 9. 124.823	135 82	
April 7	111.503	124.823	135,46	7 9,074
. 14	110,873 116,732	121,632	131,57	9,939
·· 21	110,104	UNITED RA	ILWAY.	
	190×	1909.	1910.	Increase
Week ending. April 7			158,504	
4 14		137,148		24,395 21,012
" 21	126,570	134,046		
		TRIC TRAMW	TAY CO., LT	r.
	Rai	way Receip	t+.	Increase
Week ending.		1909		367
April 7	3,050			
" 14	2,974	$3,552 \\ 3,316$	3.814	498
** 21	3,421	4,494		502
" 30	3,953	1,101	ILWAY Co.	
	HAVANA E	1909.	1910.	Increase
Week ending		37,951	41.280	3,329
April 3.		28 420	43,41	4.99
" 10		37.345	42,60	5 201
" 17 " 24		37,345 37,209 38,237	40,62	3 3,415 3 2,226
May 1		38,237	40,46	3 2,220
	Derter	STPERIOR	RACTION	
Week ending		1909		Increase 3,011
April 7		17,264	20,275	1,552
* 14		17,857	19,409	1,002

OTTAWA BANK CLEARINGS for week ending May 5th, 1910, were \$4,242,722. For the corresponding weeks of 1909 and 1908 they were \$3,672,990 and \$3,562,542 respectively.

List of Leading Stocks and Bonds REPORTED FOR THE CHRONICLE BY R. WILSON-SMITH & CO., 160 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. CORRECTED TO THURSDAY, MAY 8(6, 1910).

Revenue per cent. on investment Annual at present Dividend subscribed prices. Per cent'ge of Rest Closing prices or Last sale, When Dividend Capital paid up Rest value of one to paid up Capital BANK STOCKS. \$ 4.866,646 10,000,000 4,000,000 8,000,000 567,357 8 4.866,666 10,000,000 4,000,000 3,000,000 979,800 \$ 2,433,\$33 6,000,900 5 000,000 2,100,000 . Asked. Bid. Per Cent. Per cent. 50.00 60.00 125.00 70.00 April, October. March June, Sept. Dec. Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October 4 66 191284 British North America. 150 50 50 100 Fominion Eastern Townships Farmers :::: icia 4 94 2,500,000 2,500,000 1,922,200 5,600,000 2,000,000 March, June, Sept., Dec. March, June, Sept., Dec. March, June, Sept., Dec. Feb., May, August, Nov. Feb., May, August, Nov. 2,500,000 2,500,000 1,098,302 5,000,000 2,000,000 2,500,000 2,300,000 333,653 5 000,000 1,050,005 100 100 100 100 30 100.00 10 8 6 11 7 145) 145 6 50 92.00 30.38 100.00 52.50 Hochelaga Home Bank of Canada Imperial La Banque Nationale. March, June, Sept., Dec. Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October March, June, Sept., Dec. Jan., April, July, October 6,000,009 1,000,000 3,500,000 14,400,000 763,820 4,500,000 1,000,000 3,850,00 12,000,000 1,361,#85 75.00 100.00 110.00 6,000,000 1,000,000 3,500,000 14,400,000 765,100 4 46 17.) 177 100 8 100 100 100 210 4 76 2074 10 10 13 83.33 178.27 250 January, July. Jan., April, July, October March, June, Sept., Dec. Jan., April, July, October March, June, Sept., Dec. 4.92 183.33 100,00 35.00 50.00 2,202,946 3,400,000 3,358,530 1,040,000 2,500,000 100,000 5,500,000 3,358,530 2,207,500 100 100 100 5 12 10 Northern Crown Bank 283 4 24 Nova Scotia Ottawa Provincial Bank of Canada..... Quebec ... 3,404,600 1,000,075 2,500,000 57 350,000 1,250,000 100 Jan., April, July, October Feb., May, Aug. November March, September. Feb., May, August, Nov. March, June, Sept., Dec. 5,700,000 2,400,000 55,000 207,372 4,750,000 Royal 231 Standard St. Stephens Sterling. Toronto 5,000,000 2,000,000 200,000 965,500 4,000,000 114.00 5,000,000 234 100 50 100 100 4 69 11 120.00 27.50 22,68 118.75 2,000,000 200,000 914,262 4,000,000 6 5 10 Jan., April, July, Octob Feb., May, August, Nov. March, June, Sept., Dece. 4,367,500 1,500,000 8,207,200 642,100 4.354,500 1,500,000 8,202,670 507,647 2,200,000 50.52 83.33 59,33 Traders Union Bank of Halifax Union Bank of Canada United Empire Bank 100 50 100 5 55 144 8874 144 4 84 1,900,000 8,124,500 1,875 00⁻¹ 12,500,000 2,999,400 1,000,000 8,121,500 1,875,000 12,5 0,000 2,993,400 1,000,000 100 100 100 100 Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October 23 911 7 77 90 87 145 231 634 8 24 10 76 635 000 635 000 1.511,400 2,709,000 145,016,000 Cumulative. 635,0°0 635,000 1.511,400 7 100 100 100 100 do do Gom.....XR Can. Colored Cotton Mills Co....XR Canadian Pacific March, June, Sept., Dec. April, October. 1.1 59 185 6 45 62 2.700.000 146.016.000 445,018,000 10,500,000 2,805,000 1,390,000 1,738,000 1,738,000 1,999,057 12,501,000 3,000,000 10,500,000 13,500,000 2,000,000 1,733,500 1,999,957 Can come factors and the factor of the facto 211 85 96 22 Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October 851 100 100 4 16 6 08 115 41 45 3 05 3 8.00 58 100 ... 12,500,000 February, August. 100 3,000,000 5,000,000 1,958,068 20,010,000 5,000,000 Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October 15,000,000 5,000,00 1,858,088 20,000,000 5,000,000 do Common Dominion Tertile Co. Com do Pfd. Dom. Iron & Steel Com do Pfd. 664 734 101 6 03 6 80 6 93 66 73 100 100 100 100 100 Cum. 7 66) 103) 6 74 103 Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October Initial Div. Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October 3.500,000 1.350,000 7,500,000 5,000,000 5,010,000 5,010,000 3,500,000 1,350,000 7,500,000 5,000,000 4,575,000 704 100 100 100 5 63 71 47166 91 891 6 59 February, August. Jan., April, July, October Apr., Oct. (\$10 B'nueOct. '09) March, June, Sept., Dec. Jan., April, July, October 1,000,000 1,200,000 2,000,000 1,500,000 43,437,200 Laurentide Paper Com..... do Pfd Lake of the Woods Mill Co. Com..... do do Pfd Mackay Companies Com 145 145 135 120 4 82 4 82 4 42 5 55 5 68 1.600,000 77675 100 100 100 100 1354 126 88 2,000,000 1,500,000 43,437,**9**00 Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October April, October April, October March, June, Sept. Dec. 754 71 137 54,000,000 13,585,0-0 16,800,0-0 8,400,000 3,000,000 50,000,000 13,585,000 20,832,040 5 12 5 12 5 09 do Pfd...... Menican Light & Power Co Minn. St. Paul & S.S.M. Com do Pfd...... Montreal Cotton Co. 100 100 100 100 78 784 10,416,000 110 134 5 71 Feb., May, August, Nov. January, July. Jan., April, July. October Feb., May, August, Nov. Jan., April, July, October 17,000,600 700,000 800,000 9,000,000 2,000,000 17,000,000 700,900 800,000 9,000,000 2,000,000 5 26 6 39 5 83 4 08 5 33 133 132; 100 100 100 77710 108 2441 244 7.900,000 5,000,000 2,000,000 2,500,000 2,500,000 Northern Ohio Track Co. N Scotta Steel & Coal Co. Com. do Pfd. Ogilvie Flour Mills Com do Pfd. 100 100 100 100 24887 . . . 801 4 95 6 55 5 96 5 60 121 133 125 1341 ... 2,150,600 1,075,000 9,500,000 3,1 (2,000 25,000,000 6,500,000 2,150,600 1,075,000 9,00,000 3,172,000 3,172,000 3,172,000 6,540,000 4,160,000 5,160,000 5,160,000 5,160,000 5,160,000 5,160,000 5,160,000 5,160,000 5,160,000 5,160,000 5,160,000 5,160,000 5,160,000 5,160,000 5,160,000 5,160,000 5,160,000 5,160,000 5,160,000 5,160,000 5,160,000 5,160,000 5,160,000 5,160,000 5,160,000 5,160,000 5,160,000 5,160,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5,170,000 5 Feb. 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THE CHRONICLE.

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BONDS.		tions	Kate p.c. of Int- erest per	Amount outstanding.	When Interest due,	Where Interest payable.	Date of Maturity.	REMARKS.
and the second	Ask d.	Bid.	aum.					
Bell Telephone Co Can. Con. Rubber Co	105 99}	99	5 6	\$3,363,000 2,600,000	lst Oct. 1st Apl 1st Apl. 1st Oct		April 1st, 1925 Oct. 1st, 1946	Redeemable at 110 after Oct. 1st, 1911.
Can. Colored Cotton Co Can. Cement Co Dominion Coal Co Dom. Iron & Steel Co	1001 99 984 951	97	6 6 5 5	5,000,000	2nd Apl. 2nd Oct 1st Apl. 1st Oct 1st May 1st Oct 1st May 1st Nov. 1st Jan 1st July.		April 2nd, 1912 Oct. 21st, 1929 April 1st, 1940 July 1st, 1929	Redeemable at 110. Redeemable at 105 and Int after May 1st, 1910
" 2nd Mortg. Bis Dom. Tex Sers. "A"	97	963	6 6	1,968,000 758,500	le' Apl. 1st Oct I March 1 Sept	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl Royal Trust Co., Mtl.	March 1st, 1925	\$250,000 Redeemable Redeemable at 110 and Interest. Redeemable at par
" "B"		98	6	1,162,000				after 5 years.
" "C"		96	6	1,000,000		"		Redeemable at 105 and Interest.
		1 .		450.00		"		Redeemable at 105
" "D"		1 ::	5	9 211 56	Lat Hab lat And	. 52 Broadway, N.Y	Feb. 1st, 1952	
Havana Electric Railway. Halifax Tram	1		5	600 003	Olat Ian lat July	BK. of Montreal, Mu	weens and	Redeemable at 110
Keewatin Mill Co	104	103	6	750,00	0 1-t March 1 Sep	t. Royal Trust, Mtl	Sept. Ist, 1910	
Lake of the Woods Mill Co	• ••		6			c. Merchants Bank o Canada, Montreal.	a dune root	
Laurentide Paper Co	. 110	108	6	1,036,00	0 2 Jan. 2 July	. Bk. of Montreal, Mtl.		
Mexican Electric L. Co.			5		00 1st Jan. 1st Jul 00 1st Feb. 1st Au	Ø.	July 1st, 193 Feb. 1st, 193	3
Mex. L't & Power Co Montreal L. & Pow. Co.		1 95			0 Ist Jan. 1st Jul		Jan. 1st, 193	Int. after 1912.
	1.00			1,500,0	0 1-t May 1st No	v	May 1st, 192	2 Redeemable at 110 and
Montreal Street Ry. Co., N. S. Steel & Coal Co	. 100			2,282,0	OC 1 Jan. 1 July.	IT R. of Hallfax or D	. July 1st, 193	Interest.
N. S. Steel Consolidated.					00 1 Jan. 1 July.	of N.S. Mulor Porone	July 1st, 193	1 Redeemable at 115 an Int. after 1912.
Ogilvie Milling Co	11	5 11	21			ec. Bk. of Montreal, Mt		Interest.
Price Bros	10	53	. 1	6 1.000,0	00 1st June 1st D	ec	June 1st, 192	5
Quebec Ry. L. & P. Co		1 8		5 4,945,0	00 1-t June 1st D	ec	June ree, re.	
Kich. & Untario		•		5 323.1	46 March Sep			
Rio Janeiro				5 23,284,0	001 Jan. 1 Jul	C. B. of U. Lond	on	
Sao Paulo			•	(1.000.0	00 1 June 1 De 00 1 July 1 Ja	c. Nat. Trust Co To n. Bk. of Montreal, M	d. Jan. 1st, 19	27
Winnipeg Electric	10	5 10	2	5 3,000,0	00 2 July 2 Ja	n. do.	Jan. 1st, 19	

MONTREA PARK & ISLAND RAILWAY COMPANY

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

SAULT-AU-RECOLLET & ST. VINCENT DE PAUL. - 20 min service; St. Denis Street, from 5.00 a.m., and from St. Vincent from 5.30 a.m; 30 min. service from 9.30 a m to 4 00 p.m.; 20 min. service, 4 00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.; 30 min. service, 8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Last car from St. Vincent de Paul at 12.00 pm from Sault-au-Recollet at 1 00 a.m., from St. Denis Street at 12.40 midnight.

MOUNTAIN.-From Mount Royal Avenue, 20 min. service; 540 s.m. to 1140 pm. From Victoria Avenue, Westmount, 20 min service; 500 s m. to 11.50 p.m.

CARTIERVILLE. - 40 min. direct service from Mount Royal and Park Avenue Station. 5.40 a.m. to 11.40 p.m. From Cartierville, 5.40 a.m. to 11 40 p.m; 40 min. from Victoria Avenue, with change at Snowdon from 5.50 a.m. to 11.50 p.m.

Subject to change without notice.

German American Insurance Company New York Statement January Lioio Capital 51.500.000 Reserve for All other Lianuties 8.222,018 Net SURPLUS 6.440,211 ASSETS 16.162,229 AGE NTS WANTED Apply to THOS. C. MOORE, Supt. of Agencies 16 Wellington Street, East, Toronto, Ontario



THE

MONTREAL CITY & DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

SIXTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT.

Montreal, May 3rd, 1910.

To the Shareholders,

Gentlemen :

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting the Sixty-third Annual Report of the affairs of the Bank, and the result of its operations for the year ending December 31st, 1909.

The net profits for the year were **\$151,715.16** and the balance brought forward from last year's Profit and Loss Account was **\$17,911.60**, making a total of **\$169,626.76**. From this amount have been paid two Dividends to our Shareholders leaving a balance at credit of Profit and Loss of **\$69,626.76**, to be carried forward to next year.

For the convenience of our Depositors and the Public, Branches have recently been opened at the corner of St. Denis and Beaubien Streets and at the corner of Park and Laurier Avenues.

As usual, a frequent and thorough inspection of the Books and Assets of the Bank has been made during the year.

The report of the Auditors and the Balance sheet are herewith submitted.

J. ALD. OUIMET,

President.

STATEMENT of the affairs of The Montreal City and District Savings Bank, on the 31st December, 1909.

LIABILITIES.

To the Public .---Cash on hand and in \$2,289,363.24 chartered Banks Dominion of Canada Gov-Amount due Depositors . . \$21,885,878.30 Receiver-Genernment Stock and ac-93 341 86 2,547,845.83 eral . crued interest . .. Charity Dona-Provincial Government tion Fund . 180,000,00 420,721.41 Bonds . .. Open Accounts, 110.270.39 City of Montreal and other \$22.269.490.55 Municipal and School 9.527.753.46 Bonds and Debentures . Other Bonds and Deben-937,664.08 tures 291,586.47 Sundry Securities Call and Short Loans, se-7,358,550.55 cured by collaterals Charity Donation Fund, invested in Municipal Se-To the Shareholders:curities approved by the 180,000.00 Dominion Government . Capital Stock (amount \$23,553,485.04 subscribed \$2,000,000) \$ 700,000,00 Bank premises (Head Of-Paid up. fice and twelve Branch-1,000,000,00 Reserve Fund . \$475,000.00 69,626,76 Profit and Loss Account . 10,632.27 Other Assets 1.769,626.76 485,632.27 \$24,039,117.31 \$24,039,117.31

Auditors.

Audited and found correct, A. CINQ-MARS, C.A., P. C. SHANNON, C.A.,

ASSETS.

684

A. P. LESPERANCE.

Manager.

THE

Canadian Casualty and Boiler Insurance Co. ONT. TORONTO.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The Directors beg to present the Seventh Annual Report to 31st December, 1909. The premiums, less re-insurances, rebates and cancelments, amounted to \$81,734.43; Special Services, \$1,-578.65; Interest on Investments, \$4,225.79; making a total revenue for the year of \$87,538.87.

Toronto, 19th April, 1910.

FRANKLIN J. MOORE, Vice-President.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

FRANKLIN J. MOORE, Esq., Philadelphia, Pa., United States Manager, Manager, The General Accident Assurance Corporation, Limited.

> DIRECTORS. C. NORIE-MILLER, Manager The General Accident As-surance Company of Canada, Toronto.

F. NORIE-MILLER, Esq., J.P., General Manager, General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, Limited, of Perth, Scotland.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. MACDONALD and MACINTOSH, Toronto.

H. D. LOCKHART GORDON, F.C.A. (Can.)

AUDITOR.

ASSETS.

W. A. YOUNG, Esq., M.D., Toronto.

BALANCE SHEET as at 31st December, 1909.

LIABILITIES.

London Loan Company 4 per Capital Subscribed \$313,100.00 . \$45,000.00 cent. Debentures ... \$50,000.00 Standard Loan Company 4 per 536.80 cent. Debentures 52,950.00 \$97,950.00 Reserve for Claims awaiting 5.867.78 1,658.99 adjustment Reserve for Unearned Pre-miums as required by Gov-7,596.59 229.85 Sundry Debtors 64 775 39 69.15 ernment Bills Receivable 76.08 Agents' Balances Outstanding Premiums (less commission) 8,495.07 8.640.30 Office Furniture and Engineers' 1.762.01 Equipment (less depreciation), 3.342.23 Balance of Revenue Account ...

\$121.179.97

\$121.179.97

REVENUE ACCOUNT for year ended 31st December, 1909.

Premiums	\$88,419.29	
Less Reinsurances	0.084.80	81,734.43
Special Services		1,578.65
Interest on Investments		4,225.79 3,342.23
Balance of Revenue Account		3,342.23

C. Norie-Miller,

REVENUE.

\$90,881.10

EXPENDITURE.

In Judley Advertising

General Expenses, including Advertising, Printing, Stationery, Salaries, Rent, License Fees, Taxes, Commission, etc., Claims Paid and Reserve for Claims out-	\$50,137.9
standing Reserve for Unexpired Risks \$64,775.39	34,846.0
Less Reserve from last ac- count	5,897.1

Manager.

\$90.881.10

MAY 6, 1910



686



The Chronicle

688

MAY 6, 1910



Published by R. Wilcon-Smith, at 160 St. James Street, Guardian Building, Montreal.