The Chronicle

Banking, Insurance & Finance.

ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1881

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

Vol. XXXII. No. 22

MONTREAL, MAY 31, 1912.

10c Single Copy Annual Subscription \$3.00

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

HE Taft and Roosevelt delegations to the Republican Conare so nearly equal, vention that at present it looks like

anybody's battle; and it is no wonder that medical and ambulance preparations for ructions at Chicago are being made upon an extensive scale. The result not less than the tone of the campaign for the nomination is such as to engender bitter feeling and it will take all the party loyalty there is to prevent a dangerous split in the Republican ranks.



FOR MONTREAL

MACADAMIZED ROADS THE City Surveyor has asked for \$160,000 to put macadamized streets in the new wards in order.

THE CHRONICLE has always held that macadamized roads are not sufficiently appreciated by the municipal authorities of Montreal. This may be partly due to the fact that in this city, as a rule, the best is not made of what is, taking it all round, the best and cheapest road-making material in existence. A macadamized road properly made and well maintained of good stone, is for ninety-nine times out of a hundred in town and country, the best road in the world. Exceptional traffic conditions make other materials more suitable for certain streets, and a macadamized road badly made, of soft stone and inadequately repaired, is an abomination anywhere.

Ø

Ø

STRIKE

LONDON DOCKS S IR Edward Clarke's report on the deat labor cides five points in their favour, and two against them; one of the latter

being the immediate cause of the strike. Thus, as the London Chronicle puts it, the investigation shows that while the strike was not justified, it has also revealed genuine grievances. It is to be feared that this is the explanation of most strikes which are attended with any considerable degree of success. As the dramatists say of the pit and gallery, the men are good judges but bad critics. Their reasons are wrong and their methods atrocious; but they have substantial grievances and it will be for those who criticise the reasons and the methods to help in ascertaining and redressing the genuine grievances. The idea of coercing the employers and the government, by starving the people of London (which would mean almost entirely the poor) is unworthy of civil-

ization. In time of war, martial law would make short work of the criminals who advocated such tactics.

ø Ø

THE BOMBASTIC SENATOR

N EVER did a man manage to cover himself with more ridicule than has Senator Smith in connection with the Titanic

investigation at Washington. He has made himself the butt of the press at home and abroad. He has not even the excuse of being a presidential candidate, who is by international courtesy allowed the privilege of doing offensive and stupid things, to catch stupid votes. His extravagant statements and unintelligent questions have gone far to deprive the report of the Senate committee of any practical value. His bombast was in bad taste and he has destroyed the utility of what but for him might have been a very practical investigation.

D D

CANADA AND IMPERIAL DEFENCE

HERE will be general satisfaction both in Canada and the United Kingdom over the statement that the Right

Hon. Robert Borden, the Hon. J. D. Hazen and another cabinet minister not yet selected will sail for England on June 24th to confer with the Imperial Government on the naval defence question. While there has never been any serious doubt among sensible people as to the Premier's attitude on this question political rumours of cabinet dissensions have been industriously circulated, culminating in the statement that the visit to London had been abandoned for the present. The Asquith Government is evidently as strongly impressed to-day as the Opposition itself with the urgent necessity for preparation for defensive emergencies and very properly attaches the utmost importance to the whole Empire presenting a united front. The official decision to use a colonial Dreadnought in the North Sea was at once and correctly interpreted by the German press as a declaration of the unity of the Empire for Imperial Defence. The presence in good time of a Canadian naval contingent in the North Sea might go far to preserve the world's peace; not because of the actual strength it would add to the Royal Navy, but because of the moral force of a demonstration of Imperial unity; the formal declaration that in every dependency of the Empire there is adequate appreciation of the fact that, in Gilbertian language "The enemy of one, the enemy of all, is".

782

THE CHRONICLE.



Prominent Topics.

Marine Insurance Rates.

The London underwriters are considering the question of increasing the marine insurance rates. The losses during the last

year, culminating in the wreck of the Titanic, have amounted to nearly \$25,000,000. In many cases rates have already been increased from 15 to 21 p.c. It has been agreed to raise the rates on registered postal matter 25 per cent., and it is understood that rates on specie crossing the Atlantic will be advanced at least 50 per cent.

Dangers of the Streets.

Several carters have been very properly fined for not obeying the law which forbids them to pass street cars while the cars are stationary.

A much more dangerous class of offenders who ought to be severely punished for the same kind of offence is to be found in the automobile drivers, who rush through crowds of people who are embarking upon or alighting from the cars at the peril of their lives. If it is right to fine the carter a dollar the chauffeur ought to be fined ten dollars, and his employer a hundred dollars for committing or being responsible for the same crime.

Canadian Immigration.

The number of immigrants into Canada during the year ending March 31, was 354,237, of whom 138,121 were British, 133.710 American, and 82,406

came from other countries. Homesteads were taken up by 10,978 Americans and 5,739 British. This was to be expected. The immigrants from the western states are experienced farmers, who give up their old farms to cross the border, because they have been taught by observation and the speeches of patriotic American statesmen like Champ Clark, that farming pays better in Canada than in the United States. The immigrants from the United Kingdom are not many of them farmers, but they will become farmers in the Canadian West, and when they take up homesteads in a few years time, it will not be as immigrants but as Canadians.

The Death of

By the death of Mr. M. J. A.

Prendergast, general man-Mr. M. J. A. Prendergast. ager of La Banque d'Hochelaga, which took place on

Monday, there passed away one of the best-known of French-Canadian bankers, and a gentleman who enjoyed a career that savoured largely of the romantic. Born at Quebec in 1844, Mr. Prendergast in his youth studied law, with a view to a career at the Bar. He received his gown when but 22 years of age, but in the following year left law for the service of the Papal Zouaves, who fought unsuccessfully for the temporal supremacy against Garibaldi. Having attained in that service the rank of Sergeant-Major, Mr.

Prendergast on his return to Canada, began the practice of law, but soon afterwards drifted into journalism, publishing a newspaper in Montreal. In 1887, at the solicitation of the late Mr. F. X. St. Charles, president of La Banque d'Hochelaga, he accepted the post of cashier of the institution and later became its general manager. The success of his banking career is attested by the present day position of La Banque d'Hochelaga.

Canada's Foreign Trade.

Canada's imports for the year ending March 31, 1912, reached the unprecedented figure of \$517,-382,000 against \$461,898,000 in

1910-11. Of the 1911-12 imports \$305,204,000 consisted of dutiable goods and \$186,144,000 came in on the free list. The balance, \$26,033,000, was coin and bullion. The exports of Canadian products for the two years respectively were as follows:

1910-1911	1911-1912.
The mine \$42,787,000	\$41,324,000
The fisheries	16,704,000
The forest 45,439,000	40,892,000
Animals and produce 52,244,000	48,210,000
Agriculture	107,143,000
Manufactures	35,836,000
Miscellaneous	116,000

\$274,314,000 \$290,235,000

As Mr. Foster points out, the proportion of exports to imports still leaves something to be desired. The trade with the principal countries was as follows:

	Exports.	Imports.
Great Britain \$1	47,240,000	\$116,807,000
United States 1	02,041,000	356,358,000
Germany	3,577,000	11,090 000
France	2,048,000	11,744,000
Cuba	2,019,000	1,488,000
Belgium	2,851,000	3,682,000
Argentina	2,975,000	3,007.000
Australia	3,927,000	431,000
New Zealand	1,330,000	1,331,000
West Indies, British	3,966,000	5,747,000
South Africa	2,407,000	142,000
Newfoundland	4,131,000	1,841.000

Great Britain is still our best customer, but there is room for considerable expansion in our trade with the British dependencies, and this it is the avowed policy of the Borden Government to seek to develop.

The following important appointments on the staff of the Bank of Montreal are announced :-

C. W. Dean, acting manager of the Montreal branch, has been appointed manager.

G. G. Adam, assistant manager at the Toronto branch, has been appointed acting manager at that office.

W. J. Ambrose, formerly manager at Lethbridge, Alta., has been appointed acting manager at Spokane, Wash., in the absence of A. H. Buchanan, who has been granted extended leave of absence owing to illhealth.

A. J. C. Galletly, manager at Victoria, B.C., who is retiring from the service, is succeeded by J. S. C. Fraser, formerly manager at Rossland, with the title of acting manager.

R. R. Wallace, assistant manager at Vancouver, has been appointed manager of that office.

784

MAY 31, 1012



PAGE

Banking, Insurance and Finance

ESTABLISHED 1881.	PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.
R. WILSON-SMITH. Proprietor.	ARTHUR H. ROWLAND, Editor.
	ief Office:

GUARDIAN BUILDING, 160 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

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

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MAY 31, 1912.

INDEX TO PRINCIPAL CONTENTS

Prominent Topics	783
General Financial Situation	785
General Financial Situation.	787
Commercial Union Assurance Company	789
Imperial Bank of Canada	791
a f Deitich Bankers	
Companies Premiums & Losses in Canada, 1911 791,	793
the planare' Liphility Assurance Corporation	195
Colonal W C Macdonald elected President of A.S.A.	795
out-doming Insurance Company	797
use w H Hotchkiss in Montreal	797
Legal Decision	799
Personal Paragraphs	799
Canadian Fire Record	799
Canadian Fire Record	801
Insurance Briefs	803
Market and Financial Briefs	003
Stock Exchange Notes, Bank and Traffic Returns	809
Stock and Bond Lists	. 813
Stock and Bond Lists	,
ANNUAL STATEMENTS :	8
Commercial Union	804
Employers' Liability Assurance	807
Caledonian Insurance	815
Imperial Bank	816
Imperial bank	

THE GENERAL FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The gold from the Transvaal mines offered in London this week amounted to about \$5,500,000. India secured \$1,000,000 and the balance was taken by the Bank of England. In the London market rates for money and discounts are about the same as a week ago. Call money is 21/2 to 23/4 per cent.; short bills are 3 to 31/8 per cent.; three months, 3 to 3 1-16 per cent. Bank rate has been continued at 3 p.c. The Bank of France also maintains its official rate at 3 p.c., and the Imperial Bank of Germany so far adheres to its 5 p.c. quotation. It is said that the present year, so far as Germany is concerned, stands alone in that the first five months passed without a reduction in the Reichbank's rate of discount: This serves to show the seriousness of the situation created by the withdrawal of the French funds. The June settlements are approaching, and indications are that the American loans which partly filled the void created by the withdrawal of French deposits, will have to be repaid shortly by Berlin. In the Paris market discounts are 27% and in Berlin they are 4 p.c.

The financial markets in London are naturally disquieted over the threatening labor outlook. England has certainly had troublous times with her workingmen. Trade and commerce were first upset by the railway strikes. Then came the coal strike which temporarily paralyzed many industries. Now the strike of the transport workers is to be reckoned with. It seems that with each new success the demands of the labor unions increase; and an all-round large increase in the cost of living and cost of production in the British Isles seems inevitable. This may have some effect in lessening the ability of the British manufacturers and distributors to supply the foreign and colonial markets. The coal strike was handled without much violence occurring. It seems scarcely possible that the present strike will be as peaceful. Judging from the news items cabled from Europe, the British Government is making elaborate preparations for using the military if serious disturbances develop. However reluctant the ministers may be to employ the soldiers, they will be laying up trouble for themselves and for the whole country if they fail to protect men who are willing to work from violence at the hands of the strikers and their friends.

New York has not been notably affected by the British disturbances. Call loans are $2\frac{3}{4}$ p.c.; sixty day loans, 3 to $3\frac{1}{4}$; ninety days, 3 to $3\frac{1}{4}$; six months, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$. The average figures of the clearing house banks on Saturday showed the loans to have contracted \$2,803,000, while the cash increased \$5.780,000, the result of the movements being a gain of \$5,265,000 in surplus. The money market in Wall Street has been free from any special demands from the speculative interests during the week.

Stocks have been dull and almost lifeless. The market has continued to interest itself largely in the sensational political contest between the two Republican champions. As there are only two weeks intervening before the assembling of the national convention at Chicago, it is to be expected that the leading market operators will give perhaps the principal share of their attention to the moves of the Roosevelt and Taft factions, until it is definitely settled who is to be the Republican standard bearer in the election. And even after that question is settled there are others almost as interesting to take its place. Will there be a third party founded? Will the Democrats manage to benefit enormously from the Republican divisions? So, as great political turmoil is to be expected on the other side of the international boundary during the next four months, many well informed parties are inclined to expect comparative quiet in Wall Street.

Some American and Canadian interests are also interested greatly in recent Cuban developments. The rebellion and disturbances there, if continued or protracted, promise to interfere seriously with the

786

MAY 31, 1912



business of such large concerns as the American Tobacco Company, and the United Fruit Company, and no doubt, the officials of the Royal Bank of Canada and to a lesser extent the Bank of Nova Scotia would be indirectly affected by the spread of the disorders.

In Canada money rates are unchanged. Call loans are quoted mostly at 5 p.c. In Montreal and Toronto also the stock market has been showing a disposition to lessen its activity. Prices of a number of favorite speculative issues have been put up rather rapidly; and it would seem that if a collapse or upset is to be averted, the market should be given a reasonable rest or breathing spell. There are many observers who think the recent period of speculative activity in real estate, stocks, etc., has been over-strenuous, and that the best interests of the country would be served if the financial markets were to enjoy a few months of relaxation. The news from Western Canada regarding the 1912 crops is of a favorable character. The wheat is practically all seeded; and white the Province of Manitoba shows no material increase in acreage, Saskatchewan and Alberta have satisfactory increases to show. Altogether the three provinces are said to have about 12,000,000 acres in wheat as against approximately 10,000,000 last year. So it will be seen that the West's productive capacity increases rapidly even when conditions are not in all respects favorable. This increase of acreage in 1912 places the probable Western wheat yield definitely in the neighborhood of 200,000,000 bushels. An average yield of 16 bushels to the acre would give 192,000,000 bushels.

<u>ب</u> م

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Year by year, the balance sheet of the Commercial Union Assurance Company becomes more impressive as an exhibit of vast operations and immense resources. Its leading figures-assets exceeding \$115,00,000, an annual income fast approaching \$40,000,000, and funds, after providing for payment of the dividend, and all outstanding claims, losses and current accounts against the company, of practically \$98,000,000-are enough to indicate alike its size and its wealth. But it perhaps affords a more significant indication of the company's world-wide importance to remember that in every important insurance field in the world, the Commercial Union takes a similar place to that which it occupies in Canada, that is to say, its name is a household word, the company holds an unsullied record, and it is highly esteemed for its fair and generous dealings. This is an enviable position for any corporation to occupy, and in the case of the Commercial Union, there is every indication that it will be retained indefinitely.

Having commenced fire insurance business on October 1, 1861, the Commercial Union has lately celebrated its jubilee. The company was inaugurated in consequence of a demand in the city of London for a new fire insurance organisation, as a result of the rates of the existing fire companies being raised to panic figures, following the \$6,000,000 loss in the famous Tooley street fire of July, 1861. At the first meeting in 1863, the premiums received from the fire and life departments amounted to \$310,000, and the assets to \$1,340,000. One has only to contrast these figures with those from the newly issued balance sheet quoted above to see what a magnificent structure has in the interval been reared from these small beginnings by those responsible for the com-They have had from time to time pany. their periods of anxiety, the latest being in 1906, when the Commercial Union paid out \$4,250,000 after the San Francisco conflagration. But actually in the same year the dividend was raised from 55 to 60 p.c., for the reason that the immense San Francisco losses were paid from reserves. In this fact is to be found a strong reason for the Commercial Union's success. Its policy has always been to build up great reserves so as to meet exceptional losses. That policy, justified by its success, is to be continued. the Chairman at the recent annual meeting emphasising the fact that reserves must grow as liabilities grow in even greater proportion than in the past.

In common with other British fire companies, the Commercial Union last year had to encounter rather heavier losses in its fire department than in 1910. With a fire premium income for the year of \$15,-914,355, the company has experienced losses amounting to 55.6 per cent. as against the low ratio of 47.8 p.c. in 1910. The remarkable thing about last year's losses was that there were no serious conflagrations nor any serious loss by an individual fire. But fires have been extraordinarily numerous, showing an increase of 18 p.c. over those of 1910, to 53,080. As a partial offset to these increased losses, however, it may be noted that expenses are being kept well in hand, having been slightly reduced last year from 35.79 to 35.43 p.c. From the fire department, the company is able to transfer \$1,100,000 to the profit and loss account as a result of the year's working, while the fire fund is raised to over \$16,000,000.

The Commercial Union entered the Canadian field so long ago as 1863. For many years, its interests in the Dominion have been under the able management of Mr. James McGregor, who has now the assistance of Mr. W. S. Jopling as assistant manager. Organisation throughout Canada is maintained at a high level. In 1911, the Commercial Union's Candian fire premium income, including that of the Union Assurance Society, now merged in the Commercial Union was \$1,233,650, the net losses incurred being \$665,766. In addition to itself writing fire and marine business in Canada, the Commercial Union has an important stake in the casualty, etc., business of the Dominion through the Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation and the Canada Accident Assurance Company. And its Canadian associations are bound to become of increasing importance in the future.

788



THE IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

The annual report of the Imperial Bank of Canada, whose financial year closes at the end of April, continues the satisfactory story of banking expansion, which the series of reports issued by the banks whose financial years close in the autumn, has made familiar during recent months. In many respects, in fact, 1911 was the best year in the Imperial Bank's history. The following table shows the leading figures of the annual statement in comparison with those of the two previous years:—

1910.	1911.	1912.
Paid-up Capital \$5,000,000	\$5,769,559	\$6,000,000
Reserve	5,769.559	6,000,000
Profits	841,692	1.004,340
Circulation	4,420,715	5,303,642
Deposits (not bearing inter-		
est)	8,769,869	11,056,740
Deposits (bearing interest) 34,401,695	37.734.623	43,931 239
Coin and Notes	10,027,701	12,358,206
Canadian Call and Short		
Loans	3.576, 127	3,277.814
Foreign Call Loans 2,404,417	1.502.885	1,001.378
Current Loans	33,571,232	40.171.085
	63,710,026	73,751.668
	51,052,454	60,410,232
Liabilities to public	28,315,851	31,537,449
triding		

The recent issue of new capital stock has now been fully paid up by the shareholders, making the paid-up capital \$6,000,000, with a reserve of the same amount. It is interesting in this connection to note what was said by President Wilkie at the recent annual meeting, that at an early date, inorder to keep pace with the requirements of the country, a further issue of \$1,000,000 new stock will be made, raising the paid-up capital of the bank to \$7,000,000 within a period of eighteen months. This is very satisfactory evidence that the management of the Imperial Bank are fully alive to the requirements of the country at the present time in regard to banking capital. Further evidence of the management's activity is to be found in the fact that fourteen new branches were opened in the financial year just closed, and only one shut up, while President Wilkie mentioned that "we have not found it possible to reply favorably to all the applications we have received from deserving places for branches of the bank." It may be observed that the Imperial Bank's branches now number 120, and there is a staff of 818, against 691 at the close of 1911. Mr. John A. Richardson represents the important interests of the bank in Montreal.

The well directed policy of expansion by which the Imperial Bank is guided, has its sequel in largely increased profits. They were in fact, \$160,000 larger than those reported a year ago-\$1,004,340 against \$841,692, and at the rate of 16.93 p.c. upon the paid-up capital as against 15.18 p.c. in 1911, and 14.05 p.c. in 1910. Comparing the present balance sheet with that of twelve months ago, it is seen that non-interest bearing deposits are \$2,300,-000 higher at \$11,056,740, and interest-bearing deposits show the satisfactory gain of more than \$6,000,000 to \$43,931,239. On the other side, Canadian current loans have advanced by \$6,600,000 to \$40,171,085. In this connection we may draw attention to a point mentioned by President Wilkie, which at the present time, we belive, is frequently not understood by the public generally, that is, that the whole amount deposited with the banks of Can-

ada by the public of Canada, less a portion of the cash reserves, is loaned back again to the public by the banks.

With regard to the position of the bank generally, the result of the year's business has been to increase the bank's total assets from \$63,710,026 to \$73,751,-668, while the liquid assets have been advanced by over \$3,000,000 during the twelve months, and at \$31,537,-449 are above 50 p.c. of the liabilities to the public.

THE PROBLEM OF BANK INSPECTION.

President Wilkie's speech at the recent annual meeting contained, as usual, timely references to a number of matters of present day importance in the commercial and financial development of Canada. In view of the fact that the question of bank inspection is likely to form one of the main bones of contention at the forthcoming revision of the Bank Act, it is of interest to observe that President Wilkie favours a system of auditors appointed by the bank's stockholders. He said regarding this:—

It is, perhaps, fortunate that there has been a delay of three years in revising the Act. Within that time several very important defects have come to the surface, and possible abuses which were not thought of when the Act was last amended have made themselves not only seen but We have had time, too, to consider suggestions that felt. have been made regarding the auditing and inspecting of banks. A suggestion that the Government should undertake the responsibility of inspection is one that the Government has not so far seriously entertained, recognizing no doubt the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of carrying out a system that would not be faulty and misleading and embarrassing to the Government itself. It has also been suggested that the duty should be undertaken by the Bankers' Association. Thorough inspection could not be carried out any better by the Association than by the Government; its value and importance might be exaggerated on the one hand, and on the other it would be unreasonable to hold the Association as a whole responsible for the reputed solvency and worthiness of its members. Moreover, no bank under present conditions of competition and with the readiness of some to retire from business, and of others to add to their size and importance, with mergers and amalgamations following, one on the heels of another, should be called upon to place its affairs under the review of officials appointed by rival institutions. One can imagine what might happen to even a sound institution whose business and connections were coveted by a Bank more influential that itself in the Councils of the Association. The very proxies given to Directors to assist in carrying on a Bank might be used to destroy its separate existence. Mergers may even throw the control of the Association into comparatively few hands. Would you not, rather than be at the mercy of inspectors selected by your competitors, prefer to have the report of auditors and inspectors, men of repute, selected by yourselves, and responsible to you, and whose appointment and reappointment would be subject to your pleasure?

THE SPECULATION IN REAL ESTATE.

The accounts which President Wilkie gave in regard to the condition of crops and the manufacturing industries of the country were uniformly satisfactory. We are glad to note, however, that he closed with a warning in regard to the rampant speculation in real estate. Mr. Wilkie said:—

From Pacific to Atlantic values have advanced 200 per cent., 300 per cent., 400 per cent. and even 500 per cent. Enormous profits have been realized, and enormous obligations incurred. How and when the rise in values is to end, it is impossible to say, as even sober, level-headed financially responsible men are amongst the most enthusiastic speculators. Bankers find it difficult to prevent customers engaged in legitimate pursuits using their commercial credits in the purchase of land for which they have no legitimate use. I should not be at all surprised to hear of failures and defalcations as a result of specula-



tion in real estate, and of a waste of capital which must result from the investment of borrowed money in ventures that bring in no immediate revenue, the reinstatement of the invested capital in legitimate business being dependent upon realization at still higher figures than cost.

It is well to be thus pungently reminded of the dangerous possibilities lurking behind the reckless speculation in real estate, which is now fast becoming, in many quarters, almost a disease.

للو للو

PROFITS OF BRITISH BANKERS.

(The Economist, London).

In 1911 British trade and commerce was quite as active as in the previous year, which was the first of the present cycle of prosperity. Unfortunately, heavy losses were suffered by certain sections of the business community through various strikes of transport workers, but with these exceptions it is safe to say that trade conditions and commercial prosperity were remarkably prosperous. Bankers naturally shared in the profits. Money was well employed during the year. But since 1910 had seen the trade boom well out of its early stages the supply was more plentiful, funds required abroad in 1910 having begun to return with the circulation of trade. The average Bank of England rate was just 1/4 per cent. lower than in 1910 at £3 9s. 4d. per cent., and the three months' bank bill rate fell by the same fraction to £2 18s. 5d. per cent. On short loans, however, the banks only obtained £2 6s. 8d. per cent. against £2 14s. Iod., and as the deposit rate moved down by the same proportion as the bank rate, namely, 1/4 per cent. to £1 19s. 4d. per cent., it follows that the banker's margin of profit was not quite so great as in 1910. The larger supply of funds no doubt provided some compensation for this lessened margin, and in the subjoined statement, which shows the total profits of the English joint-stock banks as published in their profit and loss accounts, it will be seen that the fall was very slight indeed.

The discrepancy of £5,600 between the sum brought forward this year and that carried forward last year is due to the omission of the Stamford, Spalding and Boston Bank's carry-forward of £3,634 from Barclay's accounts, and the remainder to the practice of one or two banks in stating their carry forwards "subject to directors' fees, etc." The sums placed to reserve in 1911 were very small in comparison with the allocations some years ago, when £500,000 was frequently put aside in the aggregate. Year after year the amount applied to premises reduction is steady at about £240,000, and in view of the enormous increase in the number of bank branches in recent years, bank directors will no doubt

consider it prudent to continue this writing down process. The amount of profits required for meeting depreciation is £260,000 less than in 1910, but we have seen that in addition to appropriations from profits, reserve funds declined by £900,000, of which sum £600,000 was due to withdrawals for writing down investments. The sums paid in dividends represent an average return of 1514 per cent. on the capital, showing no measurable change from the corresponding figure of last year.

کی ا

FIRE COMPANIES' PREMIUMS AND LOSSES IN CANADA, 1911.

We publish this week our annual tables showing the ratio of net losses incurred last year by the fire companies operating under Dominion licenses in Canada. to the net cash received by them for premiums. It appears upon these statistics which are compiled from the preliminary figures of the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance, that last year was a rather more favorable one for the fire companies than was 1910. The proportion of net losses incurred to net cash received for premiums for the whole of the companies works out at 52.69 per cent. against 58.38 per cent. in Joro. The details are as follows:—

1910. The details are as follows.	
Net Cash	Net Losses Per-
Received.	Increased, centage.
Canadian Companies\$ 4 730,461	\$ 2,541,484 53.73
British Companies 11,199,301	6,028,463 53.83
American and other Coys 4,642,420	2,269,517 48.89

\$20,572,182 \$10,839,464 52.69

Each class of companies has shared in the improvement in ratio, the most sweeping change in comparison with 1910, coming about in the case of the American companies. These in 1910 had for them excessively high loss ratio of 59.72. Last year their ratio fell back to the more normal figure of 48.89. The Canadian companies also show a very considerable improvement over 1910, but in the case of the British companies, which transact more than one-half the business involved, the fall was less pronounced, being but fractionally in excess of three points from 57.02 to 53.83.

Revision of these preliminary figures generally results in the losses being shown in a somewhat higher proportion than appears by the preliminary report. To the companies as a whole, 1911 appears as a year of moderate profits. Certainly when expenses are added to the loss ratio, and the increase in reserve liabilities is added to that, it could hardly be found to be anything more.

PROFITS OF 39 BRITISH BANKS, 1911. (The Economist, London.)

			Appropriation.					
Balances Brought Forward	Net Profit.	Total	Pivideuds.	Reserve Funds.	Writing Down Invest- ments,	Premises, Staff, &c.	Carried Forward	
£ 1910	£ 8,241,490 8,214,213	£ 9,770,044 9,545,056	£ 6,760,889 6,818,162	£ 222,517 116,138	£ 1,105,766 842,215		£ 1.336,372 1,436,932	
Increase	27,277	224,988	57,273	106,379	263,551	12,891	100,560	





Fire Insurance Business in Canada for the Year 1911. With Comparative Results from 1904 to 1910.-(Compiled by The Chronicle)

with co							DUSINESS			INESS OF 1	911
COMPANIES	1904 & 1905 (com- bined.)	1906	1907	1908	1909	1010	Net Cash received for Premiums.	Net Losses incurred.	Net Cash received for Premiums.	Net Losses incurred,	P. C. Losses inc rred to Premiums.
Canadian-	p. c.	D. C.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	p. c.	*	\$		\$	
Acadia		p. c. 28.9	33.8	40.8	46.9	p. c. 70.95	155,086	110,033	125,526	84,119	67.01
Anglo-American		55 1	66.4	97.9	52 0	59.06	221,14	130 612	218,962	139,797	63.85
British America		53.9	48.9	68 5	55.4	69.34	363,565	252,113	553,469	232,160	41.95
Canada National			27 9		::::		262,048	110,554	24.898 2-1,695	372 90,742	$1.50 \\ 32.31$
Canadian		43.8	37.2 93.2	71.1 69.1	43.7	42.19 31.54	50,651	15,976	55,615	47,741	85.84
Central Canada Mfgs			34 8	88.8	$\frac{57.3}{45.2}$	60.74	200,390	121,671	278,648	146,699	52.64
Eastern Canada Mfgs			93.2	69.2	57 3	99.03		15,199			
Equity		47.0	61.8	86.3	57.3	71.29	254,394	181,360	242,859	123.930	51.05
Factories						62 33		69 841	211,025	97,321	46.12
Hudson Bay						30 34	75,6-9	22,~62	129,053	50,569	39.18
London Mutual		63 2	60.0	67.1	58 7	40.61	425,250	172,715	353,881	223,978	63.29
Manitoba	. 36.9	49.3	52.4	74 2	46 5	52.05		155.150 136,648	333,578 186,454	184,954 97,656	55.45 52.37
Mercantile Montreal-Canada			$ \begin{array}{c} 31.3 \\ 71.7 \end{array} $	53.6 97.7	49.1	70.00		104,823	174,738	132,697	75.94
North Empire	. 00.0	65.8		51.1	65 4 7.9	39.02		10 473		28,021	45 80
Nova Scotia	29 0	26.0	35.5	26.8	39.8	66.32		71,934	137,949	55,438	40.19
Occidental		20.0		-0.0	31.9	44.59		40,313	102,455	34,749	33.91
Ontario			39.0	77.1	70.4	83.29		146,678	180,976	154,427	85.33
Ottawa		49.2	242.0	49.5	85.8	428.85	10,772	46,196	20,366	3,518	17.27
Pacific Coast				129.4	38.4	46.38	53,571	24 845	64,802	19,397	29.93
Quebec	. 78.7	55.3	26.6	30.9	72.3	42.30		84,887	190,816	82,599	43.28
Richmond and Drummond		15.3	43.7	75.0	106.8		20,418	35,013	331,161	255,915	77.28
Rimouski			56.9	61.7	53.2	86.63		265,706 32,939		235,915	52.65
Sovereign .		3.7	46.6	95 2	64 2	46.18		255,695	399,752	217,465	54.40
Western	. 74.4	61.2	56.0	71 1	51 4	50.96	301,100	200,000			
Totals—Average British—	71.7	52.7	53.6	72.1	55.9	60.03	4,334,612	2,614,336		2,541,484	53,73
Alliance	. 162.6	35.9	64.1	58.5	31.7	45.80		86,728		111,556	
A tlas			52.6	64.5	46.0	63.34		300,984		308,771	67.14
Caledonian			52.1	78.8	41 6	58.90		210,508		201,744	
Commercial Union.		37.8	46 6	49.6	46.1	55.6	1,152,862	641,529	1,233,650 95,484	665.766 29,917	
Employers Liability							220,037	146,339		194,674	
General Accident		45.8	54.6	6.9 64.0	37.6	66.5		431,458		410,584	
Guardian Law Unión & Rock			50.3	59.7	44.5	53.5		90,466			
Liverpool & London & Globe			66 2	59.1	56.3	59.64		673,698			
London & Lancashire			38 2	62.6	47.6	54.36		291,968		357,795	65.14
London Assurance			52 7	54.0	27.9	40.43		86,23	232,948		
North British		48.6	60 4	56.8	54 5	62.6		498,909			
Northern			62.9	76.3	50.2	52.9		300.964			
Norwich Union			45.7	63.8	44.2	54.9		341,642			
Phœnix of London		45.4	50.3	54.5	54.6	62.2	937,087	582,870	1,055,569 18,525		
Provincial			62.0	50 6		56 4	1,221,855	689,316			
Royal	. 79.9	53.3	63.0	50.6	52.5	2.3			213,466		
Scottish U. & N.	108.	30.6	36.3	67.2	40.0	42.8					
Sun			58.2	54.0	58.0	51.7					
Union			56.3								
Yorkshire			45.8	36.8	51.4	61.6					
Totals-Average	. 76.1	2 46 .6	55.5	58.1	49.7	57.0	2 10,243,235	5,840,67	2 11,199,301	6,028,463	53.83
American and other— Ætna	71.0	32.3	37.8	36.5	38 2	47.4	8 288,999	137,204	268,627	121,518	45.24
American Lloyds							467		10,490		
Connecticut		31.9	49.7	67.4	53.0	54.3	8 135,377	73,62	2 112,371		
Continental.							4,177		203,713		
Fidelity-Phenix.	69.		61.2	50.1	39.2	56.3					
German American		9 31.6	47.7	67.6				128,32	7 338,81		8 44.18 1 34.44
Hartford			47.1	46.9		70.8			3 799,871 7 338,553	1 179 27	3 52.95
Home	96.	38.5		55.2							1 51.87
Insurance Co. of N. America. Lumber Insurance Co. of N.	13.	6 42.7	47.0	65.2 67 0						144,73	
National				19.7							
National Union									. 64,18	3 24,27	8 37.83
Phœnix of Hartford				48.3	38.5	. 50.0	316,25		5 310,38		
Queen of America	69.			66 9	52.7	62.8				3 357,62	9 59 30
Rochester-German			86.8	54.7					8		0 50.72
Springfield Fire and Marine			·		35.1						
St. Paul									0.000		
Union Ass. Paris, France			-	-							
Totals-Average Recapitulation	. 70.3	40.4	5.13	55.7	46.	7 59.1	12 4.147.68	4 2,476,91	0 4,642,42	2,209,51	
	71.7	52.7	53.6	72.1	55.9	60.0	03				53.73
Canadian Offices			00.0					1	1		53.83
Canadian Offices British Offices			55.5	58.1	51.4	57.0	02	1			
Canadian Offices British Offices American and other Offices	76.2	46.6						1			48.89

MAY 31, 1912



794

THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Among the interesting features of the annual meeting of The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited, held in London a few weeks ago, was a brief speech by Mr. S. Stanley Brown, who after acting as general manager since the establishment of the Corporation, retired from that position at the close of last year. Mr. Stanley Brown pointed out that in the 30 years over which the life of The Employers' Liability Assurance has extended, profits amounting to \$6,650,000 have been reserved, and there has been accrued something like \$4,500,000 of free assets. Moreover, a 30 p.c. dividend is being paid, and the Corporation has established itself in every possible way as a sound and vigorous undertaking. It is of particular interest to recall these facts at the present time, because, as has already been announced in our columns, since this annual meeting took place, Mr. Stanley Brown has passed away. The figures quoted show with what care and skill he had built up the Corporation, in connection with which he will be long remembered. The new General Manager and Secretary, Mr. W. E. Gray, has been in the service of 'The Employers' Liability Assurance for 24 years, so that there is assurance that the fine tradition which the Corporation has created for itself will be continued. And it may fairly be anticipated that The Employers' Liability Assurance will continue to show that large expansion in its business, and in its reserves and profits for which it has hitherto been conspicuous.

The premium income of last year reached \$6,837.723, an increase of nearly \$800,000 upon 1910, the figures of which year showed an advance of practically \$1,000,000 upon the 1909 total of \$5,091,-268. Losses paid and outstanding were \$3,877,340 against \$3,276,343 in 1910, the rather heavy ratio of 56.7 p.c. against 53.9 p.c. in 1910 being attributable, as the Chairman explained at the recent annual meeting, to exceptional circumstances, which are not likely to recur. By reason of the expansion of the business, increased taxes, and higher legislative and tariff charges and an increase of salaries both at home and abroad, expenses of management are higher, but their ratio to premium income is only 10.6 p.c. against 10.5 p.c. in 1910. Combining the expenses and commission charges, there is a ratio to premium income of 36.2 p.c. for 1911, as against 36.7 p.c. for 1910. The result of the year's business is that the revenue balance is increased from \$5,990,031 to \$6,564,837. The balance sheet published on another page shows

that in investments and cash the company has made a substantial advance during the twelve months, these items, which a year ago were \$9,194,630 being now \$9,851,082. Reserves have been brought up to \$8,426,975 against \$7.779,933 at the close of 1910, an advance of almost \$700,000 in the twelve months. The whole showing is of an admirably satisfactory character.

In Canada, The Employers' Liability Corporation is well known and under the skilful management of Messrs. Griffin and Woodland, it has a large and steadily increasing business, in personal accident, health, liability and fidelity guarantee insurance. Circumstances are obviously favorable for the further development of these branches of insurance in Canada. The Corporation has also lately directed the energies of its Canadian staff into the fire insurance field, Mr. John Jenkins being fire superintendent, and here, as in its other fields, slowly and gradually. The Employers' Liability Assurance is building up a sound fire business. In 1911, it received in fire premiums in Canada, \$95,484 and incurred losses of \$29,917, a ratio of 31.33 p.c.

* .

COL. W. C. MACDONALD ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE ACTUARIAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

Hearty congratulations have been lately tendered to Colonel W. C. Macdonald, F.A.S., the well-known secretary and actuary of the Confederation Life Association, Toronto, on his election as President of the Actuarial Society of America. This election, which took place recently at the annual meeting of the Society in New York, will be generally and heartily welcomed in Canadian insurance circles as a fitting and deserved tribute to Colonel Macdonald's high standing among the actuaries of this continent. Colonel Macdonald, it is interesting to note, is a charter member of the Actuarial Society of America and has always been prominent in its affairs.

The other officers of the Society for the ensuing year have been elected as follows:—Vice-Presidents, Arthur Hunter, actuary, New York Life Ins. Co.; James D. Craig, actuary, Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.; Secretary: Robert Henderson, actuary, Equitable Life Assurance Co.; Treasurer: David G. Alsop, actuary, Provident Life & Trust Co., Philadelphia. The three members of the Council elected in place of those retiring were: Percy C. H. Papps, actuary, Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co.; Fred. H. Johnston, actuary, Prudential Ins. Co.; William Young, actuary, New York Life Ins. Co.

About one hundred members, fellows and asso-

Twenty Years' Premiums Received and Losses Incurred by Fire Companies with Dominion Licenses. (Compiled by The Chronicle.)

Years.	Premiums Received.	Losses Incurred.	Per- centage	Years.	Premiums Received.	Losses Incurred.	Per- centage.
1892	\$6,512,327 6,793,595 6,711,369 6,943,3*2 7,075,850 7,157,661 7,350,131 7,910,492 8,331,948 9,650,344	\$4,470,238 5,113,905 4,612,019 4,812,764 4,338,506 4,609,997 5,395,898 4,552,161 8,078,931 6,783,617	68 64 75 55 68 69 69 31 61 31 64 41 74 37 57 75 97 00 70 29	1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 1908 1909 1910 1911	\$10,577,084 11,384,762 13,169,882 14,285,671 14,687,963 16,122,922 17,572,113 17,049,464 18,725,531 *20,752,182	\$4,288.562 5,799,279 14,191,847 6,185,612 6,863,829 8,742,994 10,347,567 8,664,477 10,931,918 10, β 39,464	$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 40 & 54 \\ 50 & 94 \\ 107 & 76 \\ 43 & 30 \\ 46 & 73 \\ 54 & 23 \\ 58 & 88 \\ 50 & 47 \\ 58 & 38 \\ 50 & 52 & 69 \end{array}$

*Subject to revision.



ciates were present at the meeting, at which several interesting papers were read.

Colonel Macdonald will attend the triennial International Congress of Actuaries, to be held in Amsterdam during the first week in September, as vice-president representing the United States and Canada.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

The extracts appearing on another page, from the one hundred and seventh annual report of the Caledonian Insurance Company, "the oldest Scottish fire office," as it is able to describe itself, show that this well-known company pursues the even tenor of its way, content to place stability and growing strength before mere size. In its fire department, through whose operations the Caledonian is known in Canada, the net premiums during 1911 reached \$2,190,728, and with an interest income on fire funds of \$43,762, the total income on this account during the year, reached \$2,234.490. The losses of 1911 reached \$1,168,042, a ratio of 53.32 per cent .--- a slight advance upon 1910--- while com-missions, expenses and taxes absorbed \$26,367 or a ratio to premium of 37.73 per cent. The necessary addition having been made to premium reserve to maintain it at 34 per cent. of the premium income for the year, a surplus on the year's trading of \$239,801 is carried to the profit and loss account.

At home, the Caledonian transacts an extensive life business and maintains also other departments of insurance, and, as will be seen on another page, its funds at December 31, aggregated well over \$18,000,-000. In Canada last year the Caledonian received net cash for premiums aggregating \$388,130, and incurred net losses of \$201,744, or 51.98 p.c. Mr. John G. Borthwick, of Montreal, is the Caledonian's manager for Canada, and the fact that the company's Canadian business is steadily increasing is effective evidence of its popularity.

کې ک

HON. W. H. HOTCHKISS IN MONTREAL. Addresses Life Underwriters-Declares against State Insurance and Urges Further Education of the Public in Insurance Matters.

Hon. W. H. Hotchkiss, formerly superintendent of insurance of the State of New York, visited Montreal this week, and on Tuesday evening addressed the local Underwriters Association at a banquet held at Coopers. About one hundred members were present. Mr. H. H. Kay, president of the Montreal Association, presided, his immediate supporters including Mr. W. B. Campbell (Toronto), Mr. George E. Williams, secretary of the Dominion Association, and Mr. J. C. Tory.

Mr. Hotchkiss' address was mainly concerned with the subject of state insurance, against which he put forth an able argument. He said in part :---

CONDITIONS TO-DAY.

"Let us congratulate you that in the field of life insurance there are no tariffs and, comparatively speaking, no misunderstanding. The bickerings of competition are not all passed; they are, however, much less. The quality of salesmanship has not yet reached the ideal; but, it is more manly, and therefore

more effective. Lawmakers may not yet have ceased from troubling, but their interest is not so keen in insurance laws as it was a while ago. After a cataclysm which was needed, and, therefore, severe, the life insurance world has settled down, readjusted itself to new conditions and, alone of the fields of insurance, except the marine field, seems—again relatively speaking—at peace, and, as a consequence, constructively at work.

"The public still demands of your companies those returns and that conduct which such companies' trusteeship of the public's funds ethically requires. The time was when new policy clauses and unusual benefits were large factors in field competition. Your policies to-day are pretty much alike. Not many decades ago, trick settlements were resorted to that profits and surpluses might be increased. Such things would now fatally discredit a management and stir the supervising department to action and publicity.

STATE INSURANCE.

"The public interest in the cost of your commodity becomes a menace to insurance as a system in the arguments adduced therefrom by those who insist that insurance be taken over by the state. Say they: "What is there in life insurance that government may not furnish it, instead of these corporations? The expectancy of life has been reduced to a methematical formula. Medical examinations under governmental regulation would be as accurate and reliable as those under companies. Salaries of state officials are much less. Agents could be hired on a salary, rather than on a commission basis. The state being the insurer, surpluses would be unnecssary. In short, why pay the heavy distribution and safety charges which now make premiums high? Let the state do the business and the people have insurance at net cost. No argument could be more popular, more plausible. Indeed, as you know, the mother country has already started down the road, under the leadership of Lloyd George; while one of our states is now writing life insurance contracts.'

"But there are momentous reasons why no American commonwealth should ever make a beginning. Of all the insurance schemes yet proposed, state insurance, while, in the abstract, promising most, will, in my judgment, profit the people least. But, it can be stamped out only by satisfying that public that performance cannot square with prophecy. The duty of so satisfying the public—of educating that public in the facts—is, 1 take it, the highest duty of the insurance men of the present generation.

PUBLICITY WANTED.

"Let us, therefore, consider, not state insurance, its folly and the means whereby to show that folly, but the problem of educating the people to a sympathetic knowledge of what insurance is and does

"The people possess less accurate knowledge of what insurance is than they do of any of the other necessities of life. The people are not only wanting in sympathy, but fairly chock-a-block with prejudice against insurance, the insurance companies, yes, even insurance agents. Insurance has negligently failed to take the people into its confidence. Insurance, in its contact with the masses of the people, is usually content to rest its case on advertisements of bigness —long lines, nay, lanes, of figures, meaning nothing. 798

THE CHRONICLE.

MAY 31, 1912



"How then shall the default thus made by insurance these many years be opened? In the same old way, the same long way, the same hard way. By the education of the people in what insurance is and does. Facts of conceded truth, without reservation even where trade secrets are involved, stated in plain language, spread in every possible way-the school book, the newspaper, the magazine, at public meetings, in private gatherings, the home office furnishing the facts and the funds, and the field, the missionaries and the teachers. Perhaps this is not the occasion to block out a comprehensive plan for the doing of this great work. But, that it must be done, thoroughly, entertainingly and convincingly, should be apparent to every student of the insurance times in which we live."

The address of Mr. Hotchkiss was very cordially appreciated by those present. Short speeches were also made by the Chairman, who followed up Mr. Hotchkiss' plea for education. Messrs. Campbell, Tory and William. It was mentioned that one of the matters to be discussed at the convention of Life Underwriters' Associations in Montreal in August is the question of co-operative publicity.

Legal Decisions.

WARRANTY IN LLOYDS' POLICY.

The Supreme Court at Ottawa recently took up the case of Rice vs. Rudd Paper Box Company. In this case respondents instructed Rice to obtain insurance on their stock and machinery. He placed it with Lloyds, London, through a Toronto correspondent. There was no written application, but a typewritten form was given to the correspondent, and attached to the policy when issued. Appellant received the policy, and without reading it over sent it to respondents, who also failed to read it. When it expired it was renewed, Rice again acting for respondents in obtaining the renewal. A fire occurred while the second policy was in force, and Lloyds objected to non-observance of a warranty in it that a certain company carried \$2,500 on the stock, which was not in the application. Respondents accepted 65 per cent. of the insurance from Lloyds, London, and brought action for the balance against appellant, claiming that he failed to get the policy he was instructed to obtain. They recovered judgment at the trial, which was affirmed by the Court of Appeal. Judgment was reserved.

Personals.

Mr. William Molson Macpherson, president of the Molsons Bank, has returned from Europe. *

Mr. W. R. Arnold, of the Dominion Trust Company, Vancouver, is in England on business. *

*

Mr. J. A. Paddon, manager of the Bank of Montreal, at St. John's, Newfoundland, has been in conference with the authorities of his bank in Montreal this week.

Mr. Arthur B. Woods, actuary of the Sun Life Assurance Society, Montreal, was among those in

attendance at the recent annual meeting of the Actuarial Society of America held in New York. * *

Mr. W. W. Bruce, local manager of the Home Bank of Canada branch, at Walkerville, Ont., has resigned owing to ill-health and will not resume business activities until after he has enjoyed a rest and a holiday. He is succeeded by Mr. F. A. Cheadle, who leaves a bank in Detroit, to take the Walkerville post. Mr. Cheadle was formerly connected with the Home Bank as a local manager in 1908.

*

Mr. H. E. Rawlings, managing director of the Guarantee Company of North America, has left Montreal for a trip of inspection to all the agencies and sub-agencies of the company in the United States. On the trip Mr. Rawlings will go to New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Detroit and Buffalo, and while in these cities meetings of the respective local boards of directors will be held with a view of bringing the various agencies in closer touch with the head office.

The Canadian Fire Record.

TORONTO, ONT .-- C. Twigg's frame house at Earlscourt, destroyed, May 26. Loss \$800.

HILLSBORO, N.B.-Three farmers named Steeves were burned out by a forest fire, May 28.

GARDEN HILL, ONT .- Unoccupied woollen factory, property of H. Taylor, Almonte, destroyed May 28. Loss, \$10,000. Origin, lightning.

EDMONTON, ALTA .- Plant above-ground of the Great West Coal Company, Cloverbar, destroyed, May 25. Loss placed at \$35,000, covered by insurance. Originated in roof of boiler room.

CLINTON, ONT .- Store owned by J. Jackson, and occupied by G. L. Cook, damaged, May 25, together with adjoining millinery store of Cantellon Company, milliners. Insurance on Cook's stock, \$1,100. Origin, unknown.

WELLAND, ONT .- Brown's Mills, used for storage purposes by R. Cooper, destroyed, May 24. Origin, lightning. Loss about \$15,000. Farm barn of T. Rice, Pelham Corners, destroyed with contents, May 24. Origin, lightning.

ST. JOHN, N.B.-Coffey building, Charlotte street, damaged to extent of \$3,000, and Fraser, Fraser & Co.'s dry goods and men's furnishings stock, to extent of \$10,000 by fire, May 25. Loss covered by insurance. Origin, unknown.

HUDSON, QUE.-Ice-houses of City Ice Company, of Montreal, destroyed, May 24, and 32,000 tons of ice destroyed. Loss, \$40,000, partly covered by in-surance. Origin, unknown. No fire fighting appliances in locality.

MONTREAL .- Fire under flooring of first floor of Toilet Laundry, 290 Guy street, did slight damage, May 29. Premises of Moses Black, rag dealer, 247a St. Antoine street, destroyed, May 24. Supposed origin, spark from a locomotive.

STURGEON FALLS, ONT .- Parker block, owned by Mayor Parker, damaged, May 20. Loss \$3,000, partly covered by insurance. Tenants include J. D. Cockburn, moving picture theatre, Miss O'Connor, millinery store and residence, J. Graham, bakery and residence.



Insurance Briefs.

A London cable states that the Commercial Union Assurance Company has concluded an agreement with the Liverpool Victoria Insurance Corporation providing for a working arrangement and general cooperation.

* * *

The Imperial Life Assurance Company has issued a tastefully arranged booklet dealing with the subject of partnership assurance. It includes a list of prominent Canadian firms who are carrying life assurance policies for business purposes with the Imperial.

* *

BRITISH LIABILITY RATES ADVANCED.

Revised rates of premium covering the liability of employers toward employes in a large group of miscellancous industries came into operation May 10, according to the London Times, representing an important move in the thorough revision that has now been in progress for nearly a year. The revised rates for new business, even in this last group, have been current for several weeks, but the fresh scale now applies to all renewals. "That the great these scale now appress to an reneward. That the great majority of the changes are in the upward direction, says the Times, "will be understood by everyone who has taken any interest in the traffic of insurance companies with employers' liability since the great impetus given to the business by the act of 1906. The present adjustment began in July and, taking farmers first, has dealt with all the principal groups in turn, including the heavy engineering trades, in which the experience of the offices has been specially disastrous. If any confirmation of the justice of the increases in farmers' rates last summer was needed it was quickly forthcoming, for, owing to the exceptional heat, claims among farm laborers for sunstroke and kindred complaints were far more numerous and heavier than in any of the previous few years.

"Expressed in percentages some of the advances now in force are fairly formidable; in actual figures and in proportion to the total wages paid, they are not very serious. Thus, for farm laborers about 15s per cent. on the estimated total annual wages is now quoted, as compared with 10s per cent. a year ago; for brushmakers 7s 6d is quoted, as against 6s; and for workers in oil mills 30s, as compared with 25s. These are merely illustrations taken from a very long list of industries in which the rating, according to environment and other circumstances, is sometimes subtle and difficult of comparison. But almost the only class which is not affected is that of domestic servants, in which the standard rates covering only the legal liability remain at 2s 6d per cent, for indoor servants, 5s for gardeners, 7s 6d for coachmen and grooms, and 20s for chauffeurs and grooms incurring hunting risks. Judging by the number of inquiries now being received by the offices a good deal of doubt still exists as to whether the benefits payable under the national insurance act do not replace those due under the workmen's compensation act. It may, therefore, be desirable to emphasize the fact that the benefits of the insurance act are entirely additional, and do not affect the responsibility of employers toward their servants for injuries incurred in the course of their employment

"The 'unsatisfactory results which employers' liability insurance has yielded to the offices is the more significant because whatever opinions may have been held as to the wisdom of all the features of the act of 1906, insurance officials welcomed the measure as one greatly extending the scope of their activities. Indeed, in the belief, apparently, that an El Dorado was in sight numerous new companies were created to share in the prospective profits. Some were stillborn, some never felt their legs, others have been thankful to drag themselves, a little battered and not quite the companies they were, to the shelter of old-established offices. But there are very few companies,

old or young, struggling or firmly secured, that have not burnt their fingers, for nearly all were novices at the business. A few wiseacres, who had had experience of the common law, of Lord Campbell's act of 1846, and the employers' liability act of 1880, were able to save their pockets, but that is because they had the strength of mind to watch the business go elsewhere instead of joining in a wild and unreasoning competition."

FIRE UNDERWRITING RESULTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(George W. Babb, U.S. Manager Northern Assurance Company.)

The annexed table shows the "Underwriting Results" for the year 1911, and for the decade 1902 to 1911 inclusive. The underwriting profit for 1911 of 180 joint stock fire insurance companies reporting to the New York Insurance Department averaged .66 per cent. of the net written premiums. The underwriting result for the ten year period of 1902 to 1911 inclusive was an average loss of .51 per cent. of the net written premiums. I have had another table prepared and annexed which shows the underwriting result for ten additional decades, going back to that of 1892-1901. Five of the decades show an underwriting profit and five an underwriting loss. The largest underwriting profit in any of the decades was 1.91 per cent., and the smallest .37 per cent. The largest underwriting loss in any of these decades was 5.91 per cent. and the smallest 1.01 per cent. The largest profit was 1.91 per cent, and the largest loss 5.91 per cent.; the smallest profit .37 per cent.; the smallest loss 1.01 per cent. The largest profit was only about two-thirds of the average tax paid for the same period. The fire insurance octopus disappears or exists only in imagination.

The table of the underwriting result for 1911 of 180 joint stock fire insurance companies shows a profit for the year of .66 per cent as follows:

Losses paid, fire, marine and inland. \$150	8,392,630
premiums and all other claims) 110	6,840,733 6,900,483 1,938,136

\$294,071,982 \$294,071,982

The ten-year table shows a loss of .51 per cent. for the period 1902 to 1911, inclusive, as follows:

Premiums, fire, marine and inland\$2,428,498,862	
Losses paid, fire, marine and in-	\$1,363,247.836
Increase in liabilities during the period (outstanding losses,	
unearned premiums and all other claims)	150,394,185
Expenses	927,256,324
Loss (.51 per cent.)	5

\$2,440,898,345 \$2,440,898,345 Gain Loss D.C. Period Periodp.c. . . .98 1896-1905. ..1.01 1901-1910.... 1900-1909.....3.99 1899-1908.... . . 4.55 1898-1907....37 . . 5.91 1892-1901... 1897-1906.....

MAY 31, 1012

WANTED

An INSPECTOR of AGENCIES for the Province of Quebec, by a Canadian Life Insurance Company. Good situation for a competent man. Apply

"LIFE COMPANY," THE CHRONICLE. P.O. BOX 1502, MONTREAL.

Manager Wanted

The Dominion Gresham Guarantee and Casualty Co. require a Manager for the new branches of their business and invite applications for the position.

Applicants must state what experience they have had in these departments, which include Employers' Liability, Personal Accident, Health, Fidelity and Automobile Insurance, and what salary they expect.

Applications by letter only, which will if desired be considered strictly confidential, may be addressed to

THE PRESIDENT.

Dominion Gresham Guarantee & Casualty Co. NEW P. O. BOX 577.

MONTREAL. P.O.



ADDRESS :

GRESHAM

Life Assurance Society, Limited

Founded 1848

Funds : FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS.

Incomes Increased.

APPLY FOR AN AGENCY.

ARCH. R. HOWELL.

Manager for Canada,

MONTREAL.

OFFICE FURNITURE

Of the most distinctive character, and perfect construction and materials. Such is the reputation "C.F.M." office furniture bears.

POOR TOOLS will always handicap the mechanic in the proper performance of his work, and it is just the same with your office staff. If they have to work with poor equipment in the shape of office appliances, you are not going to get the best results from them in their work.

A POST CARD

addressed to us, asking us to send you 'Catalogue M,' will bring you by return mail, the handsomest and best Office Appliance Catalogue ever issued in Canada. It will give you much valuable information on fitting up your office in the most modern and approved manner.



SECTIONAL BOOKCASES.



EVERY OFFICE Needs a Bookcase, so why not have the best. Buy "MACEY."

C

Market and Kinancial Briefs

Commercial failures in Canada last week numbered 10 against 21 in the previous week.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has purchased a site for premises in Smith's Falls, Ontario, and will shortly open a branch at that point.

Mr. D. C. Macarow, manager of the Merchants Bank, Montreal, and Mr. William McMaster have been appointed to the board of directors of C. Meredith & Co., Limited.

* * *

Hon. W. S. Fielding is chairman of the Scottish and Dominion Trust, with a share capital of \pounds 500,000, of which \pounds 25,000 \pounds 10 shares are being offered to the London public at par. The Canadian committee are Messrs. E. B. Greenshields, C. B. Gordon and G. H. Smithers. The British directors are prominent men of Glasgow, Edinburgh and Aberdeen.

* * *

Sao Paulo's April statement is as follows:----

Total Gross Earnings Operating Charges, etc	\$	1912. 375,015 146,639	104,278	Inc. \$90,977 42,361
Net Earnings	••	228,376	179,760 1,125,116	48,616 342,932
Aggregate Net Earnings from January 1		893,614	717,318	176,296

The Standard Bank of Canada will increase its capital by a new issue of a par value of \$500,000 at a premium of 100 per cent.

For every four shares of old stock now held, each shareholder will be allotted one new share as of date of record June 17. A circular will immediately be issued to the shareholders advising the dates from which the instalments will be payable. The existing paid-up capital of the Standard Bank is \$2,000,000, with a rest of \$2,600,000.

* * * *

The Eastern Car Co., organized as a subsidiary of Nova Scotia Steel to make steel cars, was organized at New Glasgow, on Wednesday by directors of Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., and others. The capital is to be \$250,000, and the plant will be constructed in New Glasgow with an initial capacity of twenty-five cars a day, and will give employment to one thousand men. A former official of the American Car & Foundry Company has been secured as manager. The new plant will be the third car works in Nova Scotia.

* *

Net earnings of the Rio Company in April were $$6_{32,203}$, or an increase over the previous year of $$11_{3,416}$. For the first four months of the year the increase in net was $$33_{3,000}$, or at the rate of \$1,000,000 a year. The statement for the month of April and for the year to date is as follows:—

Total Gross Earnings Operating Charges, etc Net Earnings	1912. \$1,193,833 561,630	1911. \$1,030,111 511,324 518,787	Inc. \$163,722 50,306 113,416
Aggregate Gross Earning January 1.	s from	3,938,862	609,435
Aggregate net Earnings from January 1		1,993,797	333,982

Canadian Pacific's statement for the month of April reports again phenomenal increases in earnings. Gross for the month was 11,301,349, an increase of 2,629,000, and net 4,115.751, an increase of 958,-777. The gain in net as compared with April last year is equal to 30.4 p.c., while net for the ten months ended April 30 last, shows an increase of 55,040,050, or 16.4. The statement for the month in detail is as follows :—

April, 1912.

Gross earnings Working expenses.	• •	• •	•	•		 	•		·	. \$	11,301,349.46 7,185,597.67
Net profits											
Game comings	uly									\$1	00.647.723.22 64 876.598.31
Working expenses. Net profits											

In April, 1911, the net profits were \$3,156,974.61,

* * * *

MONTREAL POWER'S REPORT.

The financial statement of the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company for the year ended April 30, shows large increases in all figures, gross for the year having increased by \$565,128, net revenue by \$267,-676, and net income by \$253,981. Profits after meeting fixed charges were equal to 13.87 on the company's capital stock of \$17,000,000. The statement shows the following figures of the year's operations:

Gross revenue Operating and maintenance expenses	\$4,969,254 2,125,238
	\$2,844,015
Fixed charges.	485,746
Not income	\$2,358,268
Distilanda poid	100
Dividend payable May 16, 1912 340,0	000
Dividend payable may 10, 1012	1,360,000
Surplus from year's operations Less appropriated to:	
*Depreciation and renewal reserve account \$490,	000
Officers' and Employees' Pension Fund. 10,	500,000
Transferred to general surplus	. \$498,268

 In addition to \$75,000 appropriated for same purpose during year.

* * * *

Referring to the large sum—\$1,377,098—standing to depreciation and renewal reserve on the balance sheet, the president, Mr. H. S. Holt, states that the policy of the directors is to provide amply from year to year for deterioration and absolesence of plant and that bearing in mind the nature of the company's business, the amount is none too large. To meet the continued demand for gas and electric service consequent upon the expansion of the city and suburbs, an expenditure of \$1,001,984 was made during the year on capital account. It is announced that in view of the fact that the several plants of the company are approaching their capacity a new and auxiliary gas generating station is being designed for early service. 804

THE CHRONICLE.

MAY 31, 1912

FIRE LIFE MARINE ACCIDENT Commercial Union Assurance Co. LIMITED, OF LONDON, ENG.

Extracts from the Report for the Year 1911

Total Assets of the Company Exceed .				\$115,000,000
Total ,				\$38,748,435
Interest derived from Investments. Net		,		3,634,215
Considerations for Annuities Granted, Net		,	,	. 318,825
Premiums (Fire, Life, Marine and Accident)	Net			\$34,795,395

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:-

Capital paid up						\$1,475,000
Investment Reserve, Guarantee	and	Pension	Fund,	Profit and	Loss	<i>\$1,115,000</i>
Account, Etc.						2,204,645
Life and Annuity Funds			,			66,136,780
Fire Fund	,					16,023,060
Marine Fund						4,087,195
		· .				942.455
Employers' Liability and Gene	ral A	Accident	Fund			5,930,495
Leasehold Redemption .	·					1,016,045
Total	Fun	ds				\$97,815,675

\$5 taken as equivalent of £1 Stg.

Canadian Branch :

COMPANY'S BUILDING, MONTREAL

JAMES McGREGOR, Manager Canadian Branch

DOMINION TEXTILE'S RESULTS.

At the annual meeting of the Dominion Textile Company, on Monday, the net profits for the past year were reported as the best on record. The figures compare as follows:

compare a				Gross.	Net Profits.	Surplus.
1911-1912				. \$9.038,463	\$1,137,553	\$100,224 37,105
1010.1911.				9,470,270	1,110,030 1,016,407	35,732
1909-1910	•••	• •	• •	$ \begin{array}{r} 8,743,700 \\ 6,153,626 \\ 0.045,407 \end{array} $	1,004,290	8,934
1908-1909	• •			. 8,045,497	1,021,145	44,492
1006.1907				. 8,507,005	1,018,765	286,927 236,914
1905-1906				8,131,000	1,038,129	230,914

The financial statement for the past year showed net profits, after paying current interest on loans, all mill charges, and writing off the sum of \$204,-078.51 for repairs and betterments to the mills, to have been \$1,137,553.59.

To these profits have been added the dividend received from the Dominion Cotton Mills Company and the Merchants Cotton Company amounting to \$120.344, in all \$1,257,897.59, and after paying interest on bonds, preferred and common dividends, and rental of the Dominion, Merchants and Mount Royal Mills, there was left a surplus for the year of \$100,224.37.

Sales for the year amounted to \$9,038,463.64. The company has enough orders on hand to keep all the mills operating to their full capacity for some time, and has purchased raw cotton to carry them into next season at a fair price. There are in operation 9.335 looms, 427.533 spindles, and over 7,500 hands are employed. The mill wages paid out last year amounted to over two million dollars.

It was reported that during the past year the Dam and Electric Power plant erected at Magog by the corporation of that town, had been completed and the company is now receiving sufficient additional power to enable them to operate the mills there to their full capacity. The work on the Colonial Bleachery at St. Henri had also been completed and the output of that plant had been largely increased.

ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE

Gentleman of wide experience is open to represent first class company in Western Ontario. High class business. Please address,

" ACCIDENT "

The Chronicle.

P. O. Box 1502,

Montreal.

MARINE INSURANCE

Gentleman of twenty years' experience, exrepresentative of Lloyd's, about embarking in business for himself, is open to represent a few first class companies, west of Toronto. Please " MARINE " address.

The Chronicle, P. O. Box 1502.

Montreal.

WANTED

One of the large, well-established casualty companies wishes to secure the services of a competent contract and fidelity guarantee bond UNDERWRITER. Good salary and permanent position for the right person. All communications treated confidentially. Address,

> "BOND UNDERWRITER," THE CHRONICLE, P.O. BOX 1502. MONTREAL.

FIRE, PLATE GLASS, WEATHER, AUTOMOBILE AND BURGLARY ETC. INSURANCE

Gentleman of wide experience is open to represent first class company in Western Ontario. High class business. Please address,

> " INSURANCE " The Chronicle, P. 0. Box 1502

Montreal.

WANTED

EXPERIENCED INSPECTOR for an old English Fire and Accident Company well established in Canada. Full particulars and references required. Address

"D." The Chronicle, P. 0. Box 1502. Montreal.



MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA and LONDON, ENGLAND.

Dealers in Municipal, Corporation and Industrial Bonds

MONTREAL OFFICE : Merchants Bank Building.



Capital and Assets Surplus December 31, 1911

\$5,316,969.65 329,973.65 23,887,141.41

The Contracts of this Company are free from unnecessary conditions and restrictions.

C. L. SWEENEY, District Manager,

Montreal District.

R. WILSON-SMITH Financial Agent

160 St. James Street :

Insurance in Force

Montreal

Specialty : { INVESTMENT SECURITIES - Suitable for Banks, Trust Estates, Insurance Companies, Investments for Deposit with Canadian Government

Companies, Investments for Deposit with Canadian Government. CABLE ADDRESS : CHRONICLE.

:



BONDS vs MORTGAGES

A South African Investor who recently visited Vancouver asked us to explain the seeming anomaly whereby $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. could be secured on first mortgages if they were as safe as the average Railway Bond bearing say $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Our explanation was that American Railroads are now bonded up to fully 60 per cent. of their value, while Vancouver first mortgages placed by this Company never exceeded 50 per cent. of conservative valuation and we knew our valuations to be conservative, while it must be admitted that water constituted an appreciable part of American Railway Capitalization.

But the Railroad is, generally speaking, able to place its loan when conditions are favorable and is, moreover, on account of the volume of its borrowings able to secure funds in that part of the world where money is, to some extent, a drug on the market, while the individual borrower on first mortgages on real estate requires comparatively small amounts and pays prevailing Vancouver bank rates.

We further pointed out that while money rates throughout the world have a tendency to increase, yet this tendency is greater in Vancouver than other places on account of the increasing demand for money to develop the natural resources of the Province.

The prevailing Bank or Mortgage rate in Vancouver a few years ago was about 6 per cent. while to-day it is 7 per cent. to 8 per cent.

Another point favorable to Vancouver first mortgages as compared with Bonds is the question of duration.

Bonds generally have long term maturities while first mortgages usually mature in 3 years

Many shrewd financial men claim that the increase in the gold supply is due to improved methods of extraction of gold from ore.

That being true, it would seem likely that the increase in gold will continue, thus tending to further increase money rates. Consequently it would seem wise to loan on short terms rather than on long terms, thus permitting the reinvesting of funds at stated limited periods, whereby the maximum of earning power may be maintained.

We have a booklet telling of the care exercised and precaution used in making loans netting investors $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This booklet will be promptly forwarded on application.

DOMINION TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED Head Office : VANCOUVER, B.C.

Offices : VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, NANAIMO, NEW WESTMINSTER, REGINA, CALGARY AND LONDON, ENGLAND Operating in Quebec Province as

DOMINION OF CANADA TRUSTS COMPANY

Quebec Bank Building, MONTREAL, P.Q.

W. R. ARNOLD, Managing Director.

Stock Exchange Notes.

Thursday, May 30, 1912.

The volume of trading has again been large, and yesterday showed the second largest day's business of the year. On the whole, too the tone has been pretty good, although early in the current week things were inclined somewhat to ease off. However, as will be seen by our table of sales and quotations below, the result of the trading summarized is that the gains in prices considerably outnumber the losses, and several of the more popular stocks mark very considerable advances to new high levels.

Canadian pacific is up another nine points to 270, thanks to the additional impetus given to it by a splendid statement of April earnings. Nearly 6,500 shares have changed hands. In the South American list, Rio has had a meteoric rise to 139 1-4 or 8 1-4 points higher than when our table was last made up. Over 4,800 shares have changed hands.

Montreal Power continues its upward movement and closes to-day at 209 3.4, a net rise of 2 3.8. The trading is 4.723 shares. Spanish River has again been extremely active and buoyant on rumours that holders have something good coming to them by way of a bonus. The business is nearly 6,000 shares.

In Steel also, there has been a turnover of over 5,000 shares, the stock closing fractionally higher at 67 1-2. R. & O. has been dull in spite of the merger announcement and leaves off 1 1-4 points down.

The supply of funds continues ample for market purposes. Bank of England rate is continued at 3 p.c.

SUMMARY OF WEEK'S SALES AND QUOTATIONS.

				Net	
Security.	Sales.	May 22, 1912	To-day.	change	
Canadian Pacific	6421	$261\frac{1}{2}$	$270\frac{1}{2}$		
" Soo " Common	527	1401	$142\frac{3}{4}$		21
Detroit United	842	663 x D	67 I.D	+	1
Halifax Tram	- 3	150			·: 1
Illinois Preferred	214	92	911		1
Quebec Ry		30	$36\frac{1}{2}$		64
Toronto Railway	687	138	1391	+	11
Twin City	10		1064	+	1
Winnipeg Ry			2183		::
Richelieu & Ontario	3443	122 ³ ₄ x.D	1211 x.r) —	11
Can. Cement Com	717		291	+	41-12
Can. Cement Pfd			89		. 8
Dom. Can. Com) 65	661	+	14
Dom. Iron Preferred		105	106	+-	1
Dom, Steel Corpn		6 663	671	+	1
Lake of the Woods Com		$5 140\frac{3}{4}$	138	-	$\frac{2}{2}$
Mexican Power	33	5 88	90	+	2
Montreal Power		3 2073	2093	+-	2 8
Nova Scotia Steel Com			244		. *
Ogilvie Com		9 1303	132	+	11
Ottawa Power		3 157	158	+	1
Rio Light and Power		7 131	1394	+-	81
Shawinigan			138	+-	1
Smart Bag Com		1 117	120 x.D	+	43
Spanish River Com		9 613	$65\frac{3}{4}$	+	4
Steel Co. of Can. Com		20 33			••
Can Converters		448	471	+	21
Dom Textile Com		693	68	-	18
Dom. Textile Preferred		22 100	100		
Crown Reserve			3.14	+	2
Clown negerve	. 00			,	

CANADIAN BANK CLEARINGS.

	Week ending	Week ending	Week ending	Week ending
	May 30, 1912	May 23, 1912	June 1, 1911	June 2, 1910
Montreal Toronto Ottawa	37,533,66 4,6 83,552	\$57,668,329 48,782,524 989,449	\$4*,881,334 35,174,941 3,979,245	\$39,440,589 31,879,374 3,857,834

Traffic Returns.

	DANWAY		
CANADIAN PACIN	1911. I	912. I	ncrease
Year to date. 1910. April 30\$27,317,000 \$28,9	26 00: \$37.36	1.0.0 \$8,	425,000
April 30\$27,517,000 \$28,0	1911. 1	912. 1	ncrease
		39.000	482,000
May 7 1,855,000 1,9 14 1,794,000 1	957,000 2,4 989,000 2,5 989,000 2,5	18.000	529,000
	41,000 2,5	51,000	510,000
21			
GRAND TRUN	K RAILWAY	1912 1	ncrease
Versite data 1910.	1911.	98,561	757,132
A pril 30 \$13,479,345 14,		1912.	ncrease
Wool onding 1310.	1911.	09,651	61,080
May 7 822,937		52,183	74,889
. 14 742,672		52,105	
·· 21 851,044	874,443		
CANADIAN NORTH	ERN RAILWA	¥.	
			Increase
Year to date. 1910. A pril 30 \$3,578,300 4			,370,600
April outstant the total	1911	1912.	Increase
	373,200	391,200	18,000
may treater and and	330.500		149,500
11	303,700	453,200	149,500
		DANY	
TWIN CITY RAPID	IRANSII COM	1912.	Increase
Year to date. 1910.	1911.	511,635	103,668
		1912	Increase
Week ending, 1910.	1911.	153,670	8,739
May 7 138,346	144,931	151,137	7,484
··· 14 138,442	140,653	149,503	6,060
" 21	143,443		
HALIFAX ELECTRIC	TRAMWAY C.	OMPANY.	
Railway	Receipts.		1
Week ending. 1910.	1911	1912.	Increase 100
May 7 3,521	3,813	3,913	223
May	3,802	4,025	453
·· 21	3,778	4,231	400
		Co.	
	RIC RAILWAY	Co. 1912.	Increase
Week ending	1911.		6.310
Week ending May 5	44,882	51,192	6,310
Week ending May 5	44,882 46,201	51,192 51,082	6,310 4,881 4,383
Week ending May 5 "12 "19	44,882 46,201 45,111	51,192 51,082 49,494	6.310
Week ending May 5 "12 "19 "26	44,882 46,201 45,111 44,709	51,192 51,082 49,494 47,012	6,310 4,881 4,383
Week ending May 5 "12 "19 "26	1911. 44,882 46,201 45,111 44,709 RIOR TRACTIO	51,192 51,082 49,494 47,012 N Co.	6,310 4,881 4,383 2,303
Week ending May 5 "12 "19 "26 DULUTH SUPEI 1910.	1911. 44,882 46,201 45,111 44,709 RIOR TRACTIO 1911.	51,192 51,082 49,494 47,012 N Co. 1912.	6,310 4,881 4,383 2,303 Increase
Week ending May 5 "12 "19 "26 DULUTH SUPEI 1910.	1911. 44,882 46,201 45,111 44,709 RIOR TRACTIO 1911. 20,784	51,192 51,082 49,494 47,012 N Co. 1912. 21,742	6,310 4,881 4,383 2,303 Increase 958
Week ending May 5 "12 "19 "26 DULUTH SUPEI 1910.	1911. 44,882 46,201 45,111 44,709 RIOR TRACTIO 1911. 20,784 20,753	51,192 51,082 49,494 47,012 N Co. 1912. 21,742 20,833	6,310 4,581 4,383 2,303 Increase 958 80
Week ending May 5 "12 "26 DULUTH SUPEI 1910. April 7 \$20,275 "14 19,409 19 19 19.409	1911. 44,882 46,201 45,111 44,709 RIOR TRACTIO 1911. 20,784 20,753 21,441	51,192 51,082 49,494 47,012 N Co. 1912. 21,742 20,833 20,730	6,310 4,881 4,383 2,303 Increase 958 80 Dec. 711
Week ending May 5 "12 "26 DELUTH SUPEI . 1910. April 7 *20,275 *14 19.040 *19.040	1911. 44,882 46,201 45,111 44,709 RIOR TRACTIO 1911. 20,784 20,753	51,192 51,082 49,494 47,012 N Co. 1912. 21,742 20,833	6,310 4,581 4,383 2,303 Increase 958 80
Week ending May 5	1911. 44,882 46,201 45,111 44,709 RIOR TRACTIO 1911. 20,784 20,753 21,441 26,007	51,192 51,082 49,494 47,012 N Co. 1912. 21,742 20,833 20,730	6,310 4,881 4,383 2,303 Increase 958 80 Dec. 711
Week ending May 5	44,882 46,201 45,111 44,709 RIOR TRACTIO 1911. 20,784 20,753 21,441 26,007 NITED RAILW 1911.	51, 192 51, 082 49,494 47,012 N Co. 1912. 20,833 20,730 AY. 1912.	6,310 4,881 4,383 2,303 Increase 958 80 Dec. 711
Week ending May 5	44,882 46,201 45,111 44,709 RIOR TRACTIO 1911. 20,784 20,753 21,441 26,007 NITED RAILW 1911.	51,192 51,082 49,494 47,012 N Co. 1912. 20,833 20,730 AY. 1912. 200,186	6,310 4,881 4,383 2,303 Increase 958 80 Dec. 711 Increase 32,246
Week ending May 5	1911. 44,882 46,201 45,111 44,709 RIGR TRACTIO 1911. 20,784 20,753 21,441 26,007 SITED RAILW 1911. 167,940	AY. 1912: 1912: 1912: 20,833 20,730 1912: 200,186 199,679	6,310 4,581 4,383 2,303 Increase 958 80 Dec. 711 Increase 32,246 20,552
Week ending May 5	1911. 44,882 46,201 45,111 44,709 RIGR TRACTIO 1911. 20,784 20,753 21,441 26,007 SITED RAILW 1911. 167,940 179,097	AY. AY. AY. AY. AY. AY. AY. AY.	6,310 4,881 4,383 2,303 Increase 958 80 Dec. 711 Increase 32,246 20,582 22,528
Week ending May 5	1911. 44,882 46,201 45,111 44,709 RIOR TRACTIO 1911. 20,753 21,441 26,007 NITED RAILW 1911. 167,940 179,097 176,504	AY. 1912: 1912: 1912: 20,833 20,730 1912: 200,186 199,679	6,310 4,581 4,383 2,303 Increase 958 80 Dec. 711 Increase 32,246 20,552
Week ending May 5	1911. 44,882 46,201 45,111 44,709 RIGR TRACTIO 1911. 20,784 20,753 21,441 26,007 SITED RAILW 1911. 167,940 179,097	AY. AY. AY. AY. AY. AY. AY. AY.	6,310 4,881 4,383 2,303 Increase 958 80 Dec. 711 Increase 32,246 20,582 22,528
Week ending May 5	1911. 44,882 46,201 45,111 44,709 RIGR TRACTIO 1911. 20,784 20,753 21,441 26,007 SITED RAILW 1911. 167,940 179,097 176,504 228,139	51,192 51,192 51,082 49,494 47,012 N Co. 1912. 20,833 20,730 1912. 200,186 199,679 199,032 250,020	6,310 4,881 4,383 2,303 Increase 958 80 Dec. 711 Increase 32,246 20,582 22,528
Week ending May 5 "12 "13 "26 DULUTH SUPEI 1910. April 7 * 26, 1910. April 7 * 20,275 * 4 30 25,122 Week ending 1910. April 7 Week ending 1910. April 7 * 14 * 25,122 Week ending 1910. * 1940 * 1940 * 14 * 25,122 Week ending 1910. * 158,629 * 14 * 21 155,646 * 30 * 30 * 30 * 30 * 30	1911. 44,882 46,201 45,111 44,709 RIOR TRACTIO 1911. 20,753 21,441 26,007 NITED RAILW 1911. 167,940 179,097 176,504	51,192 51,192 51,082 49,494 47,012 N Co. 1912. 20,833 20,730 1912. 200,186 199,672 199,032 250,020 RATES.	6,310 4,881 4,383 2,303 Increase 958 80 Dec. 711 Increase 32,246 20,552 22,528 21,881
Week ending May 5	1911. 44,882 46,201 45,111 44,709 RIOR TRACTIO 1911. 20,784 20,753 21,441 26,007 NITED RAILW 1911. 167,940 179,097 176,504 228,139 EXCHANGE Tooday Las	51,192 51,192 51,082 49,494 47,012 N Co. 1912. 20,833 20,730 1912. 200,186 199,672 199,032 250,020 RATES.	6,310 4,881 4,383 2,303 Increase 958 80 Dec. 711 Increase 32,246 20,552 22,528 21,881
Week ending May 5	1911. 44,882 46,201 45,111 44,709 RIOR TRACTIO 1911. 20,784 20,753 21,441 26,007 SITED RAILW 1911. 167,940 179,097 176,504 228,139 EXCHANGE To-day Las 55 ⁽²⁾	51,192 51,192 51,082 49,494 47,012 N Co. 1912. 20,833 20,730 1912. 200,186 199,672 199,032 250,020 RATES.	6,310 4,881 4,383 2,303 Increase 958 80 Dec. 711 Increase 32,246 20,552 22,528 21,881
Week ending May 5	1911. 44,882 46,201 45,111 44,709 RIOR TRACTIO 1911. 20,784 20,753 21,441 26,007 SITED RAILW 1911. 167,940 179,097 176,504 228,139 EXCHANGE To-day Las 55 ⁽²⁾	51,192 51,192 51,082 49,494 47,012 N Co. 1912. 20,833 20,730 1912. 200,186 199,672 199,032 250,020 RATES.	6,310 4,881 4,383 2,303 Increase 958 80 Dec. 711 Increase 32,246 20,552 22,528 21,881
Week ending May 5	1911. 44,882 46,201 45,111 44,709 RIOR TRACTIO 1911. 20,784 20,753 21,441 26,007 31,441 26,007 31,441 26,007 176,504 179,097 176,504 228,139 EXCHANGE To-day Las 5% 5%	51,192 51,192 51,082 49,494 47,012 N Co. 1912. 20,833 20,730 1912. 200,186 199,672 199,032 250,020 RATES.	6,310 4,881 4,383 2,303 Increase 958 80 Dec. 711 Increase 32,246 20,552 22,528 21,881
Week ending May 5	1911. 44,882 46,201 45,111 44,709 ktor Tractio 1911. 20,784 20,753 21,441 26,007 sitted Railw 1911. 167,940 179,097 176,504 228,139 EXCHANGE To-day Las 5% 5% 23 %	51,192 51,192 51,082 49,494 47,012 N Co. 1912. 20,833 20,730 1912. 200,186 199,672 199,032 250,020 RATES.	6,310 4,881 4,383 2,303 Increase 958 80 Dec. 711 Increase 32,246 20,552 22,528 21,881
Week ending May 5	1911. 44,882 46,201 45,111 44,709 RIOR TRACTIO 1911. 20,784 20,753 21,441 26,007 311ED RAILW 1911. 167,940 179,097 176,504 228,139 EXCHANGE To-day Las 5% 24 % 24 %	51, 192 51, 192 51, 082 49, 494 47, 012 N Co. 1912. 20, 833 20, 730 1912. 200, 186 199, 679 199, 632 250, 020 RATES. 5% 5% 24-24% 3%	6,310 4,881 4,383 2,303 Increase 958 80 Dec. 711 Increase 32,246 20,582 22,528 21,881 A Year Ago 54% 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24
Week ending May 5	1911. 44,882 46,201 45,111 44,709 RIOR TRACTIO 1911. 20,784 20,753 21,441 26,007 311ED RAILW 1911. 167,940 179,097 176,504 228,139 EXCHANGE To-day Las 5% 24 % 24 %	1112 51,192 51,192 51,082 49,494 47,012 N Co. 1912. 21,742 20,833 20,730	6,310 4,881 4,383 2,303 Increase 958 80 Dec. 711 Increase 32,246 20,582 22,528 21,881 A Year Ago 54% 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24
Week ending May 5	1911. 44,882 46,201 45,111 44,709 RIOR TRACTIO 1911. 20,784 20,753 21,441 26,007 311ED RAILW 1911. 167,940 179,097 176,504 228,139 EXCHANGE To-day Las 5% 24 % 24 %	51,192 51,192 51,082 49,494 47,012 N Co. 1912. 20,833 20,730 1912. 200,186 199,032 250,020 RATES. 4: week. 5% 5% 5% 224-24% 3% 7711 92	6,310 4,881 4,383 2,303 Increase 958 80 Dec. 711 Increase 32,246 20,552 22,528 21,881 A Year Ago 54% 25% 22% 22% 22% 22% 22% 23% 3% 80 §
Week ending May 5	1911. 44,882 46,201 45,111 44,709 RIOR TRACTIO 1911. 20,784 20,753 21,441 26,007 311ED RAILW 1911. 167,940 179,097 176,504 228,139 EXCHANGE To-day Las 5% 24 % 24 %	1112 51,192 51,192 51,082 49,494 47,012 N Co. 1912. 21,742 20,833 20,730	6,310 4,881 4,383 2,303 Increase 958 80 Dec. 711 Increase 32,246 20,582 22,528 21,881 A Year Ago 54% 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24
Week ending May 5	1911. 44,882 46,201 45,111 44,709 RIOR TRACTIO 1911. 20,784 20,753 21,441 20,753 21,441 20,753 21,441 20,753 21,441 26,007 NITED RAILW 1911. 167,940 179,097 176,504 228,139 EXCHANGE To-day Las 5% 5% 21-24% 3% 7711 94 94	$\begin{array}{c} 51, 192\\ 51, 192\\ 51, 082\\ 49, 494\\ 47, 012\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ $	6,310 4,881 4,383 2,303 Increase 958 80 Dec. 711 Increase 32,246 20,582 22,528 21,881 A Year Ago 54% 54% 24% 24% 24% 24% 24% 24% 24% 24% 24% 2
Week ending May 5	1911. 44,882 46,201 45,111 44,709 RIOR TRACTIO 1911. 20,784 20,753 21,441 26,007 31,441 26,007 171,6,504 21,441 167,940 179,097 176,504 228,139 EXCHANGE To-day Las 5% 24 % 21,24 % 22,24 % 3% 7711 9 4 9 4	51, 192 51, 192 51, 082 49, 494 47, 012 N Co. 1912. 20, 833 20, 730 1912. 200, 186 199, 032 250, 020 RATES. 4. week. 5% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 9 24-24% 9 24-4 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-24% 24-	6,310 4,881 4,383 2,303 Increase 958 80 Dec. 711 Increase 32,246 20,552 22,528 21,381 A Year Ago 54% 54% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,
Week ending May 5	1911. 44,882 46,201 45,111 44,709 klor Tractio 1911. 20,784 20,753 21,441 26,007 xitted Railw 1911. 167,940 179,097 176,504 228,139 EXCHANGE To-day Las 5% 23,% 23,% 23,% 23,% 23,% 23,% 23,% 23,	51,192 51,192 51,082 49,494 47,012 N Co. 1912. 21,742 20,833 20,730 4Y. 1912. 200,833 20,730 4Y. 1912. 200,833 20,730 4Y. 1912. 200,833 20,730 4Y. 1912. 200,833 20,730 4Y. 1912. 200,833 20,730 4Y. 1912. 200,833 20,730 4Y. 1912. 200,833 20,730 4Y. 1912. 200,833 200,730 4Y. 1912. 200,833 200,730 4Y. 1912. 200,833 200,730 4Y. 1912. 200,833 200,730 4Y. 1912. 200,833 200,020 RATES. 3%. 77 1 9%. 3%. 77 1 9%. 7%. 7%. 7%. 7%. 7%. 7%. 7%. 7	6,310 4,881 4,383 2,303 Increase 958 80 Dec. 711 Increase 32,246 20,552 22,528 21,381 A Year Ago 54% 54% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,
Week ending May 5	1911. 44,882 46,201 45,111 44,709 klor Tractio 1911. 20,784 20,753 21,441 26,007 xitted Railw 1911. 167,940 179,097 176,504 228,139 EXCHANGE To-day Las 5% 23,% 23,% 23,% 23,% 23,% 23,% 23,% 23,	51,192 51,192 51,082 49,494 47,012 N Co. 1912. 21,742 20,833 20,730 4Y. 1912. 200,833 20,730 4Y. 1912. 200,833 20,730 4Y. 1912. 200,833 20,730 4Y. 1912. 200,833 20,730 4Y. 1912. 200,833 20,730 4Y. 1912. 200,833 20,730 4Y. 1912. 200,833 20,730 4Y. 1912. 200,833 200,730 4Y. 1912. 200,833 200,730 4Y. 1912. 200,833 200,730 4Y. 1912. 200,833 200,730 4Y. 1912. 200,833 200,020 RATES. 3%. 77 1 9%. 3%. 77 1 9%. 7%. 7%. 7%. 7%. 7%. 7%. 7%. 7	6,310 4,881 4,383 2,303 Increase 958 80 Dec. 711 Increase 32,246 20,552 22,528 21,381 A Year Ago 54% 54% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,
Week ending May 5	1911. 44,882 46,201 45,111 44,709 RIOR TRACTIO 1911. 20,784 20,753 21,441 26,007 NITED RAILW 1911. 167,940 179,097 176,504 228,139 EXCHANGE To-day Las 5% 5% 21-21% 3% 771Å 91 9 2-21% 3% 771Å 91 9 4 9 4 9 4 9 4 9 4 9 4 9 4 9 4 9 4	51,192 51,192 51,082 49,494 47,012 N Co. 1912. 21,742 20,833 20,730 4Y. 1912. 200,833 20,730 4Y. 1912. 200,833 20,730 4Y. 1912. 200,833 20,730 4Y. 1912. 200,833 20,730 4Y. 1912. 200,833 20,730 4Y. 1912. 200,833 20,730 4Y. 1912. 200,833 20,730 4Y. 1912. 200,833 200,730 4Y. 1912. 200,833 200,730 4Y. 1912. 200,833 200,730 4Y. 1912. 200,833 200,730 4Y. 1912. 200,833 200,020 RATES. 3%. 77 1 9%. 3%. 77 1 9%. 7%. 7%. 7%. 7%. 7%. 7%. 7%. 7	6,310 4,881 4,383 2,303 Increase 958 80 Dec. 711 Increase 32,246 20,552 22,528 21,381 A Year Ago 54% 54% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 28,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,7% 21,

DOMINION CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

Specie hell by Receiver-General and his assistants :-April 30, 1912... \$98,570,930 | February 29 1912... \$99,587,787 March 31 98,892,395 January 31 95,693,907



REPORTED FOR THE CHRONICLE BY R. WILSON-SMITH & CO., 160 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, CORRECTED TO THURSDAY, Moy 30(b, 1912

BANK STOCKS.	Closin prices Last s	or	Par value of one share	Return per cent. on investment at present prices.		Capital subscribed	Cap pair		Rest Fund	Per cent'ge of Rest to paid up Capital	When Divid payable	
British North America	Asked	Bid. 2201	\$ 243 50	4 53	Per cent	4.866.6 (15,000,00 4.975.7 0	00 15,	866,617 000,000 884,368	\$ 2,774.000 12,500,000 5,884,308	\$ 57.00 83.33 122.74	April, October. March, June, Sej Jan., April, Jul	pt., Dec. y, October
Domini0n			100		12	2,958,70	0 2.	956,900	3,387.851	114.57	March, June, Se	pt., Dec.
familtonXD			100		9	2,96 .4 1,369,7	00 2,	885,340 281,370	2,650,000 425,000	91.81 33.14	March, June, Se March, June, Se	pt., Dec.
Hamilton			100 100	::::	12	6.000,0 10,000,0	00 6,	000,000	6,000,000	100.00	Feb., May, Aug	ist, Nov.
Internationale			100			6,667,6		517,159	5,400,000	82.48	March, June, Se	pt., Dec.
Merchants Bank of Canada XD Metropolitan Bank			100 100	5 23	10	1,000,0	00 1	000,000	1,250,000 4,600,000	115.00	Jan., April, Jul Jan., April, Jul	v. October
Metropolitan Bank	208 255	$\frac{2061}{254}$	100	5 28 4 31	*10	16,000,0	00 15	975,220	16,000,000	100.00	March, June, Se Feb., May, Aug Jan., April, Ju	ust, Nov.
Metropolitan Bank Molsons	2601	133 260	100 100	5 22 4 99	13	2,000,0 1,000,0	00 1	000,000	1,790,000			y, October
		-001	100		6	2,207.		207,500	250,000		January, July. Jan., April, Ju	ly, October
Northern Crown Bank Nora ScotlaXI Ottawa XII Provincial Bank of CanadaXI QuebecXI	275		100	5 08	14	4,000,0 3,500,0	000 3	500,000	4,000,00	114.28	March, June, S. Jan., April, Ju	ept., Dec.
Ottawa Provincial Bank of Canada			100		67	1,000,0	000 1	000,000	1,250,000	50.00	March, June, S	ept., Dec.
Quebec XI	231			5 19	12	7,923,	600	,661,060	8,607,16	6 112.89 130.00	Jan., April, Ju Feb., May, Aug Feb., May, Aug	ly, October November
Roya]			50		13	2,000	900	991,895	2,600.00 300,00	30.25	Feb., May, Aug	ust, Nov.
Standard Sterling	209	208	100	5 26	11	5,000,	000 4	,941,45	5,941,45		March, June, S Jan., April, Ju	
Toronto	. 16)	167			8	4,467.4,953.	500 600	4.454.500	2,540.00 3 076,09		March, June, S	ept., Dec.
Traders Union Bank of CanadaX	D 165		. 10		8	1,169	900	812,038 301,400	15,00			
Weyburn Security					t 1 p.c.	602		001,100	,			
MARCELLANBOUR STOCKS.	1				8	12,500	000 1	2,500.000				ily, October
Bell Telephone B. C. Packers Assn "A" do "B" pref.					7	522	.5%0	522,500			do Jane J	Sept., Dec.
do Com			3 10	6 45	6	1,511	,400	1,511,400			Anall (latohas	
Canadian Pacific			-			3,500		3,500.000				uly October
Canadian Car Com X		1 10	9 10	0 642	1	5,00	000	5,000 000 5,392,736			Jan., April, J	uly, October
Canadian General Electric	. 2		91	************************************		13,500	000,0	13,500,000				
Can. Coment Off. Do. Pfd Can. Con. Rubber Com do Pref	8		9 6 10		4	2,803	440	2,802.44			Jan., April, J	uly, October
do Pref	. 4	12 12	71		7	1,975	3,500	1,733,000				
Canadian Converters		.15 3.1	4	7 45	60 5	1,99	0.08/7	1,999,957				
Crown Reserve Detroit United RyX Dominion Coal Preferred	Di	14 1		6 14	7		0,000	3,000,000			Tan Anell 1	uly, Uctober
Dominion Textile Co. Com	7			00 7 14 00 7 00	5		0,000 9,030	5.000,000 1,859,03			Ian Anril	luly, October
do Pfd Dom. Iron & Steel Pfd		164 1	054 1	6 57	İ	5,00	0.000	5,000,00	0			July, October
Dominion Steel Corpn	,	674		00 5 93			0,000	8.500.00			Jan April.	July, October
Duluth Superior Traction	:		i		8	1,40	0.000	1,400,00	n		Jan., April,	July, October
Havana Electric Ry Com	•••			00		5,0	3,703 00,000	5,000,00			Jan., April, Jan., April,	July, October July, October
Illinois Trac. Pfd		94	92	6 52			04,600	5,304,60			Feb., May,	August, Nov
Kaministiquia Power		70		00 3 5		8 2,7	no,000 05, 60 0	2,705,00				
Laurentide Com Lake of the Woods Mill. Co. Com. do do Pfd	XD	. 1	38	00 5 7 100 5 7			00,000 00,000	2,100.00			March, June	Sept., Dec. July, October
do do Pfd . Mackay Companies Com		122		100			80,400	41,380,40			to the second	Inly Octobel
			- 44	100 4 8	ġ		00,000	18.585,0			Jan., April, May, Noven	July, Octobe
Mexican Light & Power Co do do Pfd		91	90	100 4 0	ż	7 2,4	00,000	2,400,0 16,800,0	00		April, Octob	er.
Minn. St. Paul & S.S.M. Com do Pfd			1417	100		7 10,4	16,000	8,400,0 3,000,0			Maren, June	
Montreal Cotton Co				100		8 17.	000.000	17.000.0				August, Nov.
Montreal Light, Ht. & Pwr. Co		2081	20.8	100	. 1	10 10,0	000,000	10,000.0	00		Jan., April,	July, Course
Montreal Telegraph				40			000,000	9.000.0			March, Jun	e, Sept. , Dec.
Northern Ohio Traction Co N.Scotia Steel & Coal Co. Com		951	913	100 6	30	6 6.	000,000	6,000,0			Ian April.	July, Octobe
do Pfd Ogilvie Flour Mills Com		132		100 ÷	iś	8 2.	030,000 508,000	2,500,0	000		March, Jun	e, Sept., Dec.
do Pfd	XD.	••••		100			000,000	2,150,			Fab May.	ngust, Nov
Penman's Ltd. Com		571	564	100 6		6 1,	075,000	1.075, 9.500,	000			ugust, Nov.
Quahas Ry. L. & P		40	1211		58	8 3	500,000 13 2,00 0	3,132.	000		March, Jun	e, Sept., Dee.
Richelleu & Ont. Nav. Co Rio de Janiero.		138	1381	100 2	88 34	4 37	625,000 500,000	37,625. 8,500,	000		Jan., April	July, Octobe
Shawinighan Water & PowerCo		138	1377		00	10 10	000,000	10.000.	000		Jan., April	July, Octob
Sao Paulo T.L. & P Tolede Rys & Light Co		250	249	100	79	13	875,000	13.875.			Jan., April	July, October July, October August, Nov.
Toronto Street Kallway		138	137	100		6 2	826,200	9.996	200 000		Feb., May	August, Nov.
Tri-City Pfd. Twin City Rapid Transit Co West India Electric						6	800,000	800,	000		May Nove	m b sr
West India Electric					58		,000,000				Jan., Apri	I, July
Windsor Hotel. Winnipeg Electric Railway Co		218										





MATTHEW C. HI HAW, Branch Manager

Active and Influential Agents Wanted

MAY 31, 1912

.

THE CHRONICLE.

		STO	oci	K AND	BOND	LIST,	Contin	ued	
BONDS	Clos Quota	ing l tions	per	[°] Amount outstanding.	When Interest due,		Interest able	Date of Maturity.	REMARKS
	Aske !	Bid	an- num						
Bell Telephone Co Can. Car & Fdy	104 1063	1031	5 6	\$3,649,000 3,500.000	lst Oct. 1st Apl 1st June 1st Dec.	Bk. of Mo	ontreal, Mtl.	been sony so	Red at 110 aft. Nov.'19 or in pt.aft.Nov.'11
an. Converters an. Con. Rubber Co	88	96 1	6 63	474,000 2,579,600	1st June 1st Dec. 1st Apl. 1st Oct.	"	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Cot. 1st, 1946	Redeemable at 110 after Oct. 1st, 1911
an. Colored Cotton Co an. Cement Co Aminion Coal Co	1004	99 1001 993	6 61 5	5,000,000 6,300,000	2nd Apl. 2nd Oct 1st Apl. 1st Oct. 1st May 1st Nov.		••	April 1st, 1940	Redeemable at 110 Redeemable at 105and Int.after May 1st,1910
Dom. Iron & Steel Co Dom. Tex. Sers, "A"	. 94		51 6	7,332,000 758,500	ist Jan. 1st July I March 1 Sept	. Noyal II	ust co. att	July 1st, 1929 March 1st, 192	5 Redeemable at 110 and Interest. Redeemable at par
" "В"			6	1,000,000					after 5 years Redeemable at 105 and
" " C "		97	6	1,000,00			**		Interest
" "D" Hayana Electric Railwa Halifax Tram Keewatin Mill Co	y	96 	5 5 6	COD 00	0 1 1st Feb. 1st Aug 0 1st Jan. 1st Jul 6 1st March – Sep	ADK OU	ontreat, at a	1. 1. 191	2 Redeemable at105
Lake of the Woods Mill C		112	6	1,000,00	0 1st. June 1st De	e Merchar	ts Bank of	June 1st, 193	2
Laurentide Paper Co			6	947,30	5 2 Já n. 2 Jul	y Bk. of M	lontreal, Mt	1 Jan. 2nd, 192	0
Mexican Electric L. Co Mex. L't & Power Co. Montreal L. & Pow. Co	91		5	11.7250	00 lst Jan. 1st Ju 00 lst Feb. 1st Au 00 lst Jan. 1st. Ju	g.			3 2 Redcem-ble at 105 at 1nt. after 1212
Montreal Street Ry. Co Ogdvie Flour Mills Co.	:: ii			1,750,0	00 lst May 1st No 00 lst June 1st De	c. Bk. of	Montreal, M	May 1st, 193 I. July 1st, 193	1 Interest
Penmans		. 88	3 5	2,00 ','	0. Ist May 1st No	Bk. M.	., Mtl. & L		26 Redeema ble at 110 after N ov. 1,11
Price Bros. Quebec Ry. L & P. Co. Rio Janeiro	7	21 98 21 73 1	2 ð	4,866,6 25,000,0		ec	C Londo	. Jan. 1st, 19	29 35
Sao Paulo. Toronto & York Radia				1,620,0	00 1st June 1st D 00 1 July 1st Ja 00 1st Apl 1st O	ec. Nat. an B. of M oct Bk. of	frost Co Te L. Tor. & N.	Y. eb. 1-t, 19	27
Winnipeg Electric West India Electric			. 5 5 5	4.000.0	00 2 Jan. 2nd J 00 1st Jan. 1st J	uly]	····	Jan. Lev.	29

Montreal Tramways Company WINTER SERVICE TIME TABLE



FIRE INSURANCE ONLY CANADIAN DEPARTMENT, MONTREAL

813





816

THE CHRONICLE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Proceedings of the 37th Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders

Held at the BANKING HOUSE of the INSTITUTION in TORONTO on WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1912

The Thirty-seventh Annual General Meeting of the Imperial Bank of Canada was held, in pursuance of the terms of the charter, at the Banking House of the Institution, May 22, 1912.

THE REPORT

The Directors have much pleasure in submitting to the shareholders their Thirty-seventh Annual Report and Balance Sheet of the affairs of the Bank as on 30th April, 1912, together with Profit and Loss Account, showing the result of the operations of the Bank for the year which ended on that day.

The net profits of the Bank, after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, for interest on unmatured bills under discount, and for the payment of all Provincial and other taxes, amounted to \$1.004-340.23, in addition to which there was received by way of premium upon new stock (issue 1910) the sum of \$230.440.75, making in all \$1.234.780.98, which has been applied as follows:—

(a)	Dividends have been paid at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, amounting to	\$	712,349.22
(b)	There was paid to the staff, by way of special bonus, in commemoration of the Coronation	of	
	His Majesty King George V		33,802.50
	Employees' Pension and Guarantee Funds have been credited with		7,500.00
	There was donated to the Northern Ontario fire sufferers		1,000.00
	Bank Premises and Furniture Account has been credited with		60,026.26
(f)	Reserve Fund has been credited with the balance of premium received upon new Capital Stor		
	(issue 1910)		230,440.75
(g)	Profit and Loss Account has been increased by		189,662.25

\$1.234.780.98

New branches have been opened during the year as detailed hereunder: --In Ontario, at Windsor, Thorold; Dundas and Bloor streets, Toronto; Queen street and Roncesvalles avenue, Toronto; Queen street and Kingston road. Toronto, and at Timmins, in the Porcupine District.

In Quebec, at St. Roch (Quebec), and at St. Lawrence Boulevard, Montreal. In Manitoba, at Portage ave., Winnipeg. In Alberta, at Medicine Hat, Rocky Mountain House and Millet. In British Columbia, at Invermere (in the Windermere District) and Main and Cordova streets, Vancouver. The branch at Moyie, B.C., has been closed.

The new Capital Stock issued to shareholders in 1910 having been taken up and paid for, it may be thought advisable within the current year to make a further issue of stock out of authorized but unsubscribed capital. The Bank must be in readiness from time to time to take on their fair share of the ever increasing business of the Dominion.

You will be asked to contribute to the Pension Fund of the Bank out of Profit and Loss Account a further sum of \$20,000. Your Directors have been enabled out of the present fund to assist all deserving officials who have been forced by advancing years or ill-health to retire from the service, but provision should be made for the increasing staff and for the further calls which are certain to result therefrom.

The Head Office and Branches of the Bank have been carefully inspected during the year, and your Directors have much pleasure in expressing their satisfaction with the faithful and efficient manner in which the staff have performed their duties.

The whole respectfully submitted.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 30th APRIL 1912.

Dividends Nos. 84, 85, 86, 87, payable quart- erly for twelve months, at 12 per cent. per annum	Balance at credit of account, 30th April. 1911. brought forward
\$2.067.906.61	\$2,067,906.61
RESERV	VE FUND

\$6.000.000.00

MAY 31, 1912

THE CHRONICLE.

817

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Thirty-Seventh Annual Balance Sheet

APRIL 30th, 1912

LIABILITIES.

Notes of the Bank in circulation	.056,740.44
Deposits not bearing interest (including interest accrued to date)	54,987,979.36
Depasite by other Banks in Canada	
Total Liabilities to the public	6,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	180,000.00 138,648.25

\$73.751.667.88

ASSETS

Gold and Silver Coin			12,358,205.66 249,065.03
Deposit with Dominion Government for security of note circulation Notes of and Cheques on other Banks Balance due from other Banks in Canada Balance due from Agents in the United Kingdom Balance due from Agents in Foreign Countries	 	 	3,523,469.51 932,792.73 1,708,049.35
s producted Generation Securities.	$17,914 \\ 68,159$	\$.99	21,490,915.61
Loans to Provincial Governments. Canadian Municipal Securities, and British or Foreign or Colonial Public Securities 4.3	43,907 37,358		5,767,340.76
Call and Short Loans on Stocks and Bonds in Canada Call and Short Loans on Stocks and Bonds elsewhere than in Canada			3,277,814.21 1,001,378.11
Other Current Loans, Discounts and Advances Overdue Debts (loss provided for) Real Estate (other than Bank premises) Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank Bank Premises, including Safes, Vaults and Office Furniture, at liead Office and Branche Other Assets, not included under foregoing heads	s		\$31,537,448.03 40,171,085.13 47,565.83 79,451.23 94,186.43 1,800,000.0
	D. 1	-	VILKIE,

General Manager.

The customary motions were made and carried ung-imously. The Scrutineers appointed at the meeting reported the following Shareholders duly elected Directors for the the Scrutineers appointed at the meeting reported the following Shareholders duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:—Messrs, D. R. Wilkie, Hon. Robert Jaffray; Wm. Ramsay of Bowland, Stow, Scotland; Elias Rogers, J. Kerr Osborne, Peleg Howland, Sir Wm. Whyte (Winnipeg). Cawthra Mulock, Hon. Richard Turner (Quebee), Wm. Hamilton Merritt, M.D. (St. Catharines), W. J. Gage.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. D. R. Wilkie was re-elected President and the Hon. Robert Jaffray Vice-President for the ensuing year.

818

