

# The Chronicle

Banking, Insurance and Finance

ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1881

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

Vol. XXXVI. No. 2

MONTREAL, JANUARY 14, 1916.

Single Copy 10c  
Annual Subscription \$3.00

## TAXES OLD AND NEW.

The big task that lies before the Minister of Finance in framing his new Budget proposals will be eased to a certain extent by both the ability and the willingness of certain classes of tax-payers to bear cheerfully whatever new burdens it may be found necessary to impose upon them. Straws show the way the wind blows. Within the last few days there has been published in a Montreal journal a statement, bearing the marks of inspiration, that the companies engaged in the manufacture of munitions would not regard unfavorably a tax upon their profits, providing an equitable scheme is evolved which would distribute the burden evenly, while Western papers print statements by grain-growers' leaders recognising the justice of new war taxes upon farmers in view of the recent high prices of grain, though the imposition of these taxes through a revision upwards in the tariff would be objected to. When the opposite poles of Canadian politics, the manufacturer and the Western grain-grower, thus unite in chorus, the Minister of Finance may well feel that times of trouble have their compensations.

\* \* \*

At the end of November, the Dominion Government's revenue account for the fiscal year to date (eight months) showed a favorable balance of \$39 millions. This balance on revenue account is, however, much more than offset by the expenditures on capital account, which for the eight months are some \$91½ millions, of which \$66½ millions are for war. Thus at the end of November, with two-thirds of the fiscal year gone, the Dominion's deficit was about \$52 millions. At the close of the fiscal year next March, it seems not unlikely that this deficit will have reached fully \$75 millions. The expenditures unprovided for by revenue have, of course, been met in the case of the ordinary capital expenditures out of the proceeds of the Dominion's \$45 million loan in New York and in the case of war expenditures from the loans by the British Government and now from the proceeds of the Domestic War Loan.

\* \* \*

With war expenditures rapidly increasing month by month, it is clear that the Minister of Finance, in drawing up his Budget for the year ended March, 1917, will need to impose considerable additional taxation. That increased taxation must go hand in hand with increased expenditure is both sound theory and practice and we hope that in the present case, the Minister of Finance will not hesitate to act boldly in the imposition of new taxation. It will be better for all concerned that taxes should

have to be met now than that they should be deferred. Among the general public, the imposition of new taxes will stop a proportionate amount of useless expenditure, while in the case of certain classes, e.g., the manufacturers and farmers mentioned above, obviously it will be better to impose new taxation now than to wait until with the end of the war another industrial crisis has to be surmounted, and the price of wheat goes sliding downwards. Presumably, the existing war taxes will be maintained. Apparently, however, the new excise taxes imposed by the last Budget have not been a success as revenue producers, though possibly they have done a certain amount of good in other ways. On the other hand, the war tax on letters appears to have been a considerable success, the Post Office revenue for the eight months having increased by about 40 per cent. Possibly, the Minister of Finance, encouraged by this success, may in his coming Budget extend his stamp taxes, including, for instance, a tax on receipts above a certain amount, \$10 or \$20—a simple tax which costs little to collect. In any case, if Sir Thomas White decides to continue or extend his stamp taxes, it is to be hoped that he will make the necessary arrangements whereby cheques and other documents requiring stamps can be purchased already stamped. In the last year or so, tax-paying has been too frequently synonymous with stamp-licking.

\* \* \*

As regards other new taxation, apparently our fiscal machinery will have to be considerably elaborated in the next few years. At present in Canada, we lack entirely the well-organised machinery by which the 50 per cent. tax on war profits is to be collected in Great Britain. Of the absolute fairness of a tax on war profits, there can be no manner of doubt; the trouble in Canada comes in the devising of a reasonable method for its collection. In any case, necessary fiscal machinery being lacking, it will probably be impossible to reach at once every single person who could be legitimately compelled to pay taxes of this kind. It will be necessary at first to do the best we can, and we suggest that a fair and comparatively simple method of collection of a war profits tax would be to require all companies incorporated and carrying on business in Canada, registered partnerships and registered individual firms known to have done war business of one kind and another to make a return to the Dominion Government with penalties for mis-statements, of annual profits covering say, three years, the tax to be based as in Great Britain on profits during

Continued on p. 33.

# BANK OF MONTREAL

ESTABLISHED 1817  
**Capital Paid Up, \$16,000,000**  
**Rest, \$16,000,000**  
**Undivided Profits, \$1,293,952**  
**Total Assets, \$302,980,554**

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

**H. V. MEREDITH, Esq., President.**  
**R. B. ANGUS, Esq.**      **E. B. GREENSHIELDS, Esq.**      **SIR WILLIAM MACDONALD**  
**HON. ROBT. MACKAY.**      **SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY, K.C.V.O.**      **G. R. FORBES, Esq.**  
**A. BAUMGARTEN, Esq.**      **C. B. GORDON, Esq.**      **H. R. DRUMMOND, Esq.**  
**D. FORBES ANGUS, Esq.**      **WM. MCMASTER, Esq.**

## Head Office: MONTREAL

*General Manager, SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D.*      *Assistant General Manager, A. D. BRAITHWAITE, Esq.*

## BRANCHES IN CANADA

**In all the important Cities and Towns in the following Provinces:**  
 PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.      PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.  
 PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.      PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.  
 PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.      PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN  
 PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.      PROVINCE OF ALBERTA  
 PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

## BRANCHES OUTSIDE OF CANADA:

LONDON, England, 47 Threadneedle Street. E. C. G. C. CASSELLS, Manager.      Sub-Agency, 9 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.  
 NEW YORK, N. Y., 64 Wall Street, R. Y. HEDDEN, W. A. BOG, J. T. MOLINEUX, Agents.  
 CHICAGO, Illinois, 108 South La Salle Street.      SPOKANE, State of Washington.  
 ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland.      CURLING, Newfoundland.      GRAND FALLS, Newfoundland.  
 MEXICO CITY, Mexico, D. F.

## BANKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON,  
 The Bank of England,  
 The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Limited,  
 London County and Westminster Bank, Limited,  
 The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited

LIVERPOOL, The Bank of Liverpool, Limited.

SCOTLAND, The British Lines Bank and Branches.

## BANKERS IN THE UNITED STATES

NEW YORK	The National City Bank National Bank of Commerce National Park Bank.	DETROIT	The First and Old Detroit National Bank
PHILADELPHIA	Fourth Street National Bank	BUFFALO	The Manufacturers' and Traders' National Bank
ST. LOUIS	The Mechanics-American National Bank	SAN FRANCISCO	First National Bank of San Francisco
BOSTON	The Merchants National Bank		The Anglo and London-Paris National Bank
CLEVELAND	The First National Bank of Cleveland	MINNEAPOLIS	Northwestern National Bank
PITTSBURG	The Bank of Pittsburg, N.A.	SEATTLE	Seattle National Bank
		ST. PAUL	First National Bank of St. Paul.

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

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

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

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

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

ESTABLISHED 1867.      Head Office: TORONTO

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

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President

JOHN AIRD, General Manager.

H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager.

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

Alberta	- - - 51	Ontario	- - - 88
British Columbia	- 42	Prince Edward Island	5
Manitoba	- - 23	Quebec	- - 81
New Brunswick	- - 4	Saskatchewan	- - 59
Nova Scotia	- - 13	Yukon Territory	- 2

*Branches and Agencies of the Bank outside Canada:*

Newfoundland—St. John's.

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

Great Britain—London      Mexico—Mexico City.

**Collections effected promptly and at Reasonable Rates.**

## The Molsons Bank

Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1855

**Paid Up Capital - \$4,000,000**

**Reserve Fund - 4,800,000**

**HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL**

*Board of Directors.*

Wm. Molson Macpherson, President.

S. H. Ewing, Vice-President.

Geo. E. Drummond

W. A. Black

F. W. Molson

Wm. M. Birks

E. J. Chamberlin

Edward C. Pratt - General Manager.

E. W. Waud - Superintendent of Branches.

H. A. Harries - Inspector.

Thos. Carlisle - Assistant Inspector.

T. Beresford Phepoe - Inspector of Western Branches.

# The Chronicle

**Banking, Insurance and Finance**

ESTABLISHED 1881.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

F. WILSON-SMITH,  
Proprietor.

ARTHUR H. ROWLAND,  
Editor.

Office:

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

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

MONTREAL FRIDAY JANUARY 14, 1916.

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

The address made by Sir Edmund Walker at Tuesday's annual meeting of shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, may be commended to the careful consideration not only of business men and of students of Canada's economic position, but also to those who aspire to act as the leaders and guides of public opinion in regard to national and political development. In its depth of knowledge, sobriety of tone, and breadth of outlook, as well as easy and lucid diction, the address forms a current document of outstanding importance. The various subjects touched upon were illuminated by the vision of the statesman. Attention may particularly be drawn to the speaker's references to the question of future immigration. Obviously we have suffered through the indiscriminate immigration policy of the past. Too large a proportion of our immigrants have clung to the towns instead of going upon the land, while a certain number are of the sort that do not readily become Canadians in sentiment, but retain here prejudices and opinions which are entirely at variance with Canadian and British ideals. Future immigration subsequent to the war, in Sir Edmund's opinion, will probably be of a kind that will desire to settle the land, instead of staying in the towns, and to minimise the second danger he suggests the systematic settlement at many centres from the Atlantic to the Pacific of soldier-farmers, who both themselves and through their descendants will constitute centres of loyalty. "If we can do this," said Sir Edmund, "we shall have done much to assure the safety of Canada and its institutions, and we shall thus make this country far better worth while than if we miss this golden opportunity. To succeed, however, we must organize so as to secure the land at fair prices; we must lend the necessary money on such terms that its return will be effected by a reasonable rent charge; we must continue to lend for later improvements in the same manner, and finally, so long as the soldier-farmer shows that he is making good, we must back him somewhat better than the man who has not fought for us."

The far-reaching possibilities involved in a scheme of this kind will be readily appreciated, and it is to be hoped that the new commission who

have lately been charged with consideration of plans for *post bellum* Canadian development will give this matter their serious attention.

### ENERGIES CANNOT BE RELAXED.

In regard to present-day developments, Sir Edmund Walker spoke hopefully. Our exports have been very largely increased, our credit strengthened, our products are in great demand by the Allies and "we have been blessed with the greatest crops ever known in any new country." But with the war still at its height we cannot afford to relax our energies for a moment:—"Such efforts as we made in 1915 should be increased in 1916, and the need for personal and public economy is not lessened a particle by the prosperity incidental to the war."

"It must be clear," said Sir Edmund, "that every time we buy something outside of Canada we weaken our national finances, unless our purchases consist of material which will in some form or other be exported again. This does not mean that we can avoid making large purchases abroad, but that we can avoid unnecessary purchases. It must also be clear that when any man avoids expenditure, which it would be quite natural to make in times of peace, he can invest the amount saved in war loans, and every dollar saved and thus invested is a blow struck on behalf of the Allies."

### THE OUTPUT OF WAR SUPPLIES.

An interesting section of Sir Edmund's address is that regarding the Canadian output of munitions and war supplies. The conclusion reached is that if outstanding contracts are filled and the war continues through 1916 there will have been spent in Canada during 1915 and 1916 for war supplies considerably more than \$500 millions. Of this very large amount, orders for shells, given out by the Imperial Munitions Board, and parts, aggregate about \$300 millions, the monthly output being now valued at more than \$30 millions. Clothing orders have probably aggregated at least \$20 millions. The woollen and knitting industries have received large orders, leather articles have been in very extensive demand, necessitating the importation of considerable quantities of hides and leather, socks have been ordered by the million pair at the time, while the demand has extended to such diverse goods as rifle and small ammunition, telephone equipment, tools, rubber articles, barrack and hospital equipment, etc. New export trade in canned beef to the value of \$3,300,000, and in frozen beef to the value of about \$6 millions is also due to the war. In meeting the war's sudden demand upon our industrial capacity, we have learned, said Sir Edmund, many things which should count in the future:—"We have learned to shift our machinery rapidly to new uses, to make objects of a more complicated character which allow less margin for bad workmanship, to smelt copper, lead and zinc; indeed, to do many things which before the war did not seem possible in the present stage of our development."

### THE BANK'S YEAR.

We have already referred to the annual statement recently issued by the Bank. Profits, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, are reported as \$2,352,036, equal to 8.3 per cent. upon the combined paid-up capital and rest and comparing with \$2,668,233 (9.4 per cent.) in 1914. A balance of \$1,117,763 brought forward on profit and loss account makes the total available \$3,469,799. Of this total, the 10 per cent. dividend and 2 per cent.

# The Bank of British North America

Established in 1836.

Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840

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

Head Office:

**5 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

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

## COURT OF DIRECTORS

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

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

**H. B. MACKENZIE, General Manager**

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

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

Agents and Correspondents in every part of the world.

*Collections Made at Lowest Rates.*

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

*Agents in Canada for Colonial Bank, London and West India.*

**G. B. GERRARD, Manager,**  
MONTREAL BRANCH

# The Merchants' Bank of Canada

Head Office - MONTREAL

Capital Paid-up - - - - - \$7,000,000  
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits - 7,245,140

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., President

K. W. BLACKWELL, Vice-President

THOS. LONG	ANDREW A. ALLAN	F. ROBERTSON
ALEX. BARNET	C. C. BALLANTYNE	G. L. CAINS
F. ORR LEWIS	F. HOWARD WILSON	A. B. EVANS
	A. J. DAWES	

E. F. HEBDEN, General Manager

T. E. MERRETT, Superintendent of Branches and Chief Inspector

## A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

206 BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA

Extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT AT ALL BRANCHES

Deposits received and Interest  
allowed at best current rates

New York Agency: 63 and 65 WALL ST.

## THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

INCORPORATED 1832.

CAPITAL	\$6,500,000.00
RESERVE FUND	12,000,000.00
TOTAL ASSETS over	\$5,000,000.00

Head Office - - - HALIFAX, N.S.

JOHN Y. PAYZANT, President.

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

H. A. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

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

BOSTON      CHICAGO      NEW YORK

## HOME BANK OF CANADA

ORIGINAL CHARTER  
1854

Head Office: - TORONTO

**JAMES MASON - General Manager**

Branches and Connections throughout Canada.

## MONTREAL OFFICES

Main Office: Transportation Building, St. James St.

Bonaventure Branch, 523 St. James St.

Hochelaga Branch, Cor. Cuvillier and Ontario Sts.

Mount Royal Branch, Cor. Mount Royal & Papineau Av.

bonus absorb \$1,800,000; war-tax on note circulation, \$122,907; the annual contribution to the pension fund, \$80,000; subscription to British Red Cross Society, \$5,000. As a measure of precaution against further depreciation in securities held, a million dollars is set aside, and a balance carried forward of \$461,892.

The following are the leading figures of the present balance sheet in comparison with those of the two previous years:—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
	\$	\$	\$
Capital Stock.....	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Res.....	13,500,000	13,500,000	13,500,000
Profit and Loss			
Balance.....	461,892	1,117,763	307,272
Circulation.....	16,397,908	14,942,558	15,642,923
Deposits (not bearing interest).....	52,964,795	41,690,512	52,798,206
Deposits (bearing interest).....	141,558,283	139,818,297	140,015,509
Total Liabilities to Public.....	220,932,234	215,218,904	230,618,524
Specie and Legals.....	39,901,993	30,337,215	30,415,656
Bank Balances			
Abroad.....	6,319,808	5,782,386	6,884,653
Call Loans Abroad.....	18,534,329	18,750,527	16,154,361
Canadian Call Loans.....	12,847,521	8,926,860	9,610,550
Total of Quick Assets	101,173,358	92,983,653	97,308,316
Current loans and discounts.....	140,920,867	142,588,076	154,576,890
Total Assets.....	250,421,840	245,364,399	260,030,721

#### LOANS KEPT UP.

In his address commenting upon the balance sheet, Mr. John Aird, the general manager, pointed out that in view of the general situation the Bank had thought it prudent to keep strong in cash reserves, particularly in gold, the medium for the settlement of international obligations, and that it might be the more readily available for such purposes they had carried an unusually large proportion at points outside of Canada. Mr. Aird also drew attention to the fact that the total of the Bank's loans shows an increase in comparison with last year, in spite of the shrinkage in general business, and rightly stated that facts of this kind are sufficient answer to those who are constantly asserting—without attempt at proof—that the banks fail to provide the necessary assistance for the commerce of the country. In regard to earnings, Mr. Aird mentioned the interesting fact that the Bank's records show that on the average every dollar of its assets is handled over 60 times a year, so that the figures at which they stand indicate a turnover of 15 billions of dollars during the year. In return for the immense labor and heavy responsibility involved in handling this huge sum, the Bank has earned slightly more than one-and-a-half cents on every hundred dollars.

#### TAXES OLD AND NEW.

(Continued from front page.)

the war period which are in excess of the three-year average. Suitable allowances could be made for new capital brought into use and losses. The machinery that is needed for this tax will probably be useful subsequently for further direct taxation, which it is not unlikely will be necessary when the whole bill for our war expenses, actual, prospective (pensions, etc.), and contingent comes into sight.

#### A POSSIBLE BANK AMALGAMATION.

The intimation by Sir Daniel McMillan, president of the Northern Crown Bank of Winnipeg, that certain proposals had been made to the directors, consideration of which necessitated the adjournment of the annual meeting until next week, has naturally led to much speculation in regard to the future of this institution, and the possible action of the Minister of Finance, should application be made for its amalgamation with another institution.

For several reasons, THE CHRONICLE would regret the disappearance of the Northern Crown Bank from the list of chartered banking institutions. That in its own field, it is rendering a public service is shown by the figures of its deposits (which have been considerably increased during recent months) discounts, and assets, which latter are over \$20 millions. Again, the Bank is almost purely a Western institution, and its disappearance through absorption by another bank would probably be followed by another outburst of harmful foolishness in the West about the "money trust" in Eastern Canada. The Bank apparently is now suffering the penalties of mistakes made in boom days, but that recently it has been managed with conservatism is seen in the large amount of cash and liquid assets held at November 30th last—51 per cent. in proportion to liabilities to the public—and by the allotment of a very large portion of last year's profits to contingent and depreciation accounts. In the auditor's opinion, however, "provision should be made for possible loss on certain loans which are not readily realisable and in reduction of the investment in properties." Judging from this, further allocations from profits may be necessary in order to bring loans and investments down to rock-bottom figures.

Upon the extent of the necessary provision in this connection, depends largely the matter of whether an amalgamation, supposing that one is proposed, should be sanctioned. If when the facts are submitted to him, the Minister of Finance finds that conditions are such that the Bank is not likely within a reasonable period to regain its lost headway, and that it is likely to become a weak spot in the Canadian banking system, then obviously an amalgamation should be sanctioned. If on the other hand, the facts indicate that with careful management the Bank will be able to pull through within a reasonable time to a better position, an amalgamation, in our opinion, should not be sanctioned. Whether an amalgamation should or should not be sanctioned depends in fact upon the condition of the Bank itself. This is the only test as to the necessity or desirability of amalgamation.

Work harder and save more, is a good motto for war times.—Sir Thomas White.

# THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

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

HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL.

340 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

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

LONDON, Eng.  
Princes St., E. C.

NEW YORK,  
Cor. William & Cedar Sts.

SAVINGS  
DEPARTMENT

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

# The Dominion Bank

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

W. D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President

C. A. BOGERT, General Manager

## TRUST FUNDS SHOULD BE DEPOSITED

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

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

Head Office, Toronto

# THE BANK OF TORONTO

Incorporated 1855.

Head Office: TORONTO, Canada.

ASSETS - - - \$66,000,000

DIRECTORS.

DUNCAN COULSON, President; W. G. GOODERHAM, Vice-President;

J. HENDERSON, 2nd Vice-President;

WILLIAM STONE, JOHN MACDONALD, Lt. Col., A. E. GOODERHAM, BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

F. S. MEIGHEN, J. L. ENGLEHART, WILLIAM I. GEAR, PAUL J. MYLER,

THOS. F. HOW, General Manager. T. A. BIRD, Chief Inspector. J. R. LAMB, Supt. of Branches.

Bankers

NEW YORK—National Bank of Commerce.

CHICAGO—First National Bank.

LONDON, Eng.—London City and Midland Bank, Limited.

## BANKING BUSINESS INVITED

We invite the banking accounts of merchants, manufacturers, societies and individuals.

We offer the modern Banking Service of a progressive Bank, possessing ample resources, extensive connections and complete facilities.

All customers of the Bank of Toronto are assured every courtesy and attention.

# The Trust and Loan Co.

OF CANADA

Capital Subscribed, . . . \$14,600,000.00  
Paid-up Capital, . . . 2,920,000.00  
Reserve Funds, . . . 2,752,205.06

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE

30 St. James St., Montreal

# PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE

9 ST. JOHN STREET

MONTREAL.

B. HAL. BROWN, President and Gen. Manager

Trustee for Bondholders  
Transfer Agent & Registrar

Administrator Receiver Executor  
Liquidator Guardian Assignee  
Trustee Custodian

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

Safety Deposit Vault

Terms exceptionally moderate.

Correspondence invited.

# The Bank of Ottawa

Established 1874

Head Office - - - OTTAWA, Canada

Paid-up Capital - - - \$4,000,000  
Rest and Undivided Profits - 4,996,304  
Total Assets, over - - - 55,000,000

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

HON. GEORGE BRYSON, President.

JOHN B. FRASER, Vice-President.

SIR HENRY N. BATE,

DAVID MACLAREN

RUSSELL BLACKBURN,

DENIS MURPHY,

SIR HENRY K. EGAN,

HON. SIR GEORGE H. PERLEY

E. C. WHITNEY.

GEORGE BURN,

General Manager.

D. M. FINNIE,

Assistant General Manager

W. DUTHIE, Chief Inspector.

## THE BANK OF TORONTO.

The annual statement of the Bank of Toronto for the year ended November 30th last, and presented at Wednesday's shareholders' meeting, reveals in common with the statements of other institutions, the pursuing of a consistently conservative course during the period. The result of this conservatism is seen in a reduction in earnings, which are reported as \$663,074, equivalent to 6 per cent. upon the paid-up capital and reserve, compared with \$829,539 (7.5 per cent.) in 1914. With the balance brought forward on profit and loss account of \$402,811, the total amount available on this account is \$1,065,885. Of this amount \$550,000 is appropriated for the eleven per cent. dividend; nine months' war tax on circulation absorbs \$30,503; \$25,000 is transferred to the officers' pension fund; \$21,000 to patriotic and philanthropic subscriptions and the increased balance of \$439,383 is carried forward.

While notifying a reduction in earnings, the Bank also reports a considerable gain in the liquidity of its resources, as will be seen from the following comparison of the leading items of this year's balance sheet in comparison with that for 1914:—

	1915.	1914.
Capital paid up . . . . .	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 5,000,000
Reserve . . . . .	6,000,000	6,000,000
Profit and Loss Balance . . . . .	439,383	402,811
Circulation . . . . .	5,504,704	4,687,332
Deposits (not bearing interest). . . . .	10,529,073	7,377,060
Deposits (bearing interest) . . . . .	38,240,694	37,547,920
Total Liabilities to Public . . . . .	55,327,821	50,526,552
Specie and Legals . . . . .	8,657,036	8,162,624
Call and Short Loans in Canada. . . . .	2,607,125	2,171,419
Total of Quick Assets . . . . .	20,653,995	15,485,645
Current loans and discounts . . . . .	41,954,495	42,658,735
Total Assets . . . . .	66,767,203	61,929,363

Circulation shows the substantial advance of \$800,000 upon 1914. Deposits, some of which are of a special character and may possibly not be permanent, are \$48,769,766 or \$3,844,786 in advance of last year. In current loans and discounts, there is a decrease of about \$700,000 from \$42,658,735 to \$41,954,495, but this decrease is in part offset by the gain in Canadian call and short loans from \$2,171,419 to \$2,607,125. Security holdings also show an advance of \$2,478,000 on 1914, so that the total of loans and investments at \$48,074,186 is \$2,135,153 larger than last year. As all the branches of the Bank are in Canada, almost all of this total is loaned to Canadian business men and farmers or invested in Canadian securities. Total assets at \$66,767,203 are nearly five millions higher than a year ago, the whole of this gain being in quick assets. These (including Canadian call loans) amount to \$20,653,995, against \$15,485,645 in 1914 and equal to 37.3 per cent. of liabilities to the public against 30.6 per cent. last year.

At the annual meeting interesting addresses were delivered by Mr. W. G. Gooderham (vice-president) and by Mr. Thomas F. How (general manager). Mr. Gooderham drew attention to the bank management's conception of its duties at the present time—the affording of such facilities as will enable Canada to increase exports and the assistance of both the Dominion and the Imperial Governments in the heavy burden of financing that has been laid upon them. Mr. Gooderham wisely laid stress upon the fact that the Bank's abilities in these respects depend upon the continued increase in public deposits.

Mr. How, while drawing attention to the difficulty of making predictions at the present time, expressed the opinion that the Bank will have much better employment for its available resources throughout the current year than in 1915. Loans will be required to carry the large proportion of the Western crop which has still to be marketed, while the industrial activity and general improvement in business that have been stimulated by the abundant harvest, together with the special orders placed with manufacturers for war supplies, justify, in Mr. How's opinion, anticipations of a more profitable year.

For sixty years the Bank of Toronto has been identified with the growth and development of Canadian commerce and finance, and undoubtedly with the sound management at its disposal the policy of progressive conservatism which has consistently characterised it will be continued to the benefit both of its large clientele and its stockholders.

### NEW INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Times are evidently not over-propitious for the raising of capital by new insurance companies. In the current Canada Gazette, notice is given by the Empire Life of Toronto and the Vancouver Life of intention respectively to apply for an extension of the time within which a license to carry on business may be obtained.

Incorporation will be sought at Parliament's next session for a new Winnipeg company to transact fire, hail and guarantee insurance, to be known as the Canadian Indemnity Company.

# Standard Bank

of CANADA

## QUARTERLY DIVIDEND NOTICE No. 101

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of THIRTEEN per cent. per annum upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared for the quarter ending 31st January, 1916, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office in this City, and at its branches on and after Tuesday, the 1st day of February, 1916, to Shareholders of record of 21st January, 1916.

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank in Toronto on Wednesday, the 23rd day of February next, at 12 o'clock noon.

By Order of the Board,

**GEO. P. SCHOLFIELD,**  
General Manager.

Toronto, 28th December, 1915.

# IMPERIAL BANK

OF CANADA

## DIVIDEND No. 102

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of **TWELVE PER CENT.** (12 p.c.) per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared for the three months ending 31st January, 1916 and that the same will be payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Monday, the 1st day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the 17th to 31st January 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,  
**E. HAY,**  
*General Manager.*

Toronto,  
 22nd December, 1915.



## The Royal Trust Co.

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

**EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES**  
**BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**

*H.V. Meredith, President* Sir H. Montagu Allan, C.V.O., *Vice-President*

R. B. ANGUS	E. B. GREENSHIELDS
A. BAURGARTEN	C. R. HOMER
A. D. BRATTWALTE	SIR W. C. MACDONALD
E. J. CHAMBERLIN	HON. R. MACRAY
H. R. DRUMMOND	HERBERT MOLSON
C. B. GORDON	SIR T. G. SHAUGHNESSY
HON. SIR LOMER GOUIN,	K.C.V.O.
K.C.M.G.	SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR, LL.D.

**A. E. HOLT, Manager**

**OFFICE AND SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS:**  
**107 St. James St., MONTREAL.**

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

# WESTERN

## Assurance Company

Incorporated in 1851

### FIRE AND MARINE

<b>ASSETS</b>	<b>over</b>	<b>\$3,700,000.00</b>
---------------	-------------	-----------------------

**LOSSES** paid since organization of Company . . . . . **over \$61,000,000**

**DIRECTORS**

W. R. BROCK, President

W. B. MEIKLE, Vice-President and General Manager

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

**HEAD OFFICE . . . TORONTO**

## National Trust Co.,

LIMITED

<b>CAPITAL</b>	-	-	-	<b>\$1,500,000</b>
<b>RESERVE</b>	-	-	-	<b>1,500,000</b>

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

**MONTREAL DIRECTORS**

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

**MONTREAL OFFICE:**  
**153 St. James Street**  
 PERCIVAL MOLSON, Manager.

# CANADIAN BANKING PRACTICE

## THIRD EDITION.

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

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

ON SALE AT THE CHRONICLE OFFICE, . . . 10 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL

## INSURANCE WAR TAXES.

In drafting his new Budget, the Minister of Finance has the opportunity to remedy an unfortunate condition of affairs created last year, when the war tax of one per cent. upon the net premiums of fire and other insurance companies, with the exception of life and marine, was made to apply only to the licensed insurance companies and unlicensed insurance escaped scot-free.

The matter is not merely one of interest to the licensed insurance companies; it is of importance to the whole body of taxpayers. To the licensed companies, the imposition of the war tax on the lines indicated merely intensified an existing injustice, whereby companies which pay thousands of dollars annually in Canadian taxation of one kind and another—provincial and local as well as Dominion—license fees, etc., have invested very large amounts of funds in Canada, and employ hundreds of Canadians in their service, thereby contributing substantially to the economic up-building of the Dominion, are exposed to the unfair competition of companies which never pay a cent in Canadian taxes, have no Canadian investments and maintain no Canadian plant. The licensed companies have had to put up with this kind of thing for a good many years, and despite its obvious unfairness, to all appearances they will have to continue putting up with it.

To the public, however, this matter comes with a fresh importance at this time. Those who patronise unlicensed insurance in Canada at present are performing an essentially unpatriotic and economically harmful action. They are also in the position of avoiding the payment of their fair share of war taxation. At a time when every cent is wanted to build up Canadian finance, they pour funds over the border into the hands of unlicensed companies, some of whom, it is quite possible, have enemy sympathies or affiliations with enemy countries.

A year ago, Sir Thomas White, while apparently sympathetic towards the imposition of war taxation in connection with unlicensed insurance did not see his way clear to action. At the present time, we cannot ourselves see any objection to the making of the insured liable for the payment of war tax where unlicensed insurance is concerned. Neither would the collection of the tax be a matter of difficulty. Under the Insurance Act of 1910, every person insuring property in Canada in unlicensed companies is required under penalty to "make a return to the Superintendent giving the location and a brief description of the property insured, the amount of the insurance, and whether insured in Lloyds, or in some similar association, or in mutuals, reciprocal, or other class of insurers, such return to be made by delivering or mailing it in a registered letter, addressed to the Super-

intendent not later than the first day of March in each year for the year ending on the preceding thirty-first day of December." It would be a simple matter, either by amendment of this subsection of the Insurance Act or otherwise, to require an additional return of the amount of premiums paid and the payment of a one per cent. war tax thereupon. In view of the fact that at December 31st, 1914 the amount of this unlicensed insurance in force was \$219,743,335, it is evident that a very fair amount of additional revenue could be secured from this source. Why shouldn't the Dominion Government have it?

---

## BRITISH INSURANCE POSITION AT CLOSE OF 1915.

In reviewing the British insurance position at the close of 1915, the Insurance Observer expresses the opinion that in regard to the life companies, it will probably be found, when the annual reports have been completed, that managerial worries have been mainly confined to the problems arising from extra mortality and low Stock Exchange quotations—problems which everybody can see are purely temporary. When the war comes to an end the payments on account of death claims will again become normal, or nearly so, and prices will undoubtedly rise. Provided Germany is finally crushed, policyholders are not likely to suffer any greater inconveniences than those which may arise from the suspension of bonuses, or the payment of reduced bonuses for a time.

In regard to fire and accident companies, while adjustments of securities to existing values will in most cases make a big inroad on the profit and loss balance, and income tax will also make a considerable hole in the year's profits, on the other hand many things have been working in their favor. It is certain, says the Observer, that the aggregate amount earned by the companies' investments was larger in 1915 than it was in the previous twelve months; and it will also probably be discovered, when statements are rendered, that the demand for insurance protection was also greater; or, at all events, was well maintained. Owing to the war, much business has, of course, been lost by fire and accident companies operating in districts within the arena of the great contest, but there has, on the other hand, been increased industrial activity in other parts of the world and there is fortunately no reason to believe that the more important companies have suffered from any shortage of premium income. The British fire offices, it is thought, have had a satisfactory year's underwriting, and that in spite of the activities of enemy agents in Great Britain, fires from which source, says the Observer, will cost the offices some hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling.

---

Unlike Germany, which still apparently dreads to produce a programme of increased taxation, the British people's complaint is that the Government is not yet sufficiently severe in its new imposts.—London Cable.

## An AUTHORIZED TRUSTEE INVESTMENT

The Debentures issued by this Corporation are a security in which Executors and Trustees are authorized to invest Trust Funds.

They are issued in sums of one hundred dollars and upwards, as may be desired by the investor, and for terms of one or more years.

They bear interest at a special rate, varying according to the term for which the Debenture is issued.

Interest is computed from the date on which the money is received, and is payable half yearly.

They have long been a favorite investment of Benevolent and Fraternal Institutions, and of British and Canadian Fire and Life Assurance Companies, largely for deposit with the Canadian Government, being held by such institutions to the amount of more than ONE AND ONE-HALF MILLION DOLLARS.

A miniature Specimen Debenture, with interest Coupons attached, copy of Annual Report, and all particulars will be forwarded on application.

**CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION,** - Toronto Street  
ESTABLISHED 1855 TORONTO.

*Representing*

### THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

You will make money.

The great strength, big dividends and incomparable benefits of the "oldest company in America" mean certain success for you.

FOR TERMS TO PRODUCING AGENTS, ADDRESS:

**George T. Dexter**

2nd VICE PRESIDENT

34 Nassau Street

New York, N.Y.

### Atlas Assurance Co., Limited of LONDON, ENGLAND

The Company commenced business in the REIGN OF GEORGE III and the following figures show its record—

	At the Accession of	Income	Funds
KING GEORGE IV.	\$ 387,065	\$ 800,605	
KING WILLIAM IV.	657,115	3,038,380	
QUEEN VICTORIA	789,865	4,575,410	
KING EDWARD VII.	3,500,670	11,185,405	
KING GEORGE V.	6,846,895	15,186,090	
and at			
31st DECEMBER, 1914	7,489,145	19,064,425	

In addition the Company has a Subscribed Capital of Eleven Million Dollars (of which \$1,320,000 is paid up).

*Agents wanted in unrepresented districts.*

Head Office for Canada:

**179 St. James St., MONTREAL**

**MATTHEW C. HINSHAW, Branch Manager**



**Assets:**  
**\$8,966,071.46**

**Surplus to Policyholders:**  
**\$4,019,694.66**

Canadian Head Office:  
**MONTREAL.**  
J. W. BINNIE, Manager

FOUNDED A.D. 1819

### THE PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PARIS, FRANCE

SURPLUS TO POLICY-HOLDERS, - \$5,754,937

EDMUND FOSTER, *Supt. of Agencies.*  
LEWIS BUILDING,

THOMAS F. DOBBIN, *Manager for Canada.*

ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

Applications for agencies invited

## CANADIAN FIRE RECORD

*Specially compiled by The Chronicle.*

**SAULT STE. MARIE, ONT.**—International Hotel destroyed, January 10. Total loss. Insurance divided among following companies:—Northern, Phoenix of Hartford, Connecticut, North British, North America, Norwich Union, Hartford, Scottish Union and National, National Union, London & Lancashire, Fidelity-Phenix, Montreal-Canada, St. Paul, Glens Falls, Continental, Employers, Firemans, and British Crown.

**WINNIPEG, MAN.**—Building corner of Notre Dame and King street, damaged to extent of \$3,000, January 7th. Stock of E. J. Wilkes and James Campbell badly damaged; \$2,000 insurance carried.

Store of M. Lubarsky, 214 Pacific avenue, damaged to extent of \$700 January 7. Loss on building covered by insurance. Origin, coal oil stove placed near wooden partition.

Stores corner of Portage avenue and Young street damaged January 8. Losses as follows:—

Amy Bros., grocers, \$2,500 with \$3,000 insurance in Aetna; Bryce's bakery, loss about \$2,000, insurance \$2,500 in Aetna; Miss Mulvey, milliner, loss \$1,000, no insurance. Damage to building about \$1,000, insured. Origin, overheated furnace.

Home of R. Hainstock, 533 Furby street, badly damaged December 26. Owner of house estimates damage at \$2,000 with \$3,000 insurance divided between Nova Scotia and Dominion. Origin, unknown.

**PRINCE GEORGE, B.C.**—Number of frame houses destroyed, January 5.

All buildings on the west side of George street, between Third and Fourth avenues, except one corner of Third avenue, destroyed January 12. Premises affected include Hoods' grocery and hardware, Conservative Club rooms, P. E. Wilson's law office, J. T. Armstrong's realty office, a restaurant, two fur stores, J. P. Robertson's gents' furnishings, Frank McArthur's dry goods store and the Herald printing office. Partial insurance.

**WINNIPEG, MAN.**—St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church at corner of Kingsway and Oak streets totally destroyed, December 29. Loss \$16,000, covered by insurance. Fire originated in basement from defective piping.

**CORNWALL, ONT.**—Sample rooms of King George Hotel considerably damaged January 10. C. A. Cunningham, traveller, had samples valued at \$1,500 ruined. Origin, overheated stove. Insurance on contents as follows:—Northern, \$2,500; Royal \$2,500; Guardian, \$2,500; L. & L. & G., \$2,500. Loss, about 10 per cent.

**ST. JOHN, N.B.**—Building at 680 Main street, occupied on ground floor by Beatty & Giggey, damaged, December 26. Beatty & Giggey's loss to dry goods, \$3,000, covered by insurance.

**THOROLD, ONT.**—Large frame building owned and occupied by an Italian as store and dwelling destroyed January 5. Loss \$2,300, insurance, \$1,500. Origin, incendiary.

**BRIDGEWATER, N.S.**—Fairview Hotel completely destroyed January 9. Many guests lost jewellery and effects. Loss to hotel \$16,000 with \$4,500 insurance.

**REVELSTOKE, B.C.**—King Edward Hotel kitchen and contents damaged to extent of \$3,000, December 24.

**TORONTO, ONT.**—Engineering section of Union Station Building damaged by fire January 10. Loss estimated at \$10,000. Insurance, Alliance, \$220,000.

Residence of F. Rose at 516 Rhodes avenue, damaged to extent of \$400, January 9. Origin, unknown.

**QUEBEC, QUE.**—Lavatories of the Seminary destroyed and the Cardinal's palace damaged by smoke and water, December 30. Loss small.

**MONTREAL, QUE.**—Store of F. W. Woolworth Co., Ltd., corner of St. Timothee and St. Catherine streets, damaged January 9. Origin, unknown.

**VANCOUVER, B.C.**—Wilson & Richmond's clothing store, 25 Hastings street west, gutted January 4. Damage \$10,000 covered by insurance.

**TRENTON, ONT.**—Stock-room of Trenton Co-operative Mills damaged, January 12. Loss to stock and property estimated at \$15,000.

**SYDNEY, N.S.**—King George Hotel completely destroyed January 1. Loss, \$70,000 with \$50,000 insurance—\$40,000 on building and \$10,000 on stock.

Parish church at Low Point, destroyed January 2. Loss, \$20,000, with \$9,000 insurance carried. Origin, defective furnace.

**ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER, MAN.**—Chapel, school and convent destroyed, December 27. Damage estimated at \$10,000. Origin, unknown.

**ESTERHAZY, SASK.**—Fire in general store did considerable damage, December 28. Origin, overheated furnace.

**EDMONTON, ALTA.**—St. Regis Hotel, a three storey wooden building, destroyed January 6.

**WEEDON, QUE.**—Buildings owned by Weedon Chemical Company destroyed, December 28.

### THE FROZEN PIPE HAZARD.

The National Fire Protection Association has issued the following warning regarding the winter fire hazard of frozen water pipes:

"Many winter fires are caused by ill-advised attempts to thaw frozen water pipes. A burning match, torch, or open flame of any description should never be employed for this purpose. To wrap the pipes with oil-soaked rags and set them on fire is worse than folly—it is incendiarism. Pipes are almost invariably adjacent to walls or partitions where there is an ascending current of air to feed and spread a flame. Even if the flame does not start a fire its sudden local heat may cause the pipe to break and flood the premises with water.

"Recommendation: Wrap the frozen section of the pipe with cotton cloth and pour hot water upon it (even if the hot water must be obtained from a neighbor) until the ice in the pipe gives way. Rags on the floor at the base of or under the pipe will absorb the waste water. If the freezing is too severe to yield to this treatment send for a plumber. Reputable plumbers always avoid running water pipes along outside walls where it is possible to do so. Property owners when building should look out for this. It may some time save them money and vexation."

### INSURANCE RATES AT LONDON, ONT.

Through a misunderstanding, we stated last week that the Tariff fire rates at London, Ontario, had recently been raised. As a matter of fact, no increase has been made.



CANADA BRANCH HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

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



Head Office: Cor. Dorchester Street West and Union Avenue.  
 MONTREAL

**DIRECTORS**

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

AN AGENT IS KNOWN BY THE COMPANY HE KEEPS

## FIDELITY (FIRE) UNDERWRITERS

of NEW YORK

Policies assumed half by the Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Company and half by the Continental Insurance Company

HENRY EVANS, *President*

W. E. BALDWIN,

GEO. E. KLINE, *Vice-President*

*Agency Superintendent for Canada*

Combined Assets \$43,000,032

Policyholders' Surplus \$23,087,709

WE MAINTAIN A SPECIAL DEPARTMENT FOR FRENCH BUSINESS

APPLICATIONS INVITED ON THIS CLASS

Head Office:  
 20 Maiden Lane, New York

Surintendent Francais,  
 17 St. John St., MONTREAL



## The Northern Assurance Co. Limited

**"Strong as the Strongest"**

Accumulated Funds 1914, \$41,615,000

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

G. E. MOBERLY, *Supt. of Agencies.*

ROBERT W. TYRE, *Manager.*

### OPPORTUNITIES

in Life Insurance are many.

FOR AN AGENCY, ADDRESS

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

Established 1848 Funds \$50,000,000  
 GRESHAM BUILDING - - - MONTREAL

### LIFE AGENTS.

A connection with the **Continental Life Insurance Co., of Toronto**, would be to your advantage. For Eastern Ontario or Quebec Province, write

T. R. BROWNLEE,  
 102 Bank Street Chambers,  
 Ottawa, Ont.

GEO. B. WOODS, CHARLES H. FULLER,  
*President. Superintendent of Agencies.*  
 H. A. KENTY, *Secretary.*

### FIRE PREVENTION PROGRESS IN 1915.

The most striking development in the direction of fire prevention during the past year, writes Mr. Franklin H. Wentworth, in the Insurance Press, has been the rapid growth of the sentiment of the country in favor of assessing the expense of extinguishing fires upon individuals who ignore fire ordinances or fire department orders, and also the recognition of the principle of individual responsibility by coroners' juries, as indicated by the indictment of building owners and manufacturers in recent cases in Pittsburgh and New York City, in which serious loss of life resulted from fires in buildings unsafe for manufacturing occupancy. The rapid extension of this principle of personal liability indicates the success of fire prevention propaganda. Anyone familiar with the actual facts of the fire waste, the number of fire alarms per capita and the ease with which a large percentage of fires in America might be prevented, must inevitably see the value of the European point of view toward the man who has a preventable fire.

#### A NEW STATISTICAL METHOD.

An interesting change, Mr. Wentworth continues, is to be noted in the disposition of fire prevention statisticians toward the method of comparing the fire losses of nations by a per capita division of the total value of property burned. It is obvious that a single fire in any one year may double the average local fire waste, while really a very substantial progress may have been made in fire prevention. The most thoughtful of the statisticians incline to use as a better barometer the number of fire alarms per capita. A steady reduction in these, which many cities already show, owing to the establishment of organized fire department inspections and consequent better housekeeping, is the best indication of improvement in habits and hazards. While any one fire may burn a whole city, every fire, however small or quickly extinguished, must be significant. From 1870 to 1911 the number of alarms in the six leading cities increased rapidly. It is believed, however, that the next decade will show a declining curve, owing to the large amount of public education and better housekeeping and the use of the fire departments as inspection forces. In certain cities, while a radical reduction in fire alarms has been shown in the mercantile districts, an increase in fire calls is noted in the residence districts. The problem of regular residence inspection is not easy to solve because of its expense and the natural personal elements, the presence of children, etc. It is reasonable to hope that the reduction in the number of fire alarms already accomplished will be followed by a declining curve in the totals of the fire waste, always excepting the disturbing factor of a sweeping fire in some wooden-built cities.

#### NORTH AMERICAN LIFE OPENS WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

The North American Life has recently opened a women's department in connection with their Toronto agency. This department is being organized and will be in charge of Mrs. G. R. Baker, who has already associated with her a large staff of lady representatives. The result of this experiment will be watched with considerable interest.

### LIFE INSURANCE CONDITIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Evidence is accumulating from all sections of the country that the army of workers in the life insurance field is producing new business in amounts which bid fair to create a new high record. With but comparatively few exceptions, the several companies, both large and small, are announcing substantial gains in new business over the corresponding period of last year, in some instances amounting to fifty per cent. While it is true that the latter half of 1914 witnessed unsettled conditions in every line of industry and that the total life insurance production of the year fell somewhat below that of 1913, yet on the whole the year was a satisfactory one. It is, therefore, all the more encouraging to note the great interest now displayed in life insurance by the general public as evidenced by the great increase in applications.

At the present time there are about two hundred and fifty life insurance companies operating in the United States, the great majority of which are less than ten years old. Many of these younger companies are doing effective work, and give every indication of becoming highly important factors in the great field of life insurance.

During the past two or three years a process of weeding out the unfit has been going on, and it is noticeable that many of the companies which have retired showed evidences of extravagant management, coupled in some instances with unsound theories of what a life insurance company should undertake.

In some sections of the country the organization of new life companies has been excessive, due possibly to local conditions, but on the whole the field is broad enough for all, and with the right kind of management there should be many strong and large institutions built up during the next decade, and it takes at least a decade for a life insurance company to firmly establish itself.—N. Y. Spectator.

#### AN INTERESTING COMPENSATION POINT.

In the case of Rosenbloom vs. Lavut brought before the Montreal Court of Review this week, the point at issue is whether a firm of wholesale grocers, whose business entails the delivery of goods, are by reason of that act legally engaged in the transportation trade, and thus brought within the scope of the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act, in the event of any of their employees being injured while engaged in delivering goods. Rosenbloom was engaged as a driver for the firm of M. Lavut & Son, importers and wholesale grocers, of Pine avenue west. While delivering merchandise on Ontario street Rosenbloom was struck by an automobile and severely injured. He accordingly sued his employers for damages, under the Workmen's Compensation Act, resting his case mainly on the fact that at the time of the accident he was "unloading" goods. It was argued that this fact brought the case within the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act, making the employer responsible for damages for injuries his employee sustained whilst at work, irrespective of any claim the plaintiff in this case might have under the common law against the parties who were directly responsible for the accident.

The judge disallowed the action of plaintiff who now inscribed the case in review.

# THE BANK OF TORONTO

## REPORT OF THE SIXTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Sixtieth Annual General Meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Toronto was held at the Head Office, in Toronto, on Wednesday, 12th January, 1916.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, Mr. W. G. Gooderham. Mr. Thomas F. How, the General Manager, was elected secretary of the meeting, and Messrs. George R. Hargraft and C. H. Taylor were appointed scrutineers.

The secretary read the annual report as follows:

The Directors of The Bank of Toronto beg to present their Report for the year ending 30th November, 1915 accompanied by a Statement of the Bank's affairs and the results of the operations for the year.

### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

The Balance at credit of Profit and Loss, on November 30th, 1914, was .. . . . . .	\$402,810.93
The Net Profits for the year, after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, and deducting expenses, interest accrued on deposits and rebate on current discounts, amounted to the sum of .. . . . . .	663,074.46
	<b>\$1,065,885.39</b>

This sum has been appropriated as follows:

Dividends at Eleven per cent .. . . . . .	\$550,000.00
War Tax on Circulation (for nine months) .. . . . . .	\$30,502.75
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund .. . . . . .	25,000.00
Patriotic Fund (2nd, 3rd and 4th instalments of a subscription of \$25,000) .. . . . . .	15,000.00
British Red Cross .. . . . . .	2,500.00
Belgian Relief Fund .. . . . . .	1,500.00
Toronto General Hospital .. . . . . .	2,000.00
	76,502.75
Carried forward to next year .. . . . . .	439,382.64
	<b>\$1,065,885.39</b>

The conditions under which business has been carried on, caused by the continuance of the war, have not been favorable to profits in banking. The outlook at present, owing to the abundant harvest and increased activity in some lines of manufacturing, is somewhat more encouraging, but your Directors are impressed with the necessity for continued conservatism.

The Head Office and branches of the Bank have been regularly inspected by the Inspection Staff, and at the Head Office the usual examination of cash and securities has been made.

The Auditor appointed by the Stockholders has made his usual examinations at the principal offices, and his report will be found appended to the General Statement presented herewith.

Your Directors will submit to the Stockholders resolutions, confirming and approving subscriptions made on behalf of the Bank to the funds set out in the Profit and Loss Statement.

Your Directors also beg to advise the Stockholders that they subscribed to the Dominion of Canada War Loan, and that the Bank has been allotted Bonds to the amount of \$979,700.00, payment for which will be made in accordance with the terms of the issue.

The name of Mr. G. T. Clarkson, C.A., will be submitted to the Shareholders at the Annual Meeting for re-appointment as Auditor.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. COULSON, President.

After the Report had been read the Vice-President and the General Manager addressed the Meeting and on motion of the Vice-President, seconded by the 2nd Vice-President the Report was adopted.

The Meeting also adopted a resolution tendering the thanks of the stockholders to the President, Vice-Presidents and Directors for their careful management of the Bank's affairs during the past year.

Mr. Geoffrey T. Clarkson, C.A., was appointed Stockholders' Auditor.

The following Directors were elected for the ensuing year:—W. G. Gooderham, William Stone, John Macdonald, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Gooderham, Duncan Coulson, Joseph Henderson, Brig.-Gen. F. S. Meighen, J. L. Englehart, William I. Gear, Paul J. Myler.

At a meeting of the new Board, Mr. Duncan Coulson was unanimously re-elected President, Mr. W. G. Gooderham Vice-President, and Mr. Joseph Henderson Second Vice-President.

### AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

(Appended to the General Statement on opposite page.)

To the Shareholders of The Bank of Toronto:

I have compared the above Balance Sheet with the books and accounts at the chief office of The Bank of Toronto, and with certified returns received from its branches, and after checking the cash and verifying the securities at the chief office and certain of the principal branches on November 30th, 1915, I certify that in my opinion such Balance Sheet exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of my information, the explanations given to me, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

In addition to the examination mentioned, the cash and securities at the chief office and certain of the principal branches were checked and verified by me during the year, and found to be in accord with the books of the Bank.

All information and explanations required have been given to me, and all transactions of the Bank which have come under my notice have, in my opinion, been within the powers of the Bank.

Toronto, December 11th, 1915.

G. T. CLARKSON,  
Chartered Accountant.



# COMMERCIAL UNION

ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED  
of LONDON, England

The largest general Insurance Company in the world  
(As at 31st December 1914)

Capital Fully Subscribed . . . . .	\$14,750,000
Capital Paid Up . . . . .	1,475,000
Life Fund, and Special Trust Funds, . . . . .	72,629,385
Total Annual Income exceeds . . . . .	45,000,000
Total Funds exceed . . . . .	133,500,000
Total Fire Losses Paid . . . . .	174,226,575
Deposit with Dominion Govern- ment . . . . .	1,208,433

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES SOLICITED  
IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

Head Office: Canadian Branch:—

**Commercial Union Building,  
MONTREAL**

J. McGREGOR, Manager      W. S. JOPLING, Assistant Manager

# PALATINE

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED  
of LONDON, England

(As at 31st December 1914)

Capital Fully Paid . . . . .	\$1,000,000
Fire Premiums 1914, Net . . . . .	\$2,605,775
Interest, Net . . . . .	136,735
Total Income . . . . .	\$2,742,510
Funds . . . . .	\$5,525,540
Deposit with Dominion Gov't . . . . .	\$238,400

*In addition to the above there is the further guarantee of the Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited, whose Funds exceed \$133,500,000 . . . . .*

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES SOLICITED  
IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

Head Office: Canadian Branch:—

**Commercial Union Building,  
MONTREAL**

J. McGREGOR, Manager      W. S. JOPLING, Assistant Manager

COMMENCED BUSINESS 1901  
RECEIVED DOMINION CHARTER 17th JUNE 1908  
Capital Stock Subscribed      Capital Stock Paid up  
**\$500,000.00      \$174,762.70**

**The Occidental Fire**  
INSURANCE COMPANY  
Under the control of the North British & Mercantile Insurance Company

RANDALL DAVIDSON, President  
C. A. RICHARDSON, Vice-President and Secretary  
DIRECTORS  
S. E. RICHARDS      W. A. T. SWEATMAN      N. T. HILLARY  
Head Office - **WINNIPEG, MAN.**  
Agents Required at Unrepresented Points

ESTABLISHED 1809  
Total Funds Exceed      Canadian Investments Over  
**\$109,798,258.00      \$9,000,000.00**

**FIRE AND LIFE**  
**North British and Mercantile**  
INSURANCE COMPANY

DIRECTORS  
WM. MCMASTER ESQ      G. N. MONCEL, ESQ.  
E. L. PEARSE, ESQ.  
Head Office for the Dominion:  
80 St. Francois Xavier Street - **MONTREAL.**  
Agents in all the principal Towns in Canada.  
RANDALL DAVIDSON, Manager.

# SUN INSURANCE OFFICE

FOUNDED A.D. 1710

Head Office:  
Threadneedle Street, LONDON, ENGLAND

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

Canadian Branch:  
15 Wellington Street East, Toronto, Ont.  
H. M. BLACKBURN, Manager.      LYMAN ROOT, Assistant Manager.

**Union Assurance Society Ltd.**  
OF LONDON, ENGLAND.  
[Fire Insurance since A.D. 1714]

CANADA BRANCH, MONTREAL  
T. L. SCORRISEY, Resident Manager.  
NORTH WEST BRANCH, WINNIPEG  
THOS. BRUCE, Branch Manager.

Agencies throughout the Dominion

**THE CANADA NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, MAN.

A Canadian Company Investing its Funds in Canada

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED

**DEVELOPMENT OF EXPLOSION INSURANCE.**

As a result of pro-German activities in the States, a new form of insurance, known as explosion insurance, has developed, designed to protect the interests of manufacturers who are busy on work for the Allies. A statement by Vice-President J. Scofield Rowe, of the Aetna, says that these special contracts "may be termed respectively 'explosion property damage insurance' and 'explosion use and occupancy insurance.' The former provides for the actual property damage sustained, while the latter pays to the assured an amount equal to the loss of profits occasioned by reason of the interruption of operations, said loss of profits being determined by means of the insured's records showing the contracts in hand at the time of explosion. All causes of explosion are included with the exception of explosions of fly wheels and boilers, which latter hazards are insured in the so-called fly wheel and boiler explosion policies:—

"Explosion insurance policies were first found in demand in the early spring of this year, but since August last the demand has increased tremendously. This expansion in a new field of insurance may be attributed largely to the activities of the local companies, who have been keenly interested and instrumental in the extension of the policy coverages and increased facilities for obtaining insurance in large amounts. Indeed, the demand for explosion insurance has become so great that the utmost care is exercised in the selection of risks, and it is reasonable to expect that the need for this form of protection will be realized by manufacturers even after the resumption of normal peace conditions."

**UNION BANK OF CANADA.**

The annual report of the Union Bank of Canada shows profits of \$659,688 against \$712,440 in 1914 and equal to about 7.8 per cent. on the Bank's paid-up capital and reserve combined. A balance brought forward of \$103,019 makes the total available on profit and loss account \$762,707. The 8 per cent. dividend and bonus of 1 per cent. absorbs \$450,000; \$150,000 is placed to contingent account, and \$10,000 to Officers' Pension Fund, while the war tax on note circulation absorbs \$45,730. The slightly increased balance of \$106,976 on profit and loss account is carried forward.

The balance sheet shows total liabilities to the public of \$82,001,370. Liquid assets, including over 12 millions in cash, amount to \$39,138,385, or 47.7 per cent. Current loans in Canada of \$48,941,315 stand one million less, while call loans in Canada of \$7,746,570 show an increase of 4½ millions. Call loans, elsewhere than in Canada, were virtually unchanged at \$4,183,657.

**MR. GEORGE W. PACAUD.**

Mr. George W. Pacaud, the well-known Montreal insurance broker, has been appointed as from the first of the year, chief agent for the province of Quebec of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford. This Company occupies a very strong position. Its assets as at December 31st, 1914 were \$16,049,725, and liabilities \$10,443,550. The paid-up capital being \$2,000,000, the surplus over all liabilities was \$3,606,175. Cash premiums in 1914 were \$8,643,554, and total income \$10,090,371. A large circle of friends will wish Mr. Pacaud success with his new connections.

**PERSONALS.**

Major G. M. Reid, formerly head of the Great-West Life's advertising department, has joined the 10th Overseas Battalion, Winnipeg Grenadiers.

\* \* \*

Mr. Paul J. Myler, vice-president of the Canadian Westinghouse Company, has been elected a director of the Bank of Toronto, in succession to Hon. C. S. Hyman, resigned.

\* \* \*

Mr. H. C. Cox, president of the Canada Life Assurance Company, has been elected a director of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in succession to the late Mr. Alexander Laird.

\* \* \*

With reference to Mr. E. Gissing's New York appointment, noted in this column last week, the name of his new company should read, the London & Lancashire Indemnity Company of America.

\* \* \*

Messrs. Henry Cockshutt, president of the Cockshutt Plow Works, Ltd., Brantford, and Hugh Blain of the Eby Blain Company, Toronto, have been elected directors of the National Life Assurance Company.

\* \* \*

The death is announced at Waterloo, P.Q., of Mr. Gardner Stevens, a director of the Eastern Townships Bank from 1892 until its amalgamation with the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and subsequently a director of the latter bank.

\* \* \*

Senator James Mason, general manager of the Home Bank of Canada, has been warmly congratulated on his recent promotion in military rank to brigadier-general. General Mason's valuable services to the Militia for a prolonged period are well known, and since the outbreak of war, he has rendered important assistance in organisation. His present promotion has been thoroughly well earned.

\* \* \*

Major W. H. Clarke-Kennedy, formerly assistant manager for Canada of the Standard Life Assurance Company, whose mention in despatches and Staff Appointment in Flanders were noted in this column last week, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Order.

\* \* \*

Mr. Edson L. Pease, general manager of the Royal Bank since 1900, will in future occupy the newly-created office of "managing director," Mr. C. E. Neill, assistant general manager, succeeding to the post of general manager.

**CASUALTY COMPANY FAILURES.**

The record of casualty company organization in the United States during the past fifteen years has been remarkable for the number of retirements, by merger, reinsurance, liquidation or receivership. Since 1900 there have been no less than fifty-six companies then in existence or since organized which have lost their identity by reinsurance or retirement by one way or another, or have consolidated with some other company. A table compiled by the Fidelity and Casualty Company, shows that during 1915 no less than nine companies retired by reinsurance, receivership or liquidation, and that five companies were merged with others during the year.



**LONDON &  
LANCASHIRE  
FIRE**  
INSURANCE COMPANY  
LIMITED

**ONTARIO AND NORTH WEST BRANCH**  
8 Richmond Street, East, TORONTO

**PROVINCE OF QUEBEC BRANCH**  
184 St. James St., Cor. St. John St., MONTREAL



**LONDON &  
LANCASHIRE  
GUARANTEE &  
ACCIDENT**

**PERSONAL ACCIDENT  
SICKNESS  
FIDELITY GUARANTEE**

**PLATE GLASS  
AUTOMOBILE  
GENERAL LIABILITY**

*Head Office: TORONTO.*  
Montreal, 164 St. James Street. Quebec, 81 St. Peter Street.

**THE YORKSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED**  
ESTBD. 1824 YORK, ENGLAND ASSETS EXCEED \$23,000,000

**FIRE** ..... Every description of property insured. Large Limits.  
**LIVE STOCK** ..... The Yorkshire is the FIRST COMPANY, licensed by the FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, to transact Live Stock Insurance in Canada.  
**ACCIDENT** ..... Personal Accident, Employers', Automobile, Teams, General Liability, and Plate Glass

**CANADIAN DIRECTORS** | Hon. C. J. Doherty | Hon. Alphonse Racine, | Canadian Manager,  
| G. M. Bosworth, Esq. | Alex. L. MacLaurin, Esq. | P. M. WICKHAM, Montreal

**APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES** are invited from responsible persons.

**ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE**  
Founded A. D. 1720

Losses paid exceed \$235,000,000

Head Office for Canada  
Royal Exchange Building  
MONTREAL  
ARTHUR BARRY, Manager



Correspondence invited from responsible gentlemen in unrepresented districts to fire and casualty agencies

Head Office: Royal Exchange, London

FOUNDED 1792.  
**INSURANCE COMPANY OF  
NORTH AMERICA**  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CAPITAL,	\$4,000,000 00
SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS	8,844,871.95
ASSETS	17,816,188.57
LOSSES PAID EXCEED	159,000,000.00

**ROBERT HAMPSON & SON, LIMITED**  
GENERAL AGENTS FOR CANADA MONTREAL

**THE LIFE AGENTS' MANUAL, \$3.00**  
Published by The Chronicle, Montreal

**THE LAW UNION & ROCK**  
INSURANCE CO. LIMITED, LONDON. Founded in 1806

**Assets Exceed - \$48,500,000.00**

Over \$12,500,000 invested in Canada.  
FIRE and ACCIDENT RISKS accepted.  
Canadian Head Office: 57 Beaver Hall Hill, MONTREAL.

Agents wanted in unrepresented towns in Canada  
W. D. AIKEN, Superintendent, | J. E. E. DICKSON  
Accident Dept. | Canadian Manager.

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

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

11 ST. SACRAMENT STREET  
MONTREAL, P.Q.

**CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION.**

The London Post Magazine contains an interesting appreciation of the Confederation Life Association, particularly in regard to its British business. One contemporary says:—

"It was in the autumn of 1906 that the Confederation Life Association, of Toronto, extended its operations to these Islands, after an experience of 35 years in the Dominion. No great flourish of trumpets heralded its arrival, and it has persevered as quietly as it began in a field wherein it could not be said that the labourers were few, immature, or of one type. The three years immediately preceding that in which war broke out showed a growing response to the cultivation of connections in the United Kingdom, for whereas the new business completed here in 1911 consisted of 344 life policies for £119,527 in net sums assured, and annuity contracts bringing in £3,501 by way of consideration, the corresponding figures for 1913 were 600, £262,304 and £76,107, while the total net premium income similarly derived advanced from £13,462 to £28,488. Consequent on the international conflagration, the output of last year (1914) declined to 365 life assurances for a net £144,516, with annuities carrying a consideration of £46,817. The total net premiums nevertheless moved slightly upward, to £31,176.

The foregoing details naturally represent only a fraction of the entire business of the Association, except that in regard to the annuity contracts the transactions on this side of the Atlantic show a marked preponderance. Special attention has evidently been given to the annuitant class, for, in addition to very favourable rates for ordinary immediate annuities, tables are published under which 10, 15 or 20 payments respectively are guaranteed, with others under which, in the event of the annuitant dying before having received in annuity payments an amount equal to the purchase price, the difference becomes payable to his estate. Where it is not absolutely essential that the maximum annuity should be secured, these adaptations are helpful in meeting objections to the simple form of contract."

Never before—certainly not in the life-time of living men—has there been a year with such a succession of financial surprises and discredited expert economic prediction. It will be the task of a good many economic text-books of the future to explain why everything happened exactly as it did.—N. Y. Evening Post.

"THE OLDEST SCOTTISH FIRE OFFICE"

**THE CALEDONIAN**

INSURANCE CO. OF EDINBURGH.

Founded 1805.

**Head Office for Canada,  
DOMINION EXPRESS BUILDING  
Montreal**

JOHN G. BORTHWICK  
Canadian Manager.

**WANTED**

By a leading British Fire office a YOUNG MAN with two or three years' experience. Apply, stating age and salary expected, to

P.O. Box 400,  
Montreal.

**WANTED**

Experienced Reinsurance and General Fire Insurance CLERK, desires early engagement. Address K.T., c/o The Chronicle, Box 1502, MONTREAL.

**WANTED**

A large Life INSURANCE COMPANY, established over half a century, proposes to extend its AGENCY ORGANIZATION. Excellent opportunities for promotion.

For particulars address in confidence

L. G., c/o The Chronicle, Box 1502,  
MONTREAL

**Montreal Tramways Company**

**SUBURBAN TIME TABLE, 1915**

**Lachine :**

From Post Office—  
10 min. service 4.40 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. 10 min. service 4 p.m. to 7.10 p.m.  
20 " " 8.00 " 4 p.m. 20 " " 7.10 p.m. to 12.30 mid.  
From Lachine—  
20 min. service 5.30 a.m. to 5.50 a.m. 10 min. service 4 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.  
10 " " 5.50 " 4.00 p.m. 20 " " 8.50 p.m. to 12.10 a.m.  
20 " " 4.00 " 4 p.m. Extra last car at 12.50 a.m.

**Sault aux Recollet and St. Vincent de Paul:**

From St. Denis to St. Vincent—  
15 min. service 5.15 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. 30 min. service 8.00 p.m. to 11.35 p.m.  
20 " " 8.00 " 4.00 p.m. Car to Henderson only 12.00 mid.  
15 " " 4.00 " 7.00 p.m. Car to St. Vincent 12.40 a.m.  
20 " " 7.00 " 8.00 p.m.  
From St. Vincent to St. Denis—  
15 min. service 5.45 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. 30 min. service 8.30 p.m.  
20 " " 3.30 " 4.30 p.m. Car from Henderson to St. Denis  
15 " " 4.30 p.m. 7.30 p.m. 12.20 a.m.  
20 " " 7.30 " 8.30 p.m. Car from St. Vincent to St. Denis  
1.10 a.m.

**Cartierville :**

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

**Mountain :**

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

**Bout de l'Île :**

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

**Tetraultville :**

15 min. service 5.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. 15 min. service 3.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m.  
30 min. service 8.00 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. 30 min. service 7.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.

**Pointe aux Trembles :**

15 min. service 5.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. 30 min. service 7.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.  
20 " " 9.00 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. 60 " " 11.00 p.m. to 1.00 a.m.  
15 " " 3.30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

# THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

## Report of the Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of Shareholders Tuesday, 11th January, 1916.

The forty-ninth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The Canadian Bank of Commerce was held in the Banking House on Tuesday, 11th January.

The President, Sir Edmund Walker, having taken the chair, Mr. A. St. L. Triggs was appointed to act as Secretary, and Messrs. Edward Cronyn and J. E. L. Pangman were appointed scrutineers.

The President called upon the Secretary to read the Annual Report of the Directors, as follows:

### REPORT.

The Directors beg to present to the Shareholders the forty-ninth Annual Report, for the year ending 30th November, 1915, together with the usual statement of Assets and Liabilities:

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account brought forward from last year was . . . . .	\$1,117,763.27
The net profits for the year ending 30th November, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, amounted to . . . . .	2,352,035.95
	<b>\$ 3,469,799.22</b>

This has been appropriated as follows:

Dividends Nos. 112, 113, 114 and 115, at ten per cent. per annum . . . . .	\$1,500,000.00
Bonus of one per cent. payable 1st June . . . . .	150,000.00
Bonus of one per cent. payable 1st December . . . . .	150,000.00
Reserved against further depreciation in value of securities held by the Bank . . . . .	1,000,000.00
War tax on bank-note circulation to 30th November . . . . .	122,906.97
Transferred to Pension Fund (annual contribution) . . . . .	80,000.00
Subscription to British Red Cross Society . . . . .	5,000.00
Balance carried forward . . . . .	461,892.25
	<b>\$ 3,469,799.22</b>

In accordance with our customary practice, the assets of the Bank have been carefully re-valued and full provision made for all bad and doubtful debts.

During the year the Bank opened the following new branches in Ontario: Emo, Ford and Wychwood (Toronto). A sub-agency of the Windsor, N.S. branch was opened at Hantsport, N.S. The following branches have been closed: In British Columbia: Alma Road (Vancouver), Pandora and Cook (Victoria); in Alberta: Girouard and Mirror; in Saskatchewan: Readlyn; in Ontario: Port McNicoll; in Quebec: Nicolet. The branches at Monarch, Alta., and Laird, Sask., have been closed since the end of the year.

Your Directors deeply regret to record the loss by death during the year of one of their colleagues, the late General Manager, Mr. Alexander Laird. Although a member of the Board only since 1911, Mr. Laird had served the Bank in many capacities for nearly forty years, becoming General Manager in 1907 and retiring only a few months ago. He had an international reputation as a banker and expert in foreign exchange, and his death is an irreparable loss to the Bank and the whole community.

During the year the audit required by Section 56 of the Bank Act has been made by the Auditors appointed at the last annual meeting in addition to the usual inspection of the branches and agencies of the Bank in Canada, the United States, Great Britain and Newfoundland and of the departments of the Head Office by the staff of our own Inspection Department.

Your Directors again desire to express their appreciation of the efficiency and zeal displayed by the officers of the Bank in the performance of their respective duties.

JOHN AIRD,  
General Manager.

B. E. WALKER,  
President.

Toronto, 31st December, 1915.

**GENERAL STATEMENT, 30th NOVEMBER, 1915****LIABILITIES**

Notes of the Bank in circulation .....		\$ 16,397,907.68
Deposits not bearing interest .....	\$ 52,964,795.51	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date .....	141,558,283.05	
Balances due to other Banks in Canada .....		194,523,078.56
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada .....		751,376.67
Bills payable .....		6,300,029.77
Acceptances under Letters of Credit .....		1,501,442.90
		1,458,398.64
		<u>\$220,932,234.22</u>
Dividends unpaid .....		\$ 2,713.55
Dividend No. 115 and bonus payable 1st December .....		525,000.00
Capital paid up .....	\$ 15,000,000.00	
Rest Account .....	13,500,000.00	
Balance of profits as per Profit and Loss Account .....	461,892.25	
		<u>28,961,892.25</u>
		<b><u>\$250,421,840.02</u></b>

**ASSETS**

Current Coin .....	\$ 18,363,031.97	
Dominion Notes .....	21,538,961.50	
		\$ 39,901,993.47
Notes of other Banks .....	\$ 1,676,137.00	
Cheques on other Banks .....	7,854,036.29	
Balances due by other Banks in Canada .....	58.19	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada .....	6,319,807.98	
		\$ 15,850,039.46
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value .....		1,923,576.27
British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities and Canadian Municipal Securities .....		1,719,258.60
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value .....		9,613,178.80
Call and Short Loans (not exceeding 30 days) in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks .....		12,847,521.37
Call and Short Loans (not exceeding 30 days) elsewhere than in Canada .....		18,534,329.37
Deposit with Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund .....		783,460.60
		\$101,173,357.94
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) .....		130,893,064.62
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) .....		10,027,802.39
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra .....		1,458,398.64
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for) .....		508,515.56
Real Estate other than Bank Premises (including the unsold balance of former premises of the Eastern Townships Bank) .....	\$ 1,264,083.21	
Less mortgage assumed .....	100,000.00	
		1,164,083.21
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank .....		389,534.21
Bank Premises at cost less amounts written off .....	\$ 5,039,623.55	
Less mortgage assumed on property purchased .....	300,000.00	
		\$ 4,739,623.55
Other Assets not included in the foregoing .....		67,459.90
		<u>\$250,421,840.02</u>

B. E. WALKER, President.

JOHN AIRD, General Manager.

**REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.**

In accordance with the provisions of sub-sections 19 and 20 of Section 56 of the Bank Act, 1913, we report as follows:—

We have audited the above Balance Sheet and compared it with the books and vouchers at Head Office and with the certified returns from the branches. We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and are of the opinion that the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

We have checked the cash and verified the securities representing the investments of the Bank at its chief office and principal branches at a date other than, and in addition to, the verification at 30th November, 1915, and found that they were in agreement with the entries in the books of the Bank relating thereto.

In our opinion the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the Bank according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

T. HARRY WEBB, C.A.  
of Webb, Read, Hegan, Callingham & Co. }  
JAMES MARWICK, C. A. } Auditors.  
of Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Co.

Toronto, 17th December, 1915.

Continued on following pages.

# THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY

Incorporated 1833.

## FIRE, MARINE and HAIL

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

Old Reliable Progressive  
Assets over - \$2,000,000.00  
Losses paid since organization  
over - \$38,000,000.00

### DIRECTORS

W. R. BROCK, President

W. B. MEIKLE, Vice-President

JOHN AIRD  
ROBT HICKERDIE, M.P.  
ALFRED COOPER  
H. C. COX  
JOHN HOKIN, K.C., LL.D.  
D. B. HANNA  
Z. A. LASH, K.C., LL.D.

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

W. B. MEIKLE,  
General Manager

E. F. GARROW,  
Secretary

THOMAS F. DOBBIN, Resident Manager  
MONTREAL

## NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, Limited

INSURANCE AGAINST

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

Agents wanted for the Accident Branch.

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

JOHN MacEWEN, Superintendent for Quebec.

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

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

## Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND. (Founded 1782)

FIRE LIFE

TOTAL RESOURCES, over \$78,500,000.00  
FIRE LOSSES PAID 423,000,000.00

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

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

100 St. Francois Xavier St. - Montreal

Established 1864.

## New York Underwriters Agency.

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

PROVINCIAL AGENTS.

MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON  
& BASCOM,  
TORONTO, Ont.

OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON,  
Winnipeg, Man.

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

JOHN WM. MOLSON  
& ROBERT Y. HUNTER  
Montreal Que.

WHITE & CALKIN  
St. John, N.B.

AYER & SONS, LTD.,  
St. John's, Nfld.

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

## L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited

Head Office: PARIS, France.

Established 1828

Capital fully subscribed . \$ 2,000,000.00

Net Premiums in 1913 . . 5,561,441.00

Total Losses paid to 31st Dec., 1913 90,120,000.00

Canadian Branch:

LEWIS BUILDING 17 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL

Manager for Canada:

MAURICE FERRAND

## BRITISH COLONIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

2 PLACE D'ARMES, MONTREAL

Agents Wanted in Unrepresented Districts

Before moving the adoption of the report the President asked the General Manager to address the shareholders:

#### GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS.

The statement presented to you to-day is a striking illustration of our policy during the year. The net profits amounted to \$2,352,035, or 8.25 per cent., upon the moneys which belong to the shareholders of the Bank, that is, upon the total paid-up Capital and Rest. This is a decrease of \$316,197 from the figures of the preceding financial year, but under the conditions which have prevailed since we last met, we trust that you will consider the result satisfactory, especially as we have been able to continue the payment of the usual dividend of 10 per cent. per annum and of two semi-annual bonuses of 1 per cent. each, a total of 12 per cent. We have, as usual, appropriated \$80,000 for the Officers' Pension Fund, and after paying the war tax of 1 per cent. upon our note circulation, amounting to \$122,906, subscribing \$5,000 to the British Red Cross Fund, and reserving as a special appropriation the sum of \$1,000,000 against possible further depreciation in the values of the stocks, bonds and similar securities owned by the Bank, we have been able to carry forward \$461,892 at the credit of Profit and Loss Account.

#### AN ADDITIONAL PRECAUTION.

It is the time-honored custom and wise precaution of every general manager of a Canadian bank upon first assuming the responsibilities of his position to assure himself that each individual asset of his bank represents the value assigned to it in its books and published statements. Upon undertaking this important duty, I found that the conditions brought into being by the war, and particularly the restrictions placed upon the leading security markets of the world, had made the task one of unusual difficulty. The hazards of war have not only seriously lowered the prices of all securities, but they have introduced an element of doubt into existing values which it is difficult to allow for in dollars and cents. As a matter of additional precaution, therefore, we have taken the step of reserving out of Profit and Loss Account, as a special provision against these contingencies, the sum of \$1,000,000. After the war has been successfully prosecuted to a close, it is probable that some, if not all, of this amount will come back sooner or later into profits.

#### NO UNNECESSARY EXPENDITURES.

Our Bank Premises Account, as well as the accounts of Real Estate owned and mortgages held, remain practically stationary, the generally unsettled condition of affairs not having warranted our undertaking any expenditure on new premises which did not appear to be absolutely necessary. The small increase of \$52,631 shown in Premises Account represents purchases of promising locations for new branches and of permanent sites for long-established branches, such as Belleville and Parkhill, and for others, the business of which will eventually warrant the erection of a permanent building. We dealt with this matter fully in our report of last year, and for the reason therein set out we feel that no further appropriation is necessary, the figures shown in our balance sheet being well below the limit of 50 per cent. of the actual value, as has been our policy with respect to this particular asset.

The note circulation stands in the balance sheet at \$16,397,907, an increase of \$1,455,350 as compared with the figures of a year ago, and only a few thousand dollars short of the record figures of 1912. This is due to the demands made upon us for moving the large grain crops of the country. The issue of notes in excess of the paid-up capital of the Bank under the emergency provision of the Bank Act began on October 16th, and the movement reached its height for the time being on November 20th, at which date the circulation stood at \$17,084,598. The lowest level recorded during the year was reached in the month of April. The deposits of the Bank show a satisfactory increase, distributed under every heading, the total increase being slightly over \$13,000,000. Bills Payable again show a considerable decrease, the figures being \$1,501,442 as against \$3,924,151 a year ago, or a decrease of \$2,422,703, due largely to the effect of the war upon our foreign exchange business and to the unsatisfactory conditions which have prevailed in the exchange markets during the year.

#### STRONG CASH RESERVES.

In view of the general situation we have thought it prudent to keep strong in cash reserves, particularly in

gold, the medium for the settlement of international obligations, and that it might be the more readily available for such purposes we have carried an unusually large proportion of our holdings at points outside of Canada. Our total holdings of coin and metals are \$39,991,993. If to this amount we add the balances due us by other banks and correspondents our holdings of government and municipal bonds and stocks, and call and short loans, our liquid assets amount to \$101,173,357, or 47.62 per cent. of our liabilities to the public.

#### CURRENT LOANS INCREASE.

Total Current Loans show an increase of \$2,037,254, more than accounted for by an increase of \$3,704,464 in Call and Short Loans due to the policy of keeping our assets in the most liquid shape possible during the unstable conditions which are the outcome of the war. The fact that our loans show an increase despite the shrinkage which has taken place in general business, bears witness to our earnest efforts to assist the business community to the utmost of our ability consistent with prudence, and should be sufficient answer to those persons who assert in the press and on the public platform that the banks have failed to provide the necessary financial assistance for the commerce of the country. There are some who go further, and by quoting the figures of Canadian bank deposits without setting alongside these figures those of the loans, mislead the public and cause them to look upon the banks as enemies to the public welfare. To all such, I say, the figures of our balance sheet are sufficient answer. There has been a reduction of \$7,935,233, or over 37 per cent., in the total of securities held, occurring principally in those classed as railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks. In view of the extent to which we have been, and are still likely to be, called upon to assist in the various measures taken to finance the war, it seemed wise to take every reasonable opportunity of realizing upon our holdings of securities. Total assets show an increase of \$5,057,441, which may be considered very satisfactory growth under the conditions which have prevailed.

#### TURNOVER OF \$15,000,000,000.

Our records show that on the average we handle every dollar of our assets over 60 times a year, so that the figures at which they stand indicate a turnover of 15 billions of dollars during the year. In return for the immense labor and heavy responsibility involved in handling this huge sum, we have earned slightly more than one-and-a-half cents on every hundred dollars.

Before passing on to deal with other matters, I should like to refer briefly to our policy in the matter of dividends. At the annual meeting in 1914 the hope was expressed that we should be able to maintain payments upon the basis which has been adopted during the last two years. At this time there was, of course, no European war in prospect, and while it will be our earnest effort to maintain the earning power of the Bank upon a level which will render possible a continuation of the present rate of distribution, it is well to remember that the end of the war is not yet in sight, and that no one can predict what changes it may bring when it does come. Our policy, therefore, during present conditions will be based upon weightier considerations than the mere earning of dividends, and in this I am sure that we shall have your hearty support.

Our shareholders number 194 more than a year ago, a moderate increase, but one which reflects a movement in the direction of distributing the stock over a wider area, which is in the interests of both the Bank and its stock-owners.

As stated last year, the business of our City of Mexico branch has been ably managed, and on the whole it has been profitable. We have made no losses, and our loans have either been liquidated or fully provided for. The capital necessary for our operations has been supplied entirely by our local deposits. Full provision has also been made for depreciation in the value of such Mexican securities as remain on our books. Our standing in Mexico is particularly high, and the foundations have been laid for a large and prosperous business when that country returns to settled conditions. In the meantime we are holding the ground with a considerably reduced, although sufficient staff.

In the opening of new branches there has been little done during the year, due principally to the inactivity of gen-

(Continued on following pages).



# The Employers' Liability

**Assurance Corporation Limited**

" " " OF LONDON, ENGLAND " " "

**TRANSACTS:**

**Personal Accident, Health, Liability,  
Fidelity Guarantee and Fire Insurance.**

*Most Liberal Policies Issued*

**Offices: MONTREAL, TORONTO**

**CHARLES W. I. WOODLAND,**

General Manager for Canada and Newfoundland.

**JOHN JENKINS, Fire Manager.**

Canadian  
Government  
Deposit over  
**\$1,340,000**

**STANDS FIRST**  
in the liberality of its Pol-  
icy Contracts, in financial  
strength, and in the liber-  
ality of its loss settlements



**Transacts:**

**PERSONAL ACCIDENT SICKNESS LIABILITY (all kinds) AUTOMOBILE**      **FIDELITY GUARANTEE BURGLARY and LOSS OF MERCHANDISE and PACKAGES THROUGH THE MAIL INSURANCE**

Applications for direct Agencies invited.

**ELECTRICAL BANK and STORE PROTECTION  
SPRINKLER SUPERVISORY SERVICE  
NIGHT WATCHMEN'S SIGNAL and FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS**

**Head Office, GRESHAM BUILDING 502 ST. JAMES STREET MONTREAL**

**F. J. J. STARK, General Manager.**



Founded 1871

## BUSINESS TRANSACTED

**PERSONAL ACCIDENT HEALTH EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY PUBLIC LIABILITY TEAMS LIABILITY**      **ELEVATOR LIABILITY AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY PLATE GLASS GUARANTEE BONDS FIRE INSURANCE**

**Canadian Head Office - TORONTO**

**CHARLES H. NEELY, General Manager.**

**WHY NOT HAVE THE BEST ?**

## The Globe Indemnity Company of Canada

Head Office, MONTREAL.

formerly--The Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Company.

DIRECTORS --J. Gardner Thompson, *President.* Lewis Laing, *Vice-President.* A. G. Dent, W. Moison MacPherson, T. J. Drummond, Sir Alexandre Lacoste, Martial Chevalier, Sir Frederick Williams Taylor.

**JOHN EMO, General Manager & Secretary.**

**ROBERT WELCH, Assistant Manager**

**Transacts ACCIDENT INSURANCE, SICKNESS INSURANCE, LIABILITY INSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, BURGLARY INSURANCE, GUARANTEE INSURANCE.**

Policies issued by this Company are the most liberal and up-to-date issued in Canada, free from unnecessary restrictions and conditions.

All policies guaranteed by the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Co., Ltd., assets over sixty-Five Million Dollars (\$65,000,000.00.)

eral business, especially during the earlier months. We have continued the policy of closing branches which did not prove profitable after a fair trial, with the net result that our branches now number 374 in all.

**SUCCESS OF WAR LOAN.**

As indicated in our remarks on the figures of the balance sheet, we have joined with the other banks in subscribing for our proportion of the \$25,000,000 of the Canadian 5 per cent. War Loan, taken by the banks in order to ensure the success of the issue. The exact amount of our subscription was \$3,426,000, and in this connection I am sure that the success of our able Finance Minister, Sir Thomas White, in obtaining through this domestic loan the sum of \$100,000,000, or twice the sum asked for, must be a source of pride to every Canadian. The loan marks a notable turning-point in the economic history of Canada.

In addition this Bank has participated in the various British war loans and other measures adopted to finance the war, and has subscribed \$250,000 to the French 5 per cent. War Loan just floated. We also placed at the disposal of our Italian Allies the facilities of this Bank and its branches for the purpose of accepting any subscriptions which Italian residents in Canada might desire to make to the 5 per cent. War Loan of their native country. Nor do these various contributions constitute the whole of our share of the financial burden of the war. Of the special taxation imposed by the Dominion Government as a result of the war, our share has so far amounted to over \$160,000, apart altogether from additional real estate and other taxes imposed for the same purpose, the amount of which is not readily arrived at.

**THE BANK'S TAXATION.**

There is an impression abroad which appears to exist even among many who should be better informed, that the banks do not bear their just share of taxation. During the year we paid in taxes, Dominion, Provincial and Municipal, over 27 per cent. of our net profits, or to make the statement in more concrete form, inclusive of the special war taxes, we paid no less than six hundred and fifty thousand dollars in taxes. These figures surely show that this Bank bears at least its fair share of taxation; probably there are not many other businesses in which the proportion of taxes to net income is so high.

**OFFICERS ON MILITARY DUTY.**

The members of the staff number 2,828, made up as follows:

Officers . . . . .	2,187
Stenographers . . . . .	407
Messengers . . . . .	234
	2,828

in addition to which we have 369 janitors, making a total of 3,197 persons permanently employed by the Bank. The number of officers who had taken up military duty at Dec. 31 was 748, representing 27 per cent. of our staff, 30 per cent. of our male staff, and over 34 per cent. of those of military age, that is from 18 to 45 years of age. We have seen the actual figures in connection with only a few of the other banks and corporations, but we have yet to learn of anything which approaches the sacrifice which we have been called upon to make either in extent or in the proportion of the figures. We have made many sacrifices in order to allow officers to take up military duty without delay, and have placed no restrictions in the way of their doing so, although this policy has resulted in our losing the services of those officers whose special training made it difficult for us to replace them. In this connection it is interesting to note that representations have been made by the Clearing House banks in London, England, to the effect that certain classes of trained officers should not be called upon for military service, being regarded as indispensable for the carrying on of the work in the banks.

Twenty-five of our officers have already laid down their lives on the battlefield and a further 50 to 60 have appeared in the casualty lists. When the war is over it is our intention to erect a suitable tablet or some other form of permanent memorial to these brave and loyal young men. We have already communicated with the families of those who have laid down their lives, and it only remains to express in a general way our regret at their loss and our appreciation of the fact that the members of the staff of this Bank are made of such stuff that they can be

counted upon to do their duty no matter in what form that duty may be presented to them. In this, of course, we include those other members of the staff whose lives and health have fortunately been spared, but who have nevertheless put themselves to the test. We should like, too, to pay tribute to those officers of the Bank whose every instinct calls on them to enlist, but who through the calls of family or business duty honestly feel that their place is still at home. Theirs is in many ways the harder part, and their reward can only be their own consciousness that "They also serve who only stand and wait."

We have recently taken the forward step of issuing a Monthly Commercial Letter dealing with conditions of trade and commerce at home and abroad, and pointing out when possible the bearing of current events on the business outlook. The first number was issued last month, and as it is prepared by competent authorities we commend it to the careful perusal of those into whose hands it may come. We shall be glad to send it on application to anyone whose name is not now on our mailing list.

We also desire to draw attention to the very copious and authentic portrayal of the conditions which have prevailed in the various parts of Canada, Great Britain and in the foreign countries where this Bank does business, which is given in the Review of Business Conditions for 1915, of which copies have been distributed to you. The various parts of this Review will be found worthy of careful study.

**OPTIMISTIC ON FUTURE.**

With regard to the future, our view on the whole cannot but be optimistic. Thanks to the ability of our public men to cope with an unprecedented situation, and the determination of our people to effect personal and public economies, we have been able to bring about a most amazing adjustment from the prosperous enjoyment of an abounding flow of borrowed capital to a condition of severe trade contraction. Our harvests have been bountiful, our cultivated acreage has been increased and our factories have been entrusted with large contracts for army equipment, munitions and foodstuffs. While this terrible war must bring us much anguish and sorrow, it is clear that in proportion to her population no country will benefit economically to a greater degree than Canada.

**THE LATE GENERAL MANAGER.**

I cannot close these remarks without referring to my predecessor, Mr. Laird. Since his untimely death we have received numberless testimonies, not only to the high esteem in which his business talents were held, but also to that strong note of personal affection which his human qualities evoked in all those who knew him. Fully charged though his mind was with other matters appertaining to the interests of the Bank, the subject of the staff was always uppermost in his thoughts, and he was ever the first to evidence gratification in their success, sympathy in their misfortunes and leniency towards their shortcomings. In him the Bank has lost a staunch and fearless leader and the staff, particularly, a great and good friend. The President then said:

**PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.**

The Directors have referred in their report to the death of our late General Manager, and Mr. Aird has just spoken of him with the warmest appreciation. I knew him longer than most of his associates—indeed, we worked together over thirty-five years ago—and I have lost not merely a business friend but one for whom I cherished the deepest affection.

We have been told many times during the past year that we are passing through the most fateful moment in the history of the world, and that we shall emerge with a greater assurance of liberty and of all that accompanies a progress based upon our natural rights, or that we shall fail—a condition too black for contemplation. Within this vast march of history, affecting every civilization on the globe, lies the narrower march of our own affairs in Canada. We think so much about the war that Canada as an entity is generally forgotten in the larger scope of Imperial affairs, but it is our special business to-day to review the position of Canada, and to withdraw our attention from the war sufficiently to study the course of our own history, as only by understanding this shall we be able to act with courage and wisdom in the present emergency.

(Continued on following pages).



## RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY

OF LONDON, ENGLAND

*All kinds of* Personal Accident and Sickness Insurance  
Employers and Public Liability  
Burglary, Plate Glass and Fidelity Guarantee

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA  
AND NEWFOUNDLAND

**TORONTO, ONTARIO**

F. H. RUSSELL, *General Manager.*

**Oldest Accident  
Office**

MONTREAL BRANCH

201 LAKE OF THE WOODS BUILDING, 10 St. John Street

## THE CANADA ACCIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: Commercial Union Building, MONTREAL

CAPITAL \$500,000.00

Personal Accident, Sickness, Plate-Glass, Guarantee and Liability  
Insurance.

Board of Directors:

S. H. EWING, *President*      J. S. N. DOUGALL, *Vice-President*  
HON. N. CURRY,      JAMES MCGREGOR,      J. K. OSBORNE,      T. H. HUDSON

T. H. HUDSON, J. WM. MCKENZIE, *Joint Managers.*

### COMMENCE THE NEW YEAR RIGHT!

A REDISTRIBUTION OF TERRITORY as from January First 1916 offers excellent opportunities in several districts to men who can produce.

LIBERAL CONTRACTS AND HEARTY SUPPORT TO THE RIGHT MEN.

If you are looking for a GOOD COMPANY, A GOOD CONTRACT and an ATTRACTIVE SELLING PROPOSITION, write to-day for particulars, direct to:

**THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA**

Head Office - 25 TORONTO STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

### MOUNT ROYAL ASSURANCE COMPANY

PAID UP CAPITAL . . . . .	\$250,000.00
TOTAL FUNDS . . . . .	729,957.36
NET SURPLUS . . . . .	202,041.02

### The NATIONALE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PARIS, FRANCE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL . . . . .	\$2,000,000
TOTAL FUNDS . . . . .	7,491,390
NET SURPLUS . . . . .	1,687,180

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA

MONTREAL.

J. E. CLEMENT, *General Manager.*

H. H. YORK, *Inspector for Ontario*

L. C. VALLE, *Inspector for Quebec*

**CANADA'S WAR TIME POSITION.**

When in 1913 we came to the end of a period of expansion we found ourselves like a healthy but overgrown youth, still dependent upon the mother. We had to sell over 400 millions of securities in order to settle our foreign debit balance for the Dominion fiscal year ending March 31st, 1913. During the year ending March, 1914, the difference between our exports and imports decreased by 130 millions, but still left over 300 millions to be provided by the sale of securities in a market very much more difficult than that of the year before. More than one-half of the year ending March, 1915, was affected by the war, and the situation was still further improved to the extent of over 144 millions. For the six months ending September, 1915, there is a further improvement of 80 millions as compared with the previous year, but this same half-year, when compared with the corresponding period in 1914, shows an improvement of 109 millions. For reasons explained a year ago, coin and bullion are left out of our totals.

**INTERNATIONAL POSITION.**

The following figures will illustrate the astonishing change in our international position:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1913 . . . . .	\$686,515,536	\$377,068,355
1914 . . . . .	635,383,222	455,437,224
1915 . . . . .	497,376,961	461,442,509
6 months . . . . .	228,335,678	273,377,082
	Excess	Excess
	Imports.	Exports.
1913 . . . . .	\$309,447,181	
1914 . . . . .	179,945,998	
1915 . . . . .	35,934,452	
6 months . . . . .		\$45,041,404

In order to estimate our true position, we must add to the excess of imports the interest due upon Canadian securities held abroad, now estimated at about 140 to 150 millions, and we may count upon any excess of exports as available to pay this interest. During the last half of the present Dominion fiscal year the effect of the export of our great crops, of our manufactured munitions, prepared foodstuffs, cattle, horses, etc., will be felt, and the excess of exports by 31st March, 1916, should be about equal to our interest charges payable abroad.

In 1913 we knew that we had used our credit to the available limit, but we hoped gradually to move into safer conditions. If any one had suggested that we could so adjust matters within three years as to have a credit balance in our foreign trade, instead of a debit, and that this credit balance would be large enough to offset our interest payable abroad, our answer would have been that it was folly to indulge such hopes.

The improvement of 144 millions between March, 1914, and March, 1915, was brought about by decreasing our imports by 138 millions and increasing our exports by only 6 millions. This was due to a tremendous contraction in the business of all trades requiring such imports on the one hand, and on the other to a serious decline in exports of the products of agriculture and of the mine, which was a little more than offset by the increase in animal foodstuffs and manufactured munitions. The decrease in imports shows in an almost unbroken line of articles, the exceptions being mainly in such materials as jute cloth, wool, hides, leather, dyes, rubber needed in the manufacture of munitions, and about \$3,000,000 in value of articles for the use of the army and navy.

**EXPORTS INCREASE.**

The improvement of 109 millions in the first six months of the present fiscal year, that is down to September last, is caused by a decrease in imports of 52 millions and an increase in exports of 57 millions. The exports show handsome increases, especially in manufactured munitions of war, but they still suffer from the effects of the poor crops of 1914 and there is an actual decline of 12 millions in agricultural products. The decrease in imports is again general, but an increased quantity of binder twine was imported on account of the unusually large crops of the season, and there were large increases in raw material needed for the manufacture of munitions and in manufactured articles intended for the use of the army and navy, the latter amounting in value to 10 million dollars during the half-year.

I have gone thus fully into these matters in order to indicate what we may expect now that we have the largest

crop on record for export, and have, perhaps, reached a normal output of all kinds of, munitions, such as foodstuffs, clothing, saddlery, shells, rifles, etc., while our imports consist mainly of the necessary raw materials.

**CREDIT STRENGTHENED.**

This demonstration of what we can accomplish under pressure has, of course, greatly strengthened the credit of Canada, so that, while, for obvious reasons, we cannot at the moment sell securities in Great Britain or in Europe, we are building up a market for them in the United States which, when we consider the enormous increase in wealth taking place in that country at the moment, we may well hope is not of a temporary character. During the past year, leaving out the last half of December, the sales of Canadian securities at home and abroad amounted to about 335 millions. This includes nearly 220 millions of Government securities and many sales of other securities which are practically refunding operations. The sales were divided as follows:

In Great Britain, mostly for refunding purposes	\$43,800,000
In United States . . . . .	144,800,000
In Canada . . . . .	147,100,000
	<b>\$335,700,000</b>

The Canadian figures are increased by the Dominion loan of 100 millions, very little of which has yet been paid to the Government.

The sales of municipal bonds, at one time during the year the matter of chief concern to those interested in Canadian securities, amounted to about 64 millions divided almost equally between the United States and Canada.

The power of the United States to lend, when we remember that the gold pool of 100 millions established to protect her own credit with foreign countries was dissolved only in January last, is one of the surprises of the war, but we must also remember that this power to lend will be sharply tested as the war proceeds. A rough estimate of the amount of securities sold and credits established shows that the sum of at least 800 million dollars has already been placed directly at the credit of the Allies, while the indirect credits and the contracts outstanding are beyond our calculation. Large loans have also been made to neutral countries, and something has been lent even to Germany.

**OUR PRODUCTS IN DEMAND.**

In Canada the building of almost all private or public works, causing a lock-up of capital, has stopped for the moment; individuals are buying less extravagantly, even if there is not sufficient effort to economize; everybody who has not enlisted can find work to do; and for a very large part of our national production, from the farm to the machine-shop, there is a persistent demand by the Allies. All this tends to produce a condition of prosperity, with ease in the money market, and if, like the United States, we were a neutral country instead of one engaged in the war, our national wealth would be increasing at a pace undreamed of in our past history.

We are proud, however, that we are not among the neutrals, but among those who are fighting for the liberty of the world, and for this, in addition to the loss of life which our honor roll represents, we ourselves must bear now and must ask our children to bear, a great cost in money. A year ago we were greatly pleased because Great Britain had undertaken to lend us for the moment the money with which to pay for our share of the war. By midsummer the Dominion Government also needed money for other expenditures, because ordinary revenues had been disorganized by the war and many public works could not with wisdom be closed down. Accordingly a loan of 45 millions was obtained in New York last July, and this was a happy accomplishment for the following reasons: London was ill-prepared to bear any load not absolutely necessary, and Australia needed help which could not be obtained elsewhere; New York was the only market well supplied with money, and it is in any event the point where our international settlements are mostly made; this was our first Government loan in the United States and the new market was desirable. Apart from these reasons, the value in New York and therefore in Canada, of the pound sterling in London had by this time fallen so low that we could not afford to use the help for war expenses placed at our disposal by Great Britain. We have, of course, no actual knowledge of the facts; but it is probable that from about

(Continued on following pages).

## Prudential Agents



are successful. Their line of low cost policies are easy to sell. All profits go to policyholders. Worth looking into.

THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO. OF AMERICA  
 FORREST F. DRYDEN, President. Home Office, NEWARK, N. J.  
 Incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey

## THE . . . London Assurance CORPORATION OF ENGLAND.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A.D. 1720  
 CAPITAL PAID UP \$2,241,375  
 TOTAL CASH ASSETS 22,457,415  
 Head Office for Canada, - MONTREAL  
 W. KENNEDY, W. B. GOLLEY, Joint Managers.

## The Imperial Guarantee

AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO., OF CANADA  
 Head Office: 46 King Street W.,  
 TORONTO, Ont.  
 A Strong Canadian Company.  
 ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE  
 GUARANTEE BONDS  
 PLATE GLASS AND AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE  
 E. WILLANS, General Manager. FRANK W. COX, Secretary.

## The London Mutual Fire

INSURANCE COMPANY  
 Established 1859

Head Office - - - TORONTO  
 Assets - - - - \$863,554.52  
 Surplus to Policyholders - 433,061.40  
 Losses Paid - - - over \$8,000,000.00

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC BRANCH  
 W. J. CLEARY, Provincial Manager R. de GRANDPRE, Inspector  
 17 St. John Street, MONTREAL

## THE MUTUAL'S RED LETTER YEAR \$100,000,000

The Mutual Life of Canada now ranks among the few nine-figure Canadian Life Companies.  
 After forty-six years of quiet but steady progress, The Mutual has on its books one hundred millions of strictly high class business.  
 This result is noteworthy because the Company has never for a moment failed to make increase in business secondary to quality of service.  
 Twenty-six years were required to reach the first twenty millions; only eight years for the second twenty, five for the third, and three each for the fourth and fifth, making one hundred millions.  
 It needs no prophet to forecast the future of

## The Mutual Life Assurance Co. Of Canada,

WATERLOO - - - ONTARIO  
 Known as "Canada's Only Mutual"  
 Assets \$26,800,000 - - Assurances \$100,000,000

## ANGLO-AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY MONTREAL-CANADA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1859  
 J. W. RUTHERFORD, General Manager. A. B. DUFRESNE, Provincial Agent.  
 ROOM 21, DULUTH BUILDING,  
 Head Office Cor. Notre Dame and St. Sulpice St.

## GET OUR PRICES FOR FIRST CLASS WORK

Orders Filled on Dates Promised  
 JOHN LOVELL & SON, LTD.  
 PRINTERS & BOOKBINDERS  
 23 St. Nicholas Street - - MONTREAL



**Abbey's  
 Effervescent Salt**

Is the gentlest, mildest and most effective of all tonic laxatives. It makes the bowels act right.  
 Two Sizes, 25c. and 60c.

this time the Dominion Government ceased to use the funds put at their disposal by the British Treasury for war expenses, and very soon the possibility of floating a war loan in Canada was under discussion. A Dominion loan offered in Canada is as great a departure from the past as one offered in New York, and although we are still in the midst of moving the greatest crops in our history, in volume and in value, and are doing it with our usual machinery more or less paralyzed, because of the state of the foreign exchanges and the scarcity of tonnage, yet, when a domestic loan of 50 millions was offered in November the subscriptions exceeded 100 millions.

**MUNITIONS AND CREDIT.**

Concurrently with the discussion of this loan, we were sharply made aware that if we make munitions for the Allies we must to some extent give credit for such munitions in the same manner as has been done in the United States. We cannot take securities in payment for as large a percentage of the cost as the United States is able to do, because we are ourselves bearing the cost of war and because we have so little accumulated wealth upon which to draw, but to some extent as yet unascertained we shall doubtless have to take Treasury or other Government securities in order to facilitate such purchases. Therefore, in view of the great success of our domestic war loan, the Minister of Finance, with the unanimous concurrence of the country, accepted subscriptions for 100 millions, instead of 50 millions, with the intention of using temporarily the additional sum thus secured to finance the payment for munitions on behalf of the Allies.

**THE GREAT CROP.**

A year ago everybody in Canada was urged to put into his particular effort in life an energy and seriousness of purpose adequate to the needs of the great war. If we cannot fight we should help in the countless other ways that are open to us. Nature smiled on our efforts, and we have been blessed with the greatest crops ever known in any new country. This has silenced the pessimists, and our great West is more sure of its future than ever. Indeed, for loftier reasons all Canada feels much more sure of its future than it has ever done before. That overgrown youth, leaning upon his mother, has suddenly found himself, and to the call to play the man has responded so well that his place among the younger nations and his influence in the greatest empire in the world are assured. The war, however, is still at its height, and there is little sign of such an end as we must attain if we are to follow our natural course in peace. We cannot afford to relax our energies for a moment; such efforts as we made in 1915 should be increased in 1916, and the need for personal and public economy is not lessened a particle by the prosperity incidental to the war. I notice that when some citizen takes the trouble to indicate particular forms of economy he is met with criticism. Of course, economy for one man would be a great indulgence for another, and each must settle for himself the scale on which he can lessen his expenditure. We are exceedingly fortunate that such an income tax as that in Great Britain does not settle the question most drastically for each of us. It must be clear that every time we buy something outside of Canada we weaken our national finances, unless our purchases consist of material which will in some form or other be exported again. This does not mean that we can avoid making large purchases abroad but that we can avoid unnecessary purchases. It must also be clear that when any man avoids expenditure which it would be quite natural to make in times of peace, he can invest the amount saved in war loans, and every dollar saved and thus invested is a blow struck on behalf of the Allies. So well is this need for personal economy understood in England that some of the great banks who have not heretofore had savings departments like those in Canadian banks have now established them.

A year ago we described at length the various arrangements made by the Minister of Finance at the beginning of the war for the protection of our financial situation, and we referred to some of the moratorium legislation by provincial governments. The mere power to do certain things, if necessary, has, as usual, prevented the necessity from arising, and only a very moderate use has been made of the Finance Minister's wise provisions. As to moratorium legislation in the provinces, to the extent to which it has been a hardship to the creditor, the need has already passed, and while the provisions affecting the power to foreclose where there is no default except as to principal

will doubtless be retained, many of the other features will we hope, soon be repealed.

**CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS.**

The Clearing House returns show a further decline from \$8,074,978,000 in 1914 to \$7,797,430,000, a decrease of 3.44 per cent, for the year just closed. In all western cities the decline is very marked, except in Winnipeg and Brandon, where the figures show an increase. In the East there is a moderate decrease in Toronto, Montreal is almost unchanged, and at four other points there are increases.

The contraction in ordinary business, which began in 1913 and was greatly increased by the war, is most forcibly illustrated by the figures of the building permits in our four principal cities. For the last four years they are as follows:—

	1912.	1913.
Montreal . . . . .	\$19,642,000	\$27,032,000
Toronto . . . . .	27,401,000	27,038,000
Vancouver . . . . .	19,388,000	10,423,000
Winnipeg . . . . .	20,475,000	18,621,000
	1914.	1915.
Montreal . . . . .	\$17,619,000	\$7,495,000
Toronto . . . . .	20,672,000	6,651,000
Vancouver . . . . .	4,484,000	1,593,000
Winnipeg . . . . .	12,160,000	1,826,000

A drop from \$87,000,000 to \$17,500,000 in three years is so great as to affect severely almost every branch of trade, particularly those directly connected with building, but it is a matter for congratulation that we have been able to withstand this sharp readjustment and still maintain our prosperity, the very thing we feared we might not be able to do with credit to ourselves.

**SUPPLYING OF MUNITIONS.**

Few things, except the actual fighting at the front, recruiting and the financing of the war, have interested us more than the supplying of munitions, and especially Canada's share in that vitally important work. In a general way we know that we have done more than was expected, and have done it better and more quickly, but just how much we have done is not known to the general public. I am glad to be able to give a few facts which will at least help us to a better understanding of the matter. The Imperial Munitions Board have given orders in Canada for 22,800,000 shells, having a value of \$282,000,000. If we add to this the orders for cartridge cases, primers, forgings, friction tubes, etc., a total of \$303,000,000 is reached. For this work there had been paid out by the end of the year about \$80,000,000, and the monthly output is now valued at more than \$30,000,000. There are 422 plants working directly on these orders, and how much employment is indirectly due to them is beyond our skill even to suggest. The work of the War Purchasing Commission is not so easy to sum up. This body does not deal with shells but it deals with almost every other requirement of the army, and purchases about five thousand different kinds of articles. As the appropriation for the year just past amounted to \$100,000,000, we can form some idea of the importance of its operations, although there are no figures available to show how this has been spent. The pay of officers and men, the cost of all engineering operations and other large items, coming under the direction of the Department of Militia and Defence, are met out of this appropriation. It is estimated that about one million pairs of boots have been purchased at a cost of more than \$3,500,000. Our woollen and knitting industries have received large orders, larger even than they could conveniently execute within the specified time. Up to the present all the cloth used for our soldiers' uniforms has been made in Canadian mills, but is not clear that our mills can continue to fill all our requirements. From figures gathered from various sources we estimate that the value of the clothing ordered for the use of the Canadian troops since the creation of the Commission in May has been from \$10,000,000 to \$12,000,000, while orders from Great Britain and the cost of clothing the earlier contingents should make the total at least \$20,000,000. The British orders in Toronto at the moment amount to nearly \$1,000,000. The demand for articles made of leather has been very extensive, and while most of the leather used is tanned in Canada, our trade reports record the importation of considerable quantities of hides and leather. Socks have been ordered by the million pair at a time, and our mills are far behind in their deliveries. I cannot more

(Continued overleaf).

than refer to such items as rifles and small ammunition, telephone equipment, tools, rubber articles, camp, barrack and hospital equipment, etc., but perhaps what I have said will help us to understand that the purchases for the Canadian army at the moment are almost as great as those required for the army equipment of Great Britain in times of peace. We have during the year sold in Great Britain canned corn beef to the value of about \$3,300,000, frozen beef about \$6,000,000 and bacon about \$9,000,000. The bacon would have been sold in the British market in any event, but the canned and frozen beef represents new trade. We cannot ascertain the number of horses or of live cattle sold (the latter mainly to France) for army purposes, nor can we estimate the value of the shipments of wheat, flour, oats, hay, etc., attributable to the war, or of the orders for munitions from France and Russia which have been placed in Canada, but if outstanding contracts are filled and the war continues throughout 1916, it seems clear that during 1915 and 1916 there will have been spent in Canada for war supplies considerably more than \$500,000,000. You may be interested to know something regarding the Bank's part in this work. We have as customers 22 of the largest shell makers, 20 makers of clothing and of leather goods, eight of the largest suppliers of provisions, besides many who supply other classes of munitions. Including the farmers, the number and variety of people among our customers who benefit by the supplying of munitions is beyond calculation. We have learned in meeting the sudden demand upon our industrial capacity to do many things which should count in our future. We have learned to shift our machinery rapidly to new uses, to make objects of a more complicated character which allow less margin for bad workmanship, to smelt copper, lead and zinc; indeed, to do many things which before the war did not seem possible in the present stage of our development.

#### READY FOR THE FUTURE.

In a new country like Canada, it is as natural to try and forecast the future as it is to breathe. Without such a form of enjoyment life would often be unbearable. Every day, however, since the war began, has shown us how unable we are, with our previous narrow experience, to look ahead even for a month. We are living amid events so tremendous that it is our duty to be steadfast and ready for any new turn in the kaleidoscope of fate and not to waste time in guesses regarding peace and the aftermath of the war; still, there are some important questions which press upon our minds whenever the strain of the war lessens for a moment. When the war ends and orders for munitions cease, throwing many out of employment, when the Canadian soldiers begin to come home, and the discharged soldiers of the Allies follow them to this land at opportunity, with many others who wish to forget the horrors of Europe, how shall we find ourselves prepared for them? We shall probably have been enriched in some respects by the war, and the demands upon our industries are likely to increase, although not to an extent which will absorb their full output for some time to come. In any event, we shall probably not be so much engaged in building for the future as endeavoring to turn our products

which will justify what we have already done. We shall therefore hope that our soldiers and our immigrants will turn to the land far more generally than have the immigrants of the last ten years. As Canada is the last great area with unploughed land in the temperate zone and under a democratic Government, and as the returning soldiers will as a rule wish for outdoor work, we may hope that they will very generally become farmers. If so, should we not, despite the overwork incidental to the war, be preparing for a great settlement on the land?

#### IMMIGRATION.

We have learned a lesson from indiscriminate immigration; we know what it means to have citizens who are not yet Canadians in their sense of loyalty to the Empire, and if we are wise we shall base our estimate of the value of each new arrival upon larger considerations than that of mere material prosperity. Can we plant in many centres, and in every province in Canada, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, soldier-farmers who will themselves be centres of loyalty, and whose grandchildren will boast that they were sired by men who fought in the great war for liberty? If we can, we shall have done much to assure the safety of Canada and its institutions, and we shall thus make this country far better worth while than if we miss this golden opportunity. To succeed, however, we must organize so as to secure the land at fair prices; we must lend the necessary money on such terms that its return will be effected by a reasonable rent charge; we must continue to lend for later improvements in the same manner, and finally, so long as the soldier-farmer shows that he is making good, we must back him somewhat better than the man who has not fought for us. Only the Government can do these things, but I am sure that it can be done so as to help merely those who deserve to be helped, so as to ensure success in the majority of cases, and so as to pay in some slight degree our debt to those without whose courage all that we and our forebears have done to make Canada a nation would be as naught.

The Report was then adopted unanimously. After amending the by-laws so as to reduce the number of directors to 19, the shareholders re-elected the retiring auditors and passed the usual votes of thanks to the directors and staff of the Bank. Upon motion the meeting proceeded to the election of directors for the coming year and then adjourned.

The scrutineers subsequently announced the following gentlemen to be elected as directors for the coming year: Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D., D.C.L., J. W. Flavell, LL.D., A. Kingman, Hon. Sir Lyman Melvin Jones, Hon. W. C. Edwards, Z. A. Lash, K.C., LL.D., E. R. Wood, Sir John M. Gibson, K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D., Robert Stuart, George F. Galt, A. C. Flumerfelt, William Farwell, D.C.L., George G. Foster, K.C., Charles Colby, M.A., Ph.D., George W. Allan, K.C., H. J. Fuller, F. P. Jones and H. C. Cox.

At a meeting of the newly-elected Board of Directors, held subsequently, Sir Edmund Walker, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., was elected President and Mr. Z. A. Lash, K.C., LL.D., Vice-President.

### Traffic Returns.

#### CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Year to date	1913	1914	1915	Decrease
Dec. 31.	\$138,068,000	\$107,257,000	\$106,122,000	\$ 1,135,000
Week ending	1914	1915	1916	Increase
Jan. 7.	1,850,000	1,316,000	1,874,000	558,000

#### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Year to date	1913	1914	1915	Decrease
Dec. 31.	\$56,557,776	\$51,476,191	\$50,540,300	\$935,891
Week ending	1914	1915	1916	Increase
Jan. 7.	797,268	743,522	880,702	137,180

#### CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Year to date	1913	1914	1915	Increase
Dec. 31.	\$	\$21,023,500	\$22,322,000	\$1,298,500
Week ending	1914	1915	1916	Increase
Jan. 7.	205,400	315,700	541,100	225,400

#### TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

Year to date	1913	1914	1915	Increase
Dec. 31.	\$	\$9,194,169	\$9,347,294	\$153,135
Week ending	1913	1914	1915	Increase
Dec. 7.	\$172,616	173,987	183,207	9,220
14.	172,596	172,966	179,416	6,450
21.	175,743	182,289	189,787	7,498
30.	222,794	260,470	276,754	16,184

#### DULUTH SUPERIOR TRACTION Co.

Year to date	1913	1914	1915	Increase
Dec. 7.	\$24,816	\$23,650	\$24,751	\$1,101
14.	24,456	23,120	23,834	714
21.	24,983	24,517	24,593	76
31.	37,250	36,569	37,361	792

#### CANADIAN BANK CLEARINGS.

	Week ending Jan. 13, 1916	Week ending Jan. 6, 1916	Week ending Jan. 14, 1915	Week ending Jan. 15, 1914
Montreal	\$70,582,999	\$63,886,321	\$43,810,979	\$48,815,460
Toronto	46,100,863	53,559,882	36,059,891	39,634,013
Winnipeg	35,153,945	44,000,131	31,000,000	31,000,000
Ottawa	3,848,144	5,120,968	3,479,512	3,321,500