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An End and a Beginning

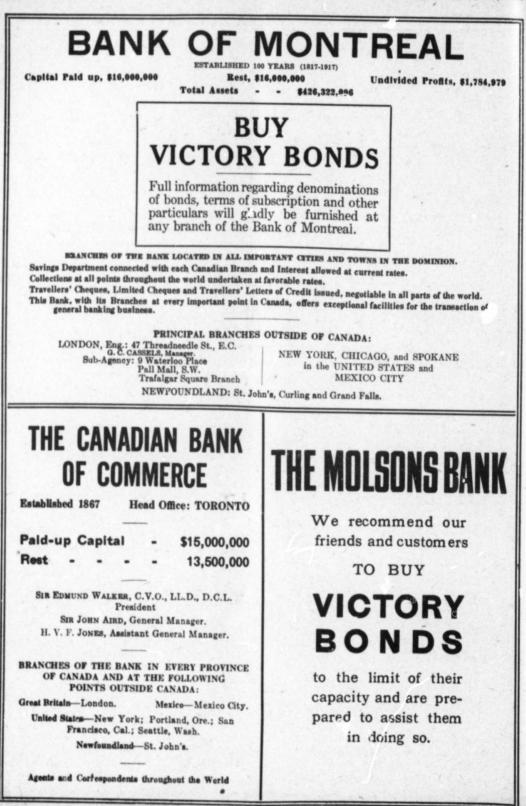
The splendors of such a week as this almost baffle description and comment. To live these days is perhaps one of the greatest privileges that mankind has ever been vouchsafed—to have taken a part in the deeds which have made them glorious is certainly the greatest. Let us live these great days, resolute not to lose one accent of their glorious speech, but strive to see the great unfolding of a planetary purpose steadily, and see it whole.

We have come at last, through sheer perseverance, to a magnificant end, to a tremendous vindication of justice and of equal right. History has never seen such a record of the abuse of power as that with which Germany has blackened the world's history. She had nearly everything a modern state can wish for: a fertile home country, a people united after centuries of separate squabbling, more physical comfort and pleasure than are good for most men and women, energy, industry, means, knowledge, colonies, the free use of the seas to enrich herself, an open door in every land, administration at home by experts, probably in the main more honest than the popularly elected public administrators of this continent, decades of success such as her forefathers never dreamt of. In fifteen years she would have peacefully penetrated the commercial civilisation of competable continents. All the good things men wish for were hers save one: the gift to know her own limitations and the basis on which alone the races of men can live together. She threw these away, and much more in spiritual values; sold herself gladly to her own lusts and the lies by which alone these can be fed. And, at last, she could not escare Nemesis.

So a vast burden has been lifted from the world's shoulders we have come to an end, but we are also at the beginning of high new tasks in the making of the world a more decent place to live in. And standing at the turningpoint in the world's history, we who are proud to call ourselves Canadians, cannot withhold the spirit of solemn thanksgiving that our own country has proved itself not unworthy of the future by its accomplishments of the past. More than that, we cannot but have an equal feeling of pride that the country which to most of us is a motherland, has borne in many ways the principal part in this great vindication of right and justice. In a decade, perhaps, we shall really know something of what Great Britain has accomplished during these last four years, of the ceaseless watch of her navy, of the gallantry of her merchant seamen, of the incomparable feats on a hundred battlefields between the Arctic and the Equator, of her old and her new armies, of her marvellous financial strength which carried successfully the whole of the Allies' financial burdens for four years, and of her never-ceasing industry. The Britisher never talks about his accomplishments-more's the pity. But we may insist on them here, and without derogation to the flaming sacrifices and unquenchable vision of France.

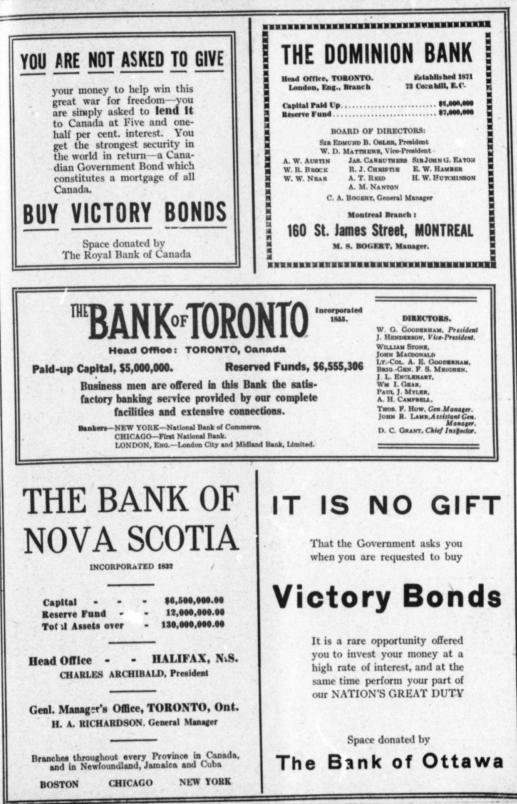
The new day opens. We press forward to new tasks, new accomplishments. As we thus move onward let us remember with thanksgiving the serried ranks of those through whose sacrifice alone, we have come to the goal of the last four years—"Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friend,"

THE CHRONICLE



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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1918

"OVER THE TOP," TOGETHER.

In the course of a very able address delivered lest week in Chicago before the meeting of the Association of Life Agencies officers, Mr. J. F. Weston, Managing Director, Imperial Life Assurance Company, Toronto, spoke in part, as follows:

"Over the Top" has come to be the most pregnant phrase in the English language. It stirs our blood by the memories which it arouses of heroic. deeds performed through these four dark, frightful years of war. It breathes of courage, conseeration, action and sacrifice on the parts of individuals, armies and nations, which has made this the heroic age beyond all others in the history of man. We have seen the dominant nations of the earth arrayed in two great groups engaged in a life and death struggle, upon the issue of which was to depend the decision as to whether democracy or autocracy should be the future principle or world government. Courage has not been lacking on either side, but on that of democracy we find innumerable examples of individual daring and initiative, in a strange contrast to its absence amongst the forces of autocracy. Some one has said it was the man against the machine and the man has conquered the machine. We have seen a whole generation of the world's best manhood drawn into the conflict - over forty millions of them. We have seen the havoc wrought by the hellish application of modern science to destructive purposes and war, stripped of all the pride and circumstance with which dynastic interest and romance have invested it, stand exposed in all To-day we see democracy its naked ugliness. triumphant, brushing aside the last remaining Victory is assured and forces of oppression. Victory is assured and humanity left free to re-establish its relations and work out its destiny on lines which it may determine. It is here that we face new problems no less important than those which confronted us in the carrying on of the war, and the question arises as to whether we are big enough and broad enough to discharge our responsibilities in connection with them in such a way as to prove worthy of the sacrifices which have been made for Can we learn the lessons of this war and us. apply them as citizens in a world democracy in such a way as to prevent this scourge ever again falling on mankind?

Strong as are the ties which bind the countries of the British Empire, stronger today than ever before, because of the stress and strain of these years of war. I am of that school which believes

that they could not withstand the friction and discontent which would follow any attempt to unite them under a central power, with authority tax or interfere with the arrangement of their tariffs.

The day war broke on an astonished world, there was not a man in Canada that did not recognize that his country was involved. You know A few months after, watching a the sequel. march of one of our battalions on its departure to the front, I noticed a little group of about forty men in a peculiar uniform marching in the rear. They were men from the islands of the South Sea, who were passing through Canada on the way to join the colours in England. They were answering the call of the Empire. And so it was from parts of the earth, wherever this flexible, all elastic, liberty-protecting tie had touched the imagination and fired the souls of a people. You can fire the loyalty of the Anglo-Saxon, and he will act, you cannot coerce him.

And is it not possible for us to reach some sort of an understanding under a league of nations, or call it what you will, whereby we can exercise the beneficence which the good genius of our race can inspire and work together for the good of man? Is there not an opportunity for us citizens of these two friendly nations, between which the idea of war is unthinkable, to work toward the consummation of some such desirable end? While respecting nationality, let us remember that there are many other nationalities whose interests must be protected and let it be the prerogative of the Anglo-Saxon, and France, if you will-glorious France-and our allies, who have stood so faithfully by us in this time of stress and storm, to see to it that small nations have the right to live and their people to enjoy the Godgiven air of freedom.

Lam not here to talk of heroes or of heroism, or to boast of what Canada has done. So far as our boys at the front are concerned, they have written their deeds on history, and with all the pride which we at home take in their reflected glory, we feel that we have done no more than our share in contributing what we could to the general strength and will continue to, till the victory has We are chastened by the sacrifices been won. we have made and there is gratitude in our hearts to the people of this great sister nation for the magnitude of the service they have rendered to our common cause. It is a proud memory for the people of this new world that the men of Canada, in their thin, unsupported line, should have withstood the surprise of the first gas attack and blocked the road to Calais, against the German Having been great in war, can we be horde. great in peace and work together in the cause of human happiness?

Amongst the financial institutions, none have rendered greater service than the life insurance organizations. The support which they have rendered the State in connection with Government loans and in many other directions is something in which we should take just pride. It should stimulate us to greater effort to keep our methods abreast of the needs of society as it de-(Continued on page 1174).

TRAFFIC RETURNS Canadian Pacific Railway.

Year to date Oct. 31\$	1916 110,875,000	1917 \$121,068,000	1918 \$123,652,000	Increase \$2,584,000
Week ending Nov. 7	1916 3,036,000	1917	1918 3,437.000	Increase 233,000
Year to date	Grand 1916	Trunk Rail	way. 1918	Increase
Oct. 31 Week ending Nov. 7	\$43,636,732 1916 1,244,959	1917	1918	\$8,480,024 Increase 398,831
Year to date Oct. 31	Canadian 1916 \$30,479,200	Northern R 1917 \$34,154,600	1918	Increase \$3,335,800
Week ending Nov. 7			1918 1,049,300	Inprease 153,900

"OVER THE TOP," TOGETHER.

(Continued from page 1173).

velops along modern lines. In this your Association can render most valuable service. In making this an international association as between the United States and Canadian companies, you follow lines which the trend of their business had already determined. United States companies were the first to carry on business in Canada and this some years before the first Canadian company was organized. It has always continued to be a productive field for them. Later, when the Canadian companies had become firmly established, a number of them extended their operations to embrace various States of the Union, where they also had successful experience.

Geographical proximity, similarity of race, language and ideals of the people, together with development under very like conditions, made it inevitable that Canadian life insurance practice and regulation should follow American rather This it has done, until there than English lines. is less distinction between the Dominion Insurance Act and the insurance laws of most of your States than there is between them and those of other States of the American Union. In life insurance as we have it on this continent, customs and existing business ignore national lines and The only difficulties we encounter boundaries. in applying a common practice are those which arise from the relative density of population as between the two countries. You have, therefore, practically the same conditions to consider in both countries and have the same problems to solve in making your practices conform to them. It is good for the business and for the future of our peoples that you, while bettering the quality

of service to be rendered, should continue to weave this thread of thrift, and social stability i. to the web of our international relationship.

Just here and in this connection, I would like to express my admiration and I believe the admiration of everybody for the big way in which your Government met the necessity of insuring your soldiers. It was in keeping with the spirit of America and the big way in which you have done everything you have undertaken in this war. It would have been impossible to have insured your troops in the ordinary way, or at rates which would have been practicable. It was the duty of the State to place protection within the reach of those who sacrificed for the States and it has nobly responded to that duty. Great credit is due to the men who worked out this scheme and who have managed it so successfully.

THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

The directors of the Fire Insurance Company of Canada recently licensed for the business of fire insurance, are composed of the following gentlemen. President, Hon. R. Dandurand, K.C., P.C., (President, City & District Savings Bank), Vice-President and General Manager, J. E. Clement, Hon. C. P. Beaubien (Director Toronto Street Railway), James Auld, Winnipeg (Barrister), J. M. Fortier, Montreal (Director Dominion Gresham Guarantee Co.), C. M. Hart, Montreal (President Hart & Tuckwell), N. Lavoie, Quebec (General Manager La Banque Nationale), D. Raymond (Queens Hotel Company), Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, K.C., P.C. (Ex-Post Master General), William Robinson, Winnipeg (Director Royal Bank), W. G. Ross, Montreal (President Montreal Harbor Board).





Your Help May Turn the Scale

There is little need to more than remind you business men of Canada how vitally necessary it is that the Victory Loan 1918 should be an overwhelming success.

Your responsibility does not end with your subscription---large as it may be.

You business men of Canada occupy a peculiar and responsible position in respect to the Victory Loan because many people, with whom you come in contact, will act according to your advice and example.

So, for the period of the Loan do not overlook an opportunity to throw the full weight of your influence and enthusiasm behind the Victory Loan 1918.

Yes, do more than that. Go out of your way to increase the preatige of this Loan, remembering that you are accomplishing war work of a most important nature.

Don't underestimate your part in this campaign.

The assistance and support of you business men may be just the weight necessary to turn the scale. It may be that your influence and the influence of every business man from coast to coast, is all that is needed to make the Victory Loan 1918 a <u>new world's record</u> per capita in subscriptions.

> Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada

1176, No. 46

THE CHRONICLE



INSURANCE COMPANIES' VICTORY LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS

The following insurance companies' subscriptions are announced; the list, however, is not complete.

Life Insurance Companies:

Sun Life, Montreal	\$10,000,000
Sun Life, Montreal	6,250,000
Canada Life, Toronto	500,000
Dominion Life, Waterloo	3,000,000
Mutual Life, Waterlog	
Manufacturers' Life, Toronto	2,000,000
Metropolitan Life, N.Y.	5,500,000
Confederation Life, Toronto	1,250,000
Imperial Life, Toronto	1,250,000
Imperial Life, Toronto	1,100,000
Travelers of Hartford	1,000,000
North American Life, Toronto	1,000,000
London & Lanc. Life & General Ins.,	000 000
Montreal	300,000
Excelsior Life, Toronto	300,000
Standard Life, Montreal	250,000
Crown Life, Toronto	160,000
Crown Life, Toronto	200,000
Continental Life, Toronto	100,000
Monrach Life, Winnipeg	
National Life, Toronto	250,000

Eiro Insurance Companies:

FIFE Insura ice companies.	
Commercial Union, Montreal	250,000
North Brit. & Mer., Montreal	250,000
North Drit, & Mert, Montreal	500,000
Law Union & Rock., Montreal	125,000
Royal Exchange, Montreal	
Phoenix Assur. Co. of Eng., Montreal	150,000
Liverpool & London & Glove, Montreal	50,000
Liverpool Manitoba, Montreal	25,000
Phoenix of Hartford, Montreal	50,000
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co	25,000
Westchester Fire Ins. Co	25,000
Westchester Fire Ins. Co	25,000
Atlas Assurance Co	200,000
Canada Fire, Winnipeg.	
Mount Royal Assur. Co., Montreal.	120,000
Pacific Coast, Vancouver	35,000
Century of Edinburgh	30,000
Scottish Union & Nat	200,000
Fire Ins. Co. of Canada	100,000
Employers Liability	50,000
Employers Liability	100,000
Insurance Co. of North America	41,000
Dominion Fire, Toronto	
Guardian Assur. Co. of London, Eng.	125,000
Guardian Ins. Co. of Canada	50,000

THE CASUALTIES (CANADIAN)

According to the records kept at Ottawa, up to the 31st of October the casualties sustained by the Canadian Expeditionary Force numbered 211,358, divided as follows:-

Killed in action	34,877
Died of wounds or disease	15,457
Wounded	152,778
Missing and prisoners.	8,245

It is not likely that these figures will be greatly added to because of the fighting since November 1, which, while it got for the Allies considerable ground and some important positions, was not of the severity that marked most of the engagements from mid-July onward. When the first contingent of the Expeditionary Force sailed it was recognized that the war was to be long and costly. Perhaps the wonder is that the Canadian Army came through without greater loss. From the time of the battles

in the Ypres region in the Spring of 1915 on to the slugging that broke the German power this year, Canadian corps shared in the hardest of the work that redeemed France and Belgium. They were trusted like the best in the British army with which they served, and the trust was well placed. Fifty thousand of them will not return. Those who are gone included so many of the best of Canada's manhood that there are few homes in the land which do not mourn for some one above whose grave in Flanders fields the poppies blow. There is one thing suggested by the record that should be recognized. The deaths from other causes than wounds or injuries arising out of actual war operations were

THE UNITED STATES FORCES

The United States entered the war in April, 1917, 00.000 with a regular Army, considerably smaller than the 00,000 100,000 men permitted by law. The cessation of hostilities on Monday morning saw a force of 3,-50,000 60,000 764,677 men under arms, 2,200,000 of whom were 00,000 00,000 in Europe.

small beyond precedent.

250,000 The collapse of the Central Powers came before America had time to strike with her full vigour. The great burden of delivering the last telling strokes remained with the British & French Armies, 0.0000,000 which had been in the field since August, 1914. 0,000

5,000 The entrance of the American forces into the 0.000 struggle doomed the Central Powers hope of Vic-0,000 tory

The war is won and ended and the credit is due to all the partners in the fight.

DOMINION VITAL STATISTICS

A long step towards the solution of public health problems will be taken with the completion of the work now in hand by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in organizing the Vital Statistics (births, deaths and marriages) of Canada. A conference of officials was held in the Bureau at Ottawa in June last, and preliminary action taken towards a scheme of Dominion and Provincial cooperation. The report of the Conference was recently issued and is now available for distribution. In addition to the Provincial Departments, representatives of the Canadian Medical Association, the American Society of Actuaries and of the U.S. Vital Statistics Division were present. The chief difficulty lies in the fact that the Provinces have different legislation and different methods of collecting and compiling results, so that it is impossible to make comparisons or to unite the returns into comprehensive totals, though health problems are essentially of a kind that must be studied on a broad basis. The object of the conference was to arrive at a scheme of uniform legislation and administration by the Provinces and the setting up by the Dominion of a central clearing house.

Agreement was reached on the general principles involved, and a model bill and set of forms was sketched out for reference to a committee for final adjustments. A copy of the report of the conference which contains a full description of the situation now reached may be obtained on reference to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa.

MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 15, 1918 THE CHRONICLE 1178 No. 46 Palatine **Commercial Union** INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED of LONDON, England of LONDON, England (As at 31st December, 1917) The largest general Insurance Company in the world Capital Fully Paid \$1,000,000 (As at 31st December, 1917) Fire Premiums 1917, Net. \$2,896,395 Capital Fully Subscribed \$14,750,000 142.130 Interest, Net..... Capital Paid Up..... 1,475,000 Total Income \$3,038,525 Life Fund, and Special Trust Funds......\$5,476,985 73,045,450 Funds..... Deposit with Dominion Gov'nt \$318,267 Total Annual Income exceeds..... 57,000,000 159,000,000 N.B.-In addition to the above there is the further Total Funds exceed guarantee of the Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited, whose Funds exceed Total Fire Losses Paid 204,667,570 Deposit with Dominion Govern-\$159,000,000. 1,323,333 ment Applications for Agencies Solicited in Unrepresented Districts Head Office: CANADIAN BRANCH COMMERCIAL UNION BUILDING. MONTREAL - 232-236 St. James Street, W. S. JOPLING, Assistant Manager J. McGREGOR, Manager Security. Head Office Assets Head Office over for Canada Exceed for Canada; \$65,000,000 TORONTO \$65,000,000 TORONTO The CROWN Eagle tar AND Assurance Corporation Limited Dominions British Of Glasgow, Scotland Guaranteed by Eagle, Star and British Dominions nsurance Company Limited Insurance Company, Limited, of London, England Of London, England J. H. BIDDEL, Manager E. C. G. JOHNSON, Asst. Manager J. H. BIDDEL, Manager E. C. G. JOHNSON, Asst. Manager DALE & COMPANY, LIMITED JOSEPH ROWAT, General Agent LEWIS BUILDING - - - - - MONTREAL MONTREAL AND TORONTO C. R. G. JOHNSON, POIRIER & JENNINGS, INC. BROKERS INSURANCE AGENTS 11 ST. SACRAMENT STREET ANTRA INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD ST. PAUL FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE CO. BRITISH TRADERS INSURANCE CO., LIMITED MONTREAL, P.Q. THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA MONTREAL Paid Up Capital, \$100,000 Subscribed Capital, \$250,000 Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000 GENERAL FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS TRANSACTED Vice-President and Managing Director: J. E. CLEMENT President: Hon. R. DANDURAND

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PRINCIPAL CANADIAN FIRE LOSSES IN 1918

The following is a list of the principal fires in Canada for ten months, with approximate figures of the property losses involved, which compares not unfavourably for the same period in 1917. The insurance losses involved (from our records), and from information' supplied by various Companies would indicate an average loss ratio of about 55 per cent. for all Companies operating in Canada up to 1st November. A few individual Companies, however, report a much higher loss ratio as a result of a very unfortunate experience during the year.

JANUARY

Westmount, Que., Arena	\$50,000
St. John, N.B., Hanson Bros., Biscuit Manu-	50,000
fa atumata	
Ottawa, Ont., Catholic General Hospital	50,000
Ottawa, Ont., Catholic General Hospital	350,000
Winnipeg, Man., Enderton Block	120,000
Comb Ont C R Ryan & Co., Dry Goods	120,000
Peterboro, Ont., R. Neill's boot store and other	C. S. S. S. S. S.
Peterboro, Ont., M. Mein's Southand	225,000
stores	60,000
Joliette, Que., St. Viateur School	50,000
Moneton N.R. Victoria St. Block.	
Listowel, Ont., Stores on Main Street	125,000
Listowei, Ont., Stores on Manh Core	100,000
Brandon, Man., Business block	100,000
New Ross, N.S., Manganese Co.'s Mill	
Hamilton, Ont., Dunlop Tire Co. and others	60,000
naminton, one, somephane	

FEBRUARY

Winnipeg, Man., Caldwell building.	120,
Toronto Ont Laundry Machine Co	120,
Ct Fone Church (Ins. \$55,000)	97,
Dont Human Ont Dry Goods Stores	75,
Edmonton, Alta., Empire Hotel, &c	125,

MARCH

Kitchener, Ont.,	Wesslet,	Gouldie's department
store. Tilsonburg, Ont. Saskatoon, Sask.	Huntley J. H.	Mfg. Co Ashdown's hardware
store		**********************

APRIL

Halifax, N.S., King Edward Hotel	\$30,000 187,400
Toronto, Ont., Jefferson Glass Co.	364,500
Hamilton, Ont., Hamilton Cotton Co.	66,900
Lethbridge, Alta., Bowman & Johnstone & others.	67,000
Alliston, Ont., L. Coffee & Co. Tcronto, Ont., Galena Signal Oil Co.	70,250
John Island, Georgian Bay, Ont., Moulthrop	
John Island, Georgian Bay, Onc., mountain J	62,500
Toronto, Ont., Chemical Product Co.	67,500
Toronto, Ont., Thor Iron Works, &c.	164,395
Toronto, Ont., Harris Abattoir Plant, Union	
Stock Yards	2,345,000
Vermillion, Alta., Town Hall, Post Office, &c.	250,000
Toronto, Ont., Corby Distillery Co	3,110,000
London, Ont., Ontario Garage	50,000

MAY

Montreal, Que., Munitions & Metals Products	
	260, 75,
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Great Lakes Power Co.	56,
Three Divors One Victoria I heatre.	212,
Vancouver, B.C., J. Coughlan & Sons	,
Arnprior, Ont., McLachlan Br. & Co., Lumber	130,
Yards Pembroke, Ont., Union Box & Shook Co.	88.
Montroal Que Geo Hail Coal Co.	101,
Hawkeeburry N.S. Huldings.	45
Calumet Que., E. D. Cantel & Co	40

JUNE

Niagara Falls, Ont., Grand Trunk Stock Yards	\$50,000
C. Cathaging Ont, Ontario Paper Millo,	100,000
Winning Man Telegram Building.	
Dembasks Ont Rusiness Section	250,000
Cabal Saak Williams & Foster	75,000
Charmonic Cask Kennedy Hotel Co	250,000
Densis Out Bishor Flour Mills	70,000
Drummondville, Que., Match Factory	125,000
Drummondville, Que, Match Pactory	Caller Carrier

JULY

Dawson, Yukon, Canadian Kloudike Mining Co.	75,000
Warner, Alta	150,000
Port Credit, Ont., St. Lawrence Starch Co.	191,250
Graham, Ont., Business section	300,000
Winnipeg, Man., Bright & Johnston &c	150,000
Pembroke, Ont., Thomas Pink Co., &c	300,000
Toronto, Ont., Suanderson-Pearcy Paint & Glass	1.24.5
Manfrs.	122,500
Thorold, Ont., Peerless Pulp & Paper Co.	60,000

AUGUST

Cobalt, Ont., Stores	\$40,000
Montreal Que Montreal Biscuit Facto	ory, etc 360,000
Montreal, Que., Brewster Ave. Dwellings	34,000
Coloraino Que Windsor Aspestos Mines	S CO 190,000
St. Catharines, Ont., Canadian warren	AXe & 100.000
Tool Co.	
Montreal, Que., Metal Shingle & Siding	
London, Ont., Penmans Ltd.	
Ottawa, Ont., G.T.R. Freight Sheds	
Montreal, Que., Montreal Abattoirs	

SEPTEMBER

Ottawa, Ont., Britannia Boating Club.	35,000
Joliette, Que., Alex. McArthur & Co. Fajer Mills	150,000 232,000
Trail, B.C., Consolidated Mining & Smerting	35,000 60,000
Mawer, Sask., Business Section	00,000

OCTOBER

	month ont Imporial Munitions	1,150,000
	Trenton, Ont., Imperial Munitions	30,000
	Montreal West, Que., Elmhurst Dairy Co	
	Toronto, Ont., Canadian Wood Products Co	31,500
	Toronto, Ont., Canadian Hood Co	150,000
	Winnipeg, Man., C. S. Judsen & Co	
	Halifax, N.S., F. Rierdan & Co	71,000
	Hallax, N.S., F. Rierdan & Canar & Co	125,000
	Winnipeg, Man., Gray, Campbell, Carey & Co.	
	Drockville, Ont., Canadian Carriage Co	300,000
	Drockvine, Ont., Canadian Charles	50,000
	Quebec, J. M. Stobo, Shoe Manufacturer	TO 000
	Winnipeg, Man., Curry Bldg	70,000
0	winnipeg, Man., Curry Didg 1 & Dece Fostory	50,000
	Montreal, Que., Travesty Sash & Door Factory	00,000

TORONTO BUILDING PERMITS FOR 1918.

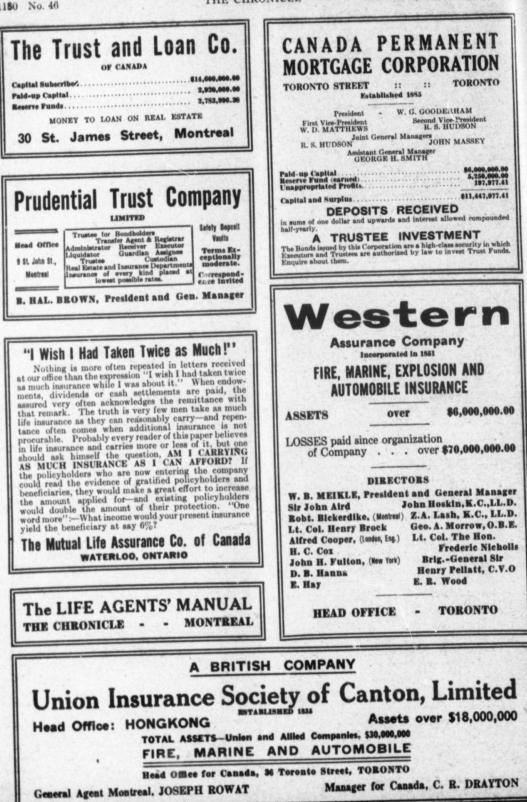
It is estimated by officials at the city hall, Toronto, that building permits for the year will approximate \$8,500,000, or over a million dollars more than the 1917 permits. The value of permits issued at the City Architect's office to date is over \$7,500,000, so that the city has had a good building year despite war time conditions. The present year is the second largest building year since the commencement of the war. In 1916 the permits almost reached \$10,000,-000, although there had been a decided falling off in building operations just after hostilities began. The city's best year was 1912, when the permits totalled over \$27,000,000. That was at the end of a great seven-year period of expansion due to record immigration from the old land.

OCTOBER'S FIRE LOSS.

The New York Journal of Commerce says :-----

The losses by fire in the United States and Canada during the month of October amounted to the enormous total of \$75,472,300. This was largely contributed to by the loss of the shell loading plant at Morgan, N.J., and the serious Minnesota forest fires which destroyed several towns. The figures for October this year compare with \$26,384,450 charged against the same month last year and \$17,701,375 in October, 1916. The losses for the ten months of 1918 aggregate \$288,942,885, as compared with \$220,714,815 for the same months of 1917 and \$189,481,220 in 1916.

THE CHRONICLE



CANADIAN FIRE RECORD

Fire at Montreal.—By the fire which occurred on the 4th instant in the Montreal Abattoirs Plant, the following Companies are interested:—Ph. of London, \$22,000; Fid. Pheonix, \$20,000; Union Lon. \$18,700; Northern, \$20,000; Hartford, \$16,700; Nor. Union, \$16,700; Continental, \$15,100; Guardian \$15,000; Alliance, \$13,500; Caledonian, \$13,500; N. Y. Und., \$10,000; Lon. & Lanc., \$10,000; Gen. Paris, \$5,000; Un. Paris, \$3,000; Fid. Und., \$8,500; Br. Amer., \$7,500; London, \$7,000; Emp. Liab., \$7,000; Gen. Perth, \$6,700, Sc. Union, \$6,700; Gr. Amer., \$6,700; Mt. Royal, \$6,000; Pacific Coast, \$3,400; L. & L. & Gl., \$3,000; Gl. & Rutgers, \$2,-500; N. S. Und., \$10,000; L. Guar. & Acc., \$10,000; Stuyvesant, \$15,000; Nat'l. Un, \$10,000; Br. Emp., \$3,500; North Amer., \$5,000; Prov. Wash., \$2,300; Firemen's Fund, \$2,300; Un. Canton, \$10,000; Br. Crown, \$10,000; Br. Traders, \$6,000; Lloyds, \$10,-000; Excess, \$10,000; Ladyds, \$10,000; Iloyds, \$10,000; North River, \$7,500; U. States, \$7,500; Richmond, \$5,000; Pacific Fire, \$7,500; Knickerbocker, \$7,500; Equitable Undrs., \$15,000;—Total \$454,300.

Fire at Creighton Mine.—On the 6th instant a fire occurred in the plant of the Canadian Copper Co. at Creighton Mine. The following Companies are interested:—Atlas, \$15,000; Continental, \$20,-000; Guardian, \$15,000; Royal, \$15,000, Liv. & Lon. & Globe, \$10,000; Western \$15,000; National of Hart, \$15,000; Nova Scotia, \$15,000; Northern, \$15,000; Fidelity Und., \$20,000; Norwich Union, \$10,000; Total \$165,000. Loss about 20 per cent.

Fire at Montreal.—On the 12th instant a fire broke out in the Salaberry Apartments, corner of St. Denis & Sherbrooke Sts., Montreal, supposed to have been caused by an electric Motor in the basement. Loss about \$7,500.

Fire at Montreal.—On the 10th instant a fire broke out on the premises, 322 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal. Insurance on Building:—Atlas, \$15,000, loss about \$5,000; on Fixtures, Royal, \$5,000; Union \$5,000; North Brit. & Mer., \$5,000; Total \$15,000. Loss about \$5,000. On Stock, London & Lancashire \$2,000, loss total.

LIFE INSURANCE IN INDIA. (Calcutta Commerce.)

Life assurance has not yet filtered down to the masses in India, and what promise it held out in this direction received a set-back by the innumerable provident societies, started on unsound financial principles and worked by dishonest men, becoming bankrupt. It was at this stage that the government interfered and legislated in the teeth of a very vigorous but uninformed opposition; but the legislation scarcely went for enough to safeguard the interests of the assuring public.

Indian Insurance Legislation followed the lines of the British Act on the subject, but compared to the legislation in force in the United States of America and Canada, both of which closely resemble each other, the Indian Act would seem

to afford but little protection. I agree with a Madras paper in holding that if the Indian Insurance Act went several steps further in the manner of American legislation and brought life offices under the closer supervision and greater scrutiny of the State, Indian life offices would become more popular and prove a public blessing.

VALUATION OF BOND HOLDINGS.

The question of the method of valuing the bond holdings of a life company was considered in a paper read by Frederick H. Johnston at the meeting of the Actuarial Society of America in Montreal. The question is at all times important, Mr. Johnston said, but at the present time, in view of the low market value, it is especially so and must receive careful consideration before the close of the year.

Possible Solution.

In considering a possible solution to the whole question, he pointed out that there are two circumstances to be remembered:

First, that a precedent was created at the end of 1914, at which time the Stock Exchange was closed and the values authorized were as of June 30 of that year, and again at the end of 1917. though the Stock Exchange was not closed, the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners "recognized the probability that the participation of the United States in the World War would affect the bond and stock markets to such an extent that market quotations on any fixed date would not represent the real values on standard securities." A committee appointed for the purpose decided "to prepare the values by adding together the market values as of November 1, 1916, February 1, May 1, August 1, and November 1, 1917, and dividing them by five enter the results in the book as the proper values to be allowed as of December 31, 1917."

Second, the legal provisions in some States permitting the use of the amortization method. The following States have such a provision: California, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin. This provision is substantially the same in each State and describes the method of amortization, using the purchase price if not in excess of the then market value as a starting point, and also excludes any bond in default as to principal or interest. With the exception of Connecticut the section of the law on this subject also provides that a corporation may return such bonds at their market value or their book value, but in no event at an aggregate value exceeding the aggregate of the values calculated according to the rule prescribed.

The statutory provision for amortization supplies a sound principle for ascertaining the values, but falls short of meeting the present condition by fixing the purchase price as the initial amortization value, and hence involving a violent change in going from the market value basis. It supplies, however, a hint which is helpful in the proviso that book of market values may be used if not in excess of amortized values. The proposition which

(Continued on page 1183).

THE CHRONICLE



MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 15, 1918

NOTICE

In accordance with the Dominion Insurance Act, 1917, notice is hereby given that The Fire Insurance Company of Canada has received License No. 755 for the transaction of Fire Insurance.

J. E. CLEMENT, Vice-President and Managing Director

WANTED

Position in a Fire Insurance Office by a young lady having three years' experience in Fire Insurance. Thoroughly conversant with both languages and a typist. Best of References. Address: A.B.C.

co The Chronicle, Montreal.

WANTED

By British Fire Insurance Company, an experienced Clerk, suitable for position of Junior Inspector. Address : JUNIOR INSPECTOR, c/o The Chronicle, Montreal.

VALUATION OF BOND HOLDINGS.

(Continued from page 1181).

suggests itself is to find a set of values (which might be called "amortized market values of 1917") following the principle of amortization but avoiding any shock by taking some other starting point than the original purchase price. The logical starting point would obviously be the values used at the end of 1917. The result would be a set of values thereafter free from any abnormal fluctuations and always well within the statutory amortized values. This method would also have the further advantage that the amortized market value of a bond purchased prior to the end of 1917 would be the same at the same point of time by whatever company it was held; whereas, under the regular amortization plan it has different values at the same point of time according to its original cost. Of necessity all new purchases would have to be amortized from cost value. As concrete examples of this proposition two cases have been worked out. One of a bond bought at a premium and one bought at a discount, having about 18 years to run, which is slightly less than the average time to maturity of present bond holdings as shown earlier in this paper.

The bond purchased at a premium was a 5 per cent bond, maturing January 1, 1937, for which \$1,086 was paid in 1910. Its regular amortized value on December 31, 1917, was \$1,071, while its market value by the 5-point method was \$920, and its quoted value was \$820.

The bond purchased at a discounut was a 4 per cent bond maturing October 1, 1936, for which \$843 was paid in 1908. Its regular amortized value

on December 31, 1917, was \$881, while its market value by the 5-point method was \$730, and its quoted value was \$610.

An accompanying diagram represented the values of both bonds graphically, giving:

1.-Regular amortized values to maturity.

2.—Departmental market values December 31, 1913, to 1917.

3.—Actual market values December, 1913, to 1917.

4.—Proposed amortized market values from December 31, 1917.

The diagram showed at a glance the great variations of market values, the regularity of the proposed method as from December 31, 1917, and that such proposed values are always well within the statutory amortized value.



THE SECURITIES OF THE COMPANY ARE BASED UPON ACTUAL VALUES ON DECEMBER 31ST. 1917

HAD THE SECURITIES BEEN TAKIN AT THE VALUES AUTHORIZED BY THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF STATE INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS THE ASSETS AND SURPLUS WOULD EACH BE INCREASED BY \$2,321 032.00

Home Office, One Liberty Street New York City

Agencies Throughout the United States and Canada ESINHART & EVANS, Agents 39 Sacrament Street Montreal, Quebec Dominom Bank Building Toronto, Ontario

WILLIAM ROBINS, Supt. of Agencies Dominion Bank Building Teronto, Ontario

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LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA IN 1917.

(From the Report of the Superintendent of Insurance).

The business of life-insurance was transacted by forty-five active companies of which twenty-six are Canadian, eight British, ten Foreign.

In addition to these active companies, there were three British and two Foreign Companies which are licensed to transact life insurance but which have ceased to write new insurance, their business being confined to the policies already on their books, while eight companies, four British and their books, while eight companies, four British and their books are authorized under the Act, to transto business in connection with policies written prior to March 31, 1878.

During the year 1917 the life insurance companies in Canada were affected by war mortality to a much greater extent than in the provious two years. There will be found capage lxxvi this Report a summary of the war claims incurred in each year of the war up to December 31, 1917, from which it will be seen that during the year 1917 the life insurance companies licensed by this Department experienced war claims to the amount of \$5,629,232, as compared with total claims in the preceding years of \$6,518,088. The comparative importance of these claims will be seen when it is stated that the total death claims incurred during the year by the said companies amounted to \$17,963,652, so that the war claims have been approximately 31.30 per cent. of the total claims incurred.

Insurance Effected During the Year.

Notwithstanding the difficulties arising out of the war the total amount of policies in Canada taken during the year 1917 was \$282,120,430, which is greater than the amount taken in 1916 by \$51,018,-805. The Canadian Companies show an increase in 1917 of \$34,502,340, whilst in 1916 they had an increase of \$17,167,971; the British companies have a decrease of \$141,450, whilst in 1916 they had a decrease of \$141,450, whilst in 1916 they had a decrease of \$141,663; and the Foreign companies have an increase of \$16,657,915, whilst in 1916 they had a decrease of \$6,709,224, the total increase in 1917 being \$51,018,805, as above stated.

'he	respective	amounts	effected	are:
C	anadian co	mpanies	\$172,	703,621
B	ritish comp	anies	. 5,1	109,183
	oreign com		: 104,3	307,626

Thus the amount taken by Canadian companies exceeds that taken by the British and Foreign companies together by \$63,286,812.

Life Insurance in Force in 1917.

Canadian companies British companies Foreign companies	nount in force. \$996,699,282 58,617,506 529,725,775	Increase \$101,170,847 534,428 62,226,509
"Exter Treemanner Frans arms	\$1,585,042,563	NICO, SPICET

The following tables will enable the progress of the total business to be traced during the past fortythree years, both as regards the amount of insurance effected from year to year and the total amount in force:--

AMOUNT	S OF INSUE RESPECT	ANCE EFFI	ECTED DUR 1875-1917	ING THE
Years	Canadian Companies	British Companies	Foreign Companies	Total
1.15	8	er Sindanégye	el s	\$
1875	5,077,601	1,689,833	8 306,824	15,074,258
1876	5,465,966	1,683,357 3,142,702	6,740,804 5,667,317 3,871,998	13,890,127 13,534,667
1877	5,724,648	3,142,702	3,007,317	13,034,007
1878 1879	5,508,556 6,112,706	2,789,201 1,877,918	3,363,600	11.354.224
1880	7,547,876	2,302,011	4 057,000	13,534,067 12,169,755 11,354,224 13,906,887 17,618 011 20,11 55
1881	11,158,479	2,536,120	3,923,412	17,618 011
1882	. 11,855,545	2,833,250	5 423 960	20,112,.55 21,572,960 23,417,912 27,164,988
1883,	11,883,317	3,278,008	6,411,635 7,323,737	21,572,960
884	. 12,926,265	3,167,910	7,323,737	23,417,912
1885	14,881,695	3,950,647	0.002,090	25 171 348
886	23,505,549	4,054,279 3,067,040	$\begin{array}{c} 11,827,375 \\ 11,435,721 \end{array}$	35,171,348 38,008,310
1888	24,876,259	3,985,787	12,364,483	41,226,529
1889	*26,438,358	3,399,313	14,719,266	*44,556,937
890	23,541,404	3,390,972	13,591,080	40,523,456
891	. 21,904,302	2,947,246 3,625,213	13,014,739	37,866,287
1892	. 25,585,534	3,625,213	15,409,266	44,620,013
1893	28,089,437	2,967,855	14,145,555	45,202,847
1894 1895	28,670,364 27,909,672	3,214,216 3,337,638		49,525,257 44,341,198
1895	26,171,830	2,869,971	13,582,769	42,624,570
1897			15,138,134	48,267,665
1898	25,043,182	3,323,107	16,398,384	54,764,673
1899		3,748.127 3,717,997	21,514,478	67,400,733
1900	38,545,949	3,717,997	26,632,146	ba.68,896,092
1901	. 38,298,747	3,059,043	-32,541,438	73,899,228
1902	45,882,167	3,324,31	31,346,482 33,265,797	80,552,966 91,567,805
1903	45,882,167 55,169,104 59,051,11	3,324,317 3,132,90 3,109,778	36,145,211	91,307,808
1904 1905	67 539 141	3.881.98	34,486,215	105,907,336
1906	67,539,141 62,450,255 61,838,760	1 3,881,980 3 4,472,420 3 3,501,74 3 3,389,75 7 3,930,23	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	105,907,336 95,013,205
1907	61,838,760	3,501,74	3 25,042,423	90.382.932
1908	09,029,08	3,389,75	7 27,476,866 48,686,871	99,896,206 131,739,078
1909	79,121,97	7 3,930,23	0 - 48,686,871	131,739,078
1910	90,362,67	$ \begin{array}{c} 4,170,56 \\ 5,591,83 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-152,762,520 176,866,979
1911	, 110,077,40	3 3,091,83	2 01,197,091	210,800,971
1912 1913	141,267,59 131,493,58	$\begin{bmatrix} 6 & 7,319,95 \\ 6,950,69 \end{bmatrix}$	5 93, 164, 269	219,205,100 231,608,540
1914	125 505 32	1 9 204 59	0 82,206,602	217,006,51
1915		0 5,727,31	3 94,358,935	221,119,55
1916	138,201,28	1 1,250,63		231,101,62
1917	172,703,62	1 5,109,18	3 104,307,626	282,120,43
Totals	2,019,229,03	3 159,895,16	6 1,242,744,395	3,491,868,59
	ng 20 months'	33 231 1	(DOUIOJUP	
NET	AMOUNT OF	INSURANC	E IN FORCE	1875+1917
Years	Canadian	British	Foreign	Total
AL.S.	Companies	Companies	Companies	TO DESTR
18000	. 8	8	\$	8
1875	21,957,29	6 19,455,66	7 43,596,36	
1876	24,649,28	18,873,17	3 40,728,46	
1877	26,870,22			
1878	28,000,00	56 - 20,078,50		
1879	33,246,54	13 19,410,82 18 19,789,80	$ \begin{array}{ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
1880	37,838,5			
1881 1882	53,855,0	22,329,3		
1883	59,213,6	23,511,7	12 2 41,471.55	4 124,196,87
1884			72 44,616,59	6 135,453,72

49,440,73555,908,230

61,734,187

67,724,094

76.348.392

81,599,847

85,698,475

90,708,482

94,602,966

96,737,705

96,590,523 97,660,009

100,063,684

36,606,195 105,708,154 368,523,985

74,591,139 88,181,859

101,796,754

114,034,279

125, 125, 692135, 218, 990

143,368,817

154,709,077167,475,872177,511,846

188,326,057

195,303,042

208.655.459

226,209,636

1885.....

1887

1891....

1886

1888.

1889

1890.

1892.....

1893

1894

1895

1896

1807

1898

25,930,27

27,225,607

28,163,329 30,003,210

20,488,618

31,613,730

32,407,937

33,692,706

33,543,884

33,911,885

34,341,172

34,837,448

(Continued on page 1187). bollalidur

293,134

149,962,146

171,315,696

191,694,270

211,761,583

231,963,702

248,424,567

261,475,22

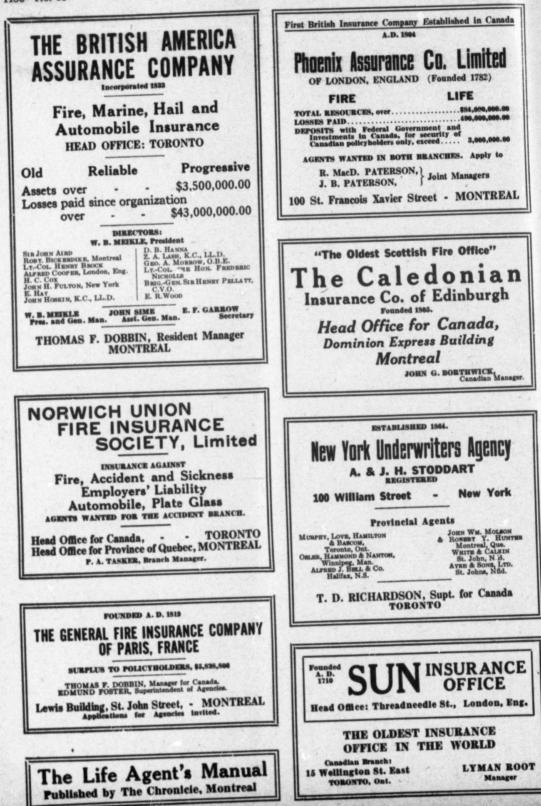
279,110,265 295,622,722

308, 161, 436

319,257,581 327,800,499

344,012,27

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LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA IN 1917. (Continued from base 1185).

	Continue	ce from bale			
1899 1900 1901 1902 1904 1905 1905 1907 1908 1909	$\begin{array}{c} 252,201,516\\ 267,151,086\\ 284,684,621\\ 308,202,596\\ 335,638,940\\ 364,640,166\\ 397,946,902\\ 420,864,847\\ 450,573,724\\ 480,266,931\\ 515,415,437\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 38,025,948;\\ 39,485,344\\ 40,216,186\\ 41,556,245\\ 42,127,260\\ 42,608,738\\ 43,809,211\\ 45,655,951\\ 46,462,314\\ 46,161,957\\ 46,985,192\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 113,943,209\\ 124,433,416\\ 138,868,227\\ 159,053,464\\ 170,676,800\\ 180,631,886\\ 188,578,127\\ 187,740,102\\ 188,487,447\\ 193,087,126\\ 217,956,351\\ 242,629,174 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 404, 170, 673\\ 431, 069, 846\\ 463, 769, 034\\ 508, 812, 305\\ 548, 443, 000\\ 587, 880, 790\\ 630, 334, 240\\ 656, 260, 900\\ 685, 523, 485\\ 719, 516, 014\\ 780, 356, 980\\ 856, 113, 059\\ \end{array}$	
	515,415,437 565,667,110 626,770,154 706,656,117 750,637,902 794,520,423 829,972,809 895,528,435 996,639,282	$\begin{array}{c} 46,985,192\\ 47,816,775\\ 50,919,6/5\\ 54,537,725\\ 58,176,795\\ 60,770,658\\ 58,087,018\\ 59,151,931\\ 58,617,506\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 242,629,174\\ 272,530,942\\ 309,114,827\\ 359,775,330\\ 386,809,397\\ 423,556,850\\ 467,499,266\end{array}$		

amo

Amount of Insurance Terminated in 1917.

The amount of insurance terminated in natural course, namely, by death, maturity, disability or expiry, was \$29,259,878, which is greater by \$1,966,-885 than the corresponding amount in the previous year; and the amount terminated by surrender and lapse was \$93,084,346, being less than in the previous year by \$11,087,901.

Relatively to the amounts at risk the amounts so terminated are higher than those of the previous year, giving for every \$1,000 of current risk \$18.46 terminated in natural course and \$58,73 by surrender and lapse, making a total of \$77.19. In the year 1916 these rates were 19.57 and \$72.79 respectively making a total of \$92.36 thus giving a difference of \$15.17 for each \$1.000 at risk.

The following table exhibits the rates for the last six years:-TERMINATED OUT OF EACH \$1,000 CURRENT RISK

	Naturally.					Surrender and Lapse						
	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Canadian companies British companies	\$ c. 14 29 28 30 20 07	\$ c. 12 97 28 69 18 86	\$ c. 13 87 28 03 21 17	\$ c. 15 39 34 92 23 08	\$ c. 17 20 33 97 23 53	\$ c. 16 23 30 26 21 35	\$ c. 95 98 44 27 115 49	\$ c. 76 09 42 60 120 73	\$ c. 91 95 83 87 128 98	\$ c. 97 53 87 89 123 27	\$ c. 72 97 57 15 74 47	\$ c. 57 03 61 45 61 62
Foreign companies	16 68	15 52	16 79	18 71	19 57	18 46	98 90	87 74	102 83	105 12	72 79	58 73

The total termination amounts to about 43.37 per cent. of the amount of new policies. The actual of termination were distributed as follows:

ounts of termination were discussed	the second s	And a state of the second	
	Naturally	By Surrender and lapse	
Canadian Companies British companies Foreign companies	\$ 16,176,136 1,773,735 11,310,007	\$ 56,840,683 3,601,881 32,641,782	
Poteign companyation	29,259,878	93,084,346	
Total		1	

DEATH RATE

In the calculation of the death rate this year, as in previous years, the mean number of policies in force and the number of policies terminated by death during the year have been admitted as approximations to the mean number of lives exposed to risk and the number of daths during the year, respectively. It is believed that the results arrived at represent the actual mortality per 1,000 among insured lives in Canada as accurately as can be gathered from the the returns of the companies.

the recurse of the second se		and other states in the second		and the second s	1	1		 Contract
	ives to risk	ths	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912
	No. of lives exposed to r	No. of Deaths	Death rate.	Death rate.	Death rate.	Death rate.	Death rate.	Death rate.
Active companies, ordinary Active companies, industrial	794,729 1,538,092 91,413 2,449	8,999 16,240 1,504	10,559 16.453	$10.261 \\ 13.694$		10.923	9.644	7.980 10.001 9.873 01.498
Assessment and retired companies	2,426,685	26,835	11.058	10.593	8.842	8.583	8.692	9.337

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