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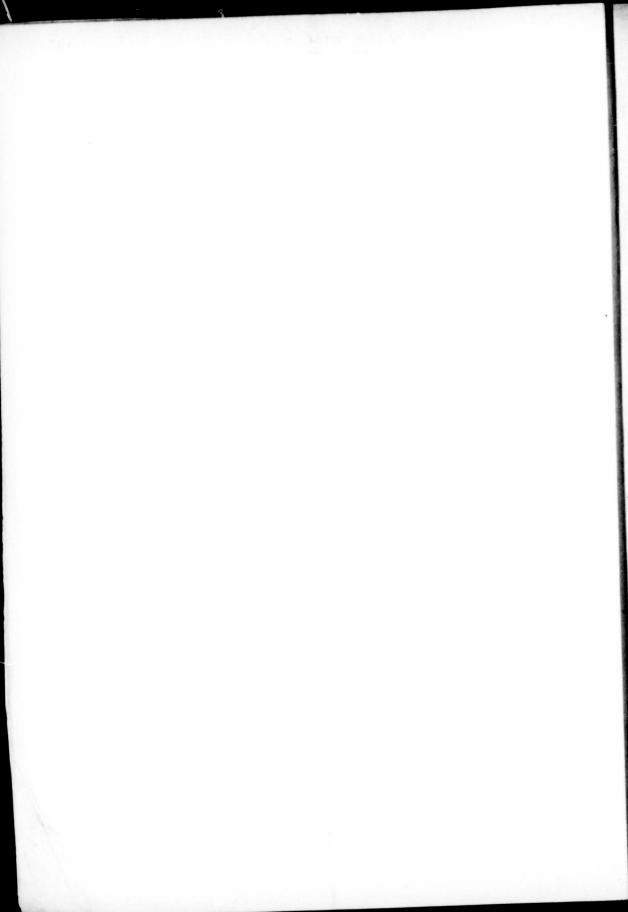
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REFUGEES.

Vol X

LONDON'S POLITICAL Hary conflict between the London police and the Sents Guards on one side,

and two anarchists on the other, goes to indicate the existence of a general anarchistic conspiracy in London; and how far it indicates a plot to rob and murder under a masquerade of anarchism is hard to determine at the present time. The one thing it shows beyond question is the desperate character of the European oriminals to whom the British authorities have extended such unbounded hospitality. They come from countries where life is held very cheaply both by their own class and by the governments and police and military authorities. Familiarity with murder and excentions has bred in them contempt for death and their lives have not been such as to create in them much love for life. The hanging, shooting, or beheading of one of their follows for marder or conspiraty, is a more incident which arouses but passing if savage interest. They have no property of their own and no respect for the rights of other people's property. They are about as unfit for life in a free country as human beings can be. The only arguments they understand are self-interest, the gratification of animal passions, and physical force. In countless thousands they have sought the shores of England to stade justice or political vengeance in their own countries, and they have taken their brutal, savage instincts and class hatreds with them. If England has had to resort to old age pensions for its own people it is largely due to this infur of foreigners. That there must be a speedy end to this kind of thing is ovident; and it will probably be arrived at by withdrawing the right of asylum to political refugues which has been so grossly abused. The argent need of taking active measures to expel or imprison these anarchists before the corenation is obvious. If two reckless ruffans could hold at bay 1,800 policemen and two companies of Guards for nine hours, what could not some hundreds or thousands of them accomplish on such an occasion as the coronation? We may just as well reedgnise the fast that London has, through being the only rofuge for political criminals, become the very contre of anarchistic activity; and it is fairly evident that the trend of British politics has created the impression among these men that even Great Britain itself is ripe for radient constitutional changes.

INCREASED Bereased taxation, the City Council should insist upon a very full and TAXATION. detailed report upon the city's fin-

ancial condition; its resources and obligations. Broad generalizations upon such a subject are of no use whatever. If Montreal had a revenue of \$14,000,000 there would be no difficulty spending it and the cry of no money would still be heard in the land. Increased taxation may be justifiable. but it should not be resorted to until it has been demonstrated to be imperatively necessary. The city has incurred certain obligations in connection with the recent annexations, but there seems to be some uncertainty not only as to their extent but as to their effect. For instance, it has to spend \$1,000,000 in three years on streets and sidewalks in Notre Dame de Grace. The estimates in the civic budget should show not only the amount of revenue immediately available through the annexation of the ward, but the probable increase in tazable value which will be caused by the expenditure. If the expenditure of \$1,000,000 is not going to improve the assessed value of the ward, it is a pity to spend the money. There are not enough facts before the Council at present to enable the aldermen to form an intelligent opinion upon the situation and certainly not enough to justify them in rushing into increased taxation. Other methods of an equitable and less burdensome character may be available.

HE Quebec Legislat-QUEBEC LEGISLATURE. Ture will be opened on Tuesday next, by the

Chief Justice, Sir Louis Jette, as administrator of the government, in the absence of the Lientenant-Governor, Sir A. P. Pelletier. Not much important goverament legislation is anticipated, but there are 144 private bills on the programme. The City of Montreal Bill is, however, comprehensive enough to occupy most of the session. The City Council asks for the right to legislate on municipal autonomy; regulation of illuminated signs; qualification of the mayor and aldormon; evalidention of electors; elections, voting and polling districts; electoral committees; intellisence bureaux; notices to electors; division of wards having over 6.000 veters; ratification of a resolution

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IANUARY 6, 1911



granting \$5,000 to the sufferers by fire at Campbelltown; cabstands; right of joint-stock companies to vote; redistribution of electoral districts and of municipal representation; limitation of the valuation of cultivated lands in Saint Denis ward; expropriations; annexations; sale of properties for taxes and advertisements in connection therewith; recorder's court; jurisdiction with regard to the recovery of taxes due in annexed wards; federation of municipal councils on the Island of Montreal; matters to be considered at adjourned meetings of the council; referendum; modification or repeal of resolutions of council; procedure in connection with the issuing of loans, proceeds thereof, how to be applied, and adoption of by-laws in this connection; power of the council to adopt, in certain cases, resolutions involving any expenditure of money; sale of properties by mutual agreement; erection of poles on Ontario avenue; change of name of Longue Pointe ward; exemption of the commissioners from acting as jurors; expropriation, acquisition or commutation of turnpike roads; amalgamation of the charters of the different electric car companies; assessment and apportionment rolls; taxes and licenses; establishment of a municipal pawnshop; regulation of traffic of automobiles.

Toll-gates.

The Montreal Turnpike Trust has Abolition of been formally notified that the city will take over all its roads within the new city limits and pay for them at

the rate of \$4,000 a mile and six per cent. interest on the bonds. The Trust is also notified to cease collecting tolls and to abolish the nine toll gates still existing within the city limits. This action is taken under an old agreement which gives the city the right of expropriation upon the terms mentioned.

Proposed Civic Redistribution.

The Citizens Association is sending a memorial to the City Council recommending five electoral divisions for the municipal

elections with five representatives from each. The wards included in each division respectively to be as follows:

North-St. Denis, Ahuntsic, Bordeaux, Mount Royal, Cote des Neiges, Delorimier, Laurier.

South-West, St. Ann's, St. Gabriel, Ste. Cune-

gonde, St. Henry, St. Paul, Emard. East-St. Mary, Hochelaga, Rosemount, Longue Pointe, Papineau.

West-St. Lawrence, St. George, St. Andrew, St. Joseph, Notre Dame de Grace.

Centre-St. Louis, East, St. James, Lafontaine, St. Jean Baptiste, Duvernay, Centre.

Although several large fires occurred in Canada during the Fire Insurance in past year, including those at Canada, 1910.

B.C., Brandon Asylum, Winnipeg, Montreal, Gana-

noque, Ont., with, additionally, large lumber losses in the Rainy River district, at Amprior, Ont., Tomiko, Ont., Golden, B.C., and Ruskin, B.C., we estimate the average loss ratio at about 55 per cent. The volume of risks written has been considerably increased, but owing to reductions in the premium rate the total income derived from premiums will show little change from 1909, when the premium income was \$17,049,474

Report. were

The report of the Fire Com-Fire Commissioners missioners shows that there 1,666 fires in Monttreal as against 1,451 in 1900.

Of these 436 were investigated by the Commissioners as against 402 in 1909. They recommend the appointment of an expert to examine the premises after every fire and report upon the apparent cause, probable losses insurance and other circumstances. They express the opinion that the expenditure of a little money in this way, would be recouped many times over by the saving in fire losses. They say there is enough evidence to show that much petty incendiarism is going on, which might be checked by adequate inspection. Only five suspects were committed to the Court of King's Bench for trial and these were all acquitted.

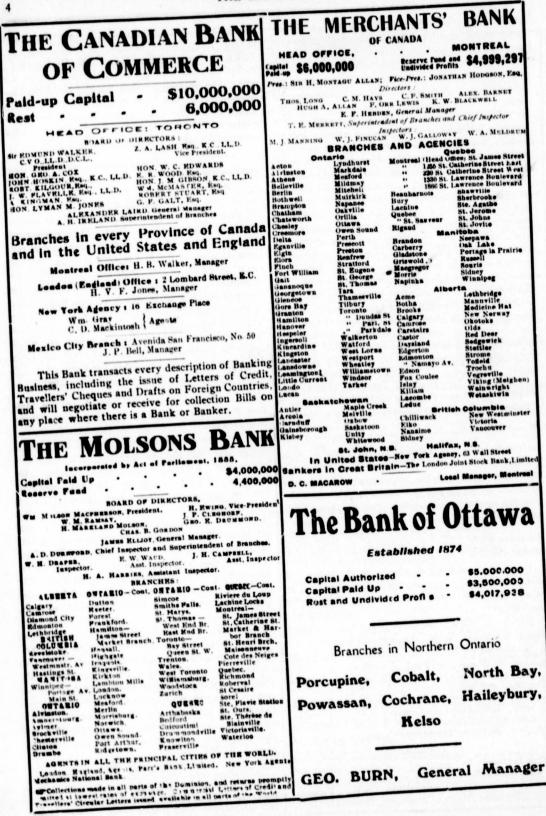
Fire Mutuals in New York State. It was announced at the State Insurance Department at Albany this week, that certificates of authority had been issued by the

169 co-operative fire insurance department to them to transact the entitling companies. business of fire insurance on the co-operative or assessment plan after January 1, 1911, and also to one similar company insuring against the larceny of domestic animals. This is the final act in an effort, begun in the summer of 1909, to bring these companies within the supervision of the insurance department and make them subject to examination and reasonable regulation. The efforts of the department to this end have been actively assisted by the central associations representing these companies. The companies thus certified are of two general classes: (1) those doing business on the advance premium plan, i.e., those which collect in advance the estimated cost of insurance, and (2) those doing business on the assessment plan, i.e., those which collect the actual cost of insurance by assessments on members each year. The total amount of insurance in force in such companies is upwards of \$452,000,000, and their estimated annual premium and assessment income is \$1,661,100.

Subscribers who bind their copies of The Chronicle for purposes of reference are informed that the index to Volume XXX (January-December, 1910) will accompany next week's issue.

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TANUARY 6, 1911



The Chronicle

Banking. Insurance and Finance

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1911.

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THE GENERAL FINANCIAL SITUATION.

On all the important international markets except New York 1911 opened without much change in money rates. In Europe the tendency has been towards easier conditions. Bank of England rate was continued at 4½ pc. In the London market call money underwent a decided cheapening. The quotations are 2 to 3 pc. Short bills are 33%; and three months' bills, 334 to 3 15-16. Bank of France rate is still held at 3 p.c. and that of the Imperial Bank of Germany at 5 p.c. Open market at Paris is off a fraction, at 2 11-16. Berlin is decidedly easier at 3½.

Coming to New York it is seen that call loans are quoted at 5 p.c. as against 31/2 p.c. a week ago.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER'S APPRECIATION OF THE CHRONICLE.

Although it is not The Chronicle's practice to print letters of appreciation received at the office from subscribers, an exception is made in the case of the following letter owing to the fact that the writer, Mr. Charles D. Cory, of Toronto, the wellknown adjuster of fire losses, has been a constant subscriber to The Chronicle since its establishment in January, 1881. To The Chronicle, Mr. Cory's record is, naturally, a highly agreeable one, although, happily, it is not without parallel.

20 King Street West, Toronto, December 31, 1910.

Dear Sirs :--

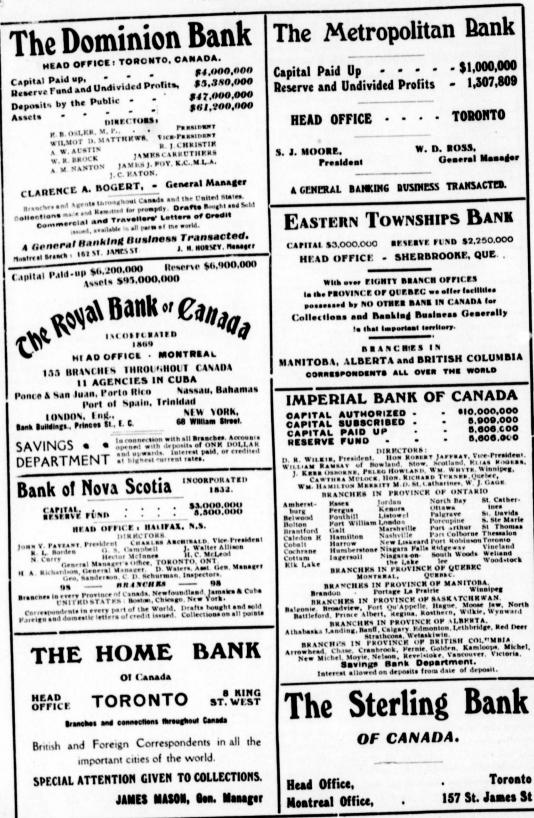
As a subscriber from the first number of The Chronicle up to and including its No. 52, Vol. XXX, I wish to place on record my appreciation of its uniform influence along the lines of all that is sound in Insurance and Banking. Your comparative statistical data, always collated and presented to your readers in form that is attractive and intelligible at a glance, is extremely valuable not only for current instruction, but for preservation for reference as well; and your editorials form, to my way of thinking, the finest exposition of vigorous Anglo-Saxon sentiment, expressed in polished English, not excelled in Canadian journalism.

I trust that you will accept my very best wishes for a prosperous and happy New Year.

Very truly yours, CHARLES D. CORY.

It is, however, well understood that the rise is likely to prove but temporary. Perhaps it will last only a few days. Financing necessary for the January dividend and coupon distributions is the cause of the active enquiry. When that is completed, as it will be this week, it is reasonable to expect that the return flow of currency from the interior to New York will effect some relaxation. The depression or reaction in United States industry appears also to be settling more heavily. The outward and visible signs are decrease in bank clearings, in railway earnings, in iron production and consumption. The leading railway and financial authorities have been giving their opinions as to the course of business in 1911. And one may read between the lines that most of these experts are looking for a comparatively dull year. They are practically unanimous in saying that so far as the United States railways are concerned there will be no increase in gross earnings, and that as operating expenses are materially heavier than heretofore, decreased net earnings are on the cards. One might almost conclude from this that decreased gross carnings would be seen and that net

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earnings would decrease very considerably. But it is necessary to remember that the United States railways are very anxious to get permission to increase their rates. And some of the managers have shown a disposition to paint conditions blacker than the facts justified in order to create public opinion favorable to a rise.

In their Saturday statement the New York clearing house banks reported a reduction of \$3,710,000 in surplus. This was brought about by means of a loan expansion of \$14,000,000 combined with a cash increase of \$550,000. The surplus stands at \$6,185,625. Trust companies and non-member state banks reported a further reduction in their proportion of reserve to liability. Their loans increased \$1,200,000 while their cash rose \$160,000. Proportion of reserve to liability is 17.0 p.c. as against 17.1 p.c. in the preceding week.

Needless to say, the general business reaction will have a considerable effect in easing the bank position. The various industries will not have need of all the capital they are presently employing; and when they begin to release funds now employed by them the fact will have an immediate effect in putting the banks at the centres in better position. The business reaction should enable the New York bankers to retire their large indebtedness to London without distressing themselves.

In Canada money market conditions at the beginning of 1911 are practically unchanged; call loans are 51/2 to 6 pc. Our leading optimists are on record with predictions that a depression in the United States will not affect us in the slightest Such confident predictions have been degree. made on previous occasions also. But the Canadian business men are wise enough to know that it is necessary to watch conditions on the other side of the line rather closely. And while it is true enough that Canadian prosperity is largely due to peculiar advantages now enjoyed by Canada, it will not do to assume that we shall not feel any effects from a possible pronounced relaxation in Railway earnings in Canada have the States. been well maintained in spite of the short western wheat yield. However, it is likely enough that the roads depending on Western business for their principal traffic may have decreased gross to report in the earlier part of the current year.

Judging from the reports appearing from time to time in the daily press the condition of affairs in the failed Farmers' Bank is none too satisfactory. No doubt such discreditable features as may exist will be fully ventilated in the coming trial of General Manager Travers. This failure and the decision of the United Empire directors to sell out their business to the Union Bank of Canada are likely to put an effective check on the formation of new banks dependent upon public subscriptions in the Dominion for their capital.

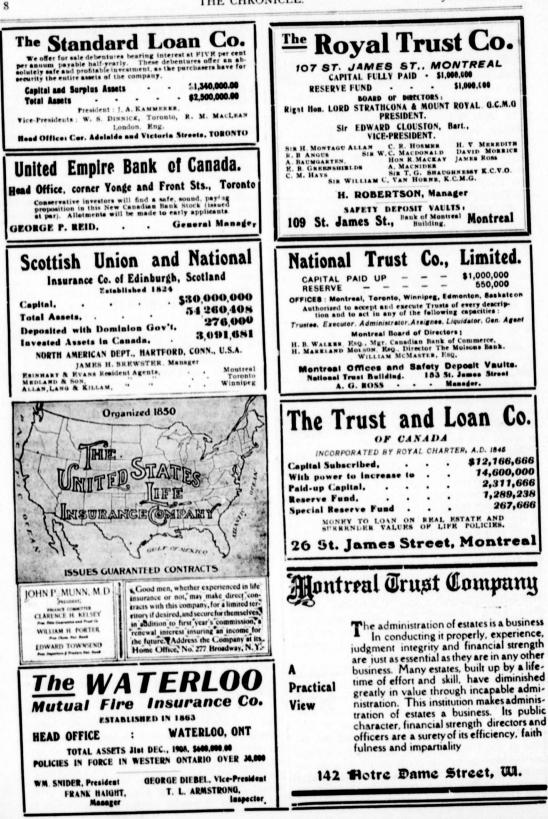
PUBLIC ISSUES OF CANADA AND NEWFOUND-LAND IN LONDON, 1910.

The aggregate of public issues made on behalf of Canada and Newfoundland in London in 1910, as shown by the carefully kept records of THE CHRONICLE, is £35,063.438, or at 5 dollars to the pound sterling, \$179,817,190. Public issues of all kinds in London during 1010 aggregated £267,-430,100, so that Canada and Newfoundland were responsible for approaching one seventh of the issues made in London during the twelve months which closed last Saturday. We give in full on other pages the details of the numerous issues, which make up this large total, and summary tables showing the monthly and interim aggregates. The figures given, it should be observed, are calculated on the basis of the price of issue and not on that of the nominal amount of securities issued, the former basis being adopted as affording the most accurate figures of the actual amount of capital involved in the transactions.

The larger part of the issues which make up the 1910 total of £35,963,438 were made in the first half of the year. It will be within recollection that the early months of 1910 witnessed a remarkable and unprecedented output of new securities in London, which coincided with the then famous and now notorious rubber "boom." To the end of June, 1910, the capital applications in London, according to the records of the London Economist, aggregated £188,000,000, an output of new issues which exceeded by nearly $\pounds 6,000,000$ the output for the whole of 1909, and was only £4,000,000 short of the output of 1908. And the 1910 total was not due to the rubber craze. The rubber companies, though floated in extraordinary numbers, were mainly companies with relatively small capitals, and the exceptional demands came from foreign countries and oversea dominions of the British Empire. In the June half-year, Canada and Newfoundland were responsible for flotations aggregating £25,452,934, issues representing no less than £19,609,102 being compressed into three months, January, April and May. High water mark as regards number of flotations was reached in April with eleven, but a Dominion loan in May for an actual amount of £4,975,000 brought the amount of Canadian issues in that month up to the large total of £8,920,236-the maximum issue during any one month in 1910.

At the end of the June half-year, the warnings, that have since become familiar enough, began, that the London market was choked with undigested securities, and that financial houses and promoters would be well advised to postpone flotations. And in the case of Canadian securities, the verbal and written warnings were backed up by a subsequent agreement among financial houses in

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London accustomed to dealing with Canadian flotations not to handle others until those already issued had been digested. So that, although in July ten Canadian flotations and an issue of new shares to existing shareholders were made in London aggregating £4,817,730, the second half of 1910 saw a great falling-off in the volume of Canadian issues in London, and the flotations in the period have aggregated only £10,510,504. The fortunes of these flotations have been curiously varied. Some have gone extremely well; in other cases the public issues have been failures. It has to be remembered in this connection that comparatively, the failure of a public issue of a high-class character in the London market is not always a matter of great importance, since issues of this kind can always be disposed of with comparative ease subsequently, among insurance companies and others, who are necessarily constant buyers of high-class securities. With second rate or inferior issues the case is different, and it need not be a matter of great regret when the sanguine promoter or vendor of these wares fails to find a market.

The distribution of the issues of 1910 is shown in the following table :--

Tono and a	
Government stocks	£11,755,000
Municipal stocks	3,300,984
Railways	7,635,942 220,500
Banks	0.05 000
011	
Financial Companies	
Lumber and Lumber Products	946 000
Assurance	704 455
Land	1,232,715
Steel & Iron	3,245,782
Industrial	0 007 000
Mining	500,000
Miscellaneous	

Government issues represent practically one-third of the Canadian issues made in London during 1910. They included loans by the Dominion of £4,000,-000 and £5,000,000 respectively, two loans by Western provinces and a small issue by the Government of Newfoundland. It is to be noted that these

SUMMARIES OF PUBLIC	C	ISSUES OF	CANADA AND
NEWFOUNDLAN	ND	IN LONDON	, 1910.
		£5,718,289	\$90 #01,445
January	•	2,518,306	12,591,530
February	•	1.807.428	
March	• •		
April	•	4,970,667	
May		8,920,236	
June		1,518,008	
Jule		4,817,730	24,088,650
July		95,546	477,730
August	•••	665,000	3,325,000
September	•••	1,415,000	
October	••	2,357,228	
November		1,160,000	
December	••	1,160,000	0,000,000
		£10,044,023	\$50,220,115
First quarter	•••		77.044,555
Second quarter	•••	5,578,276	27,891,380
Third quarter	••	4.932.228	
Fourth quarter	••	1,302,240	in a second second second
First half-year		£25.452.934	\$127,264,670
First half-year	•••	10,510,504	52,552,520
Second half-year	•••	10,010,00	
Year		£35,963,43	\$179,817,190

issues do not represent entirely new borrowing, the flotations made on behalf of the Dominion Government being partially, to the extent of £5,827,-549, in replacement of maturing loans." The actual amount realized from these loans approximates, naturally, very closely to the amount of stock issued, the respective figures being £11,755,-000 and £11,800,000. There is a similar close approximation in the case of the municipal issues. although in this instance the amount received exceeds the amount of stock issued; in other words, the issues have been made at a premium. The figures are, stock issued £3,223,600, amount received £3,300,984. With the exception of the two Montreal issues and that of Maisonneuve, all the Canadian municipal issues of 1010 have come from the West. The list of these Western municipal issues in London in 1910 is as follows :-

 Calgary, 4 1-2 p.c. debentures at 103 1-2 p.c.
 £336,789

 Edmonton 4 1-2 p.c. debentures at 103 p.c.
 296,640

 Fort William 4 1-2 p.c. debentures at 101 1-2
 106,676

 p.c.
 102,819

 Regina, 4 1-2 p.c. debentures at 101 p.c.
 95,546

 Regina, 4 1-2 p.c. debentures at 101 p.c.
 95,546

 Saskatoon, 4 1-2 p.c. debentures at 101 1-2 p.c.
 89,929

£1,028,399

Winnipeg, 4 Vancouver,	ne	cons	stock stock	at	103	D.C.	 	$515,000 \\ 455,868$
	-							000 927

Total £1,999,267

It is, of course, generally recognized that these cities have to provide for the future. We pointed out a month ago, that it is an extremely satisfactory condition of affairs that the credit of Western Canadian cities of the second rank should be rated so highly—on a basis of under 4½ per cent., although so high a rating imposes the greater responsibility upon those who have the charge of affairs in those cities. Winnipeg's March flotation of £500,000 4 p.c. stock, it may be noted, secured the highest price of issue of Canadian municipal stock in London in 1910, viz., 103 p.c.

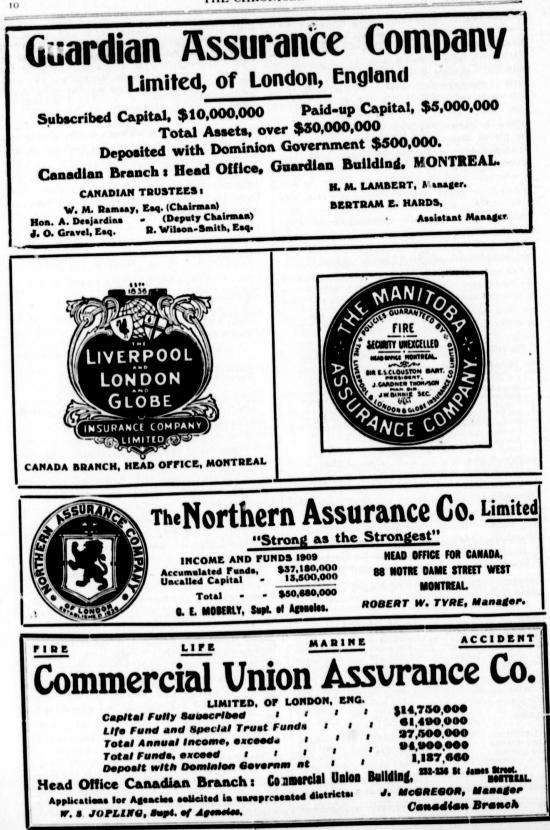
Railway borrowings in point of volume come next to Government borrowings, with $\pounds 7,635,942$. Of this amount, one-half or $\pounds 3,836,442$ has been borrowed by the Grand Trunk Pacific and $\pounds 1,828,-$ 750 by the Canadian Northern. Industrial issues by the Canadian Northern interests bring the volume of borrowing done by this group in London during 1010 up to $\pounds 4,124,810$.

An analysis of the issues in regard to location shows, in a striking way, how large is the volume of British capital now pouring into Western Canada. The results of this analysis are as follows:

Canada generally	١.							£10,419,000
Eastern Canada								6,824,707
Western Canada						•		17,309,731
Newfoundland		• •	• •	•	,	•	٠	1,410,000

• The Saskatchewan issue also was utilised in part for the retirement of an issue of Treasury Bills.

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Thus nearly 50 per cent. of the Canadian flotations in London in 1910 are concerned with the Canada west of the Great Lakes. Of these issues, $\pounds 6,859,403$ were from British Columbia. These included a number of lumber flotations—there have been in the last twelve months various attempts to start a lumber "boom" in London—and mining companies. The balance, $\pounds 10,450,328$, is from the prairie provinces, the latter total being made up mainly of provincial, municipal and railway borrowings with issues by land companies and several industrial companies.

It is not, of course, the fact that the aggregate of new issues in London on behalf of Canada and Newfoundland in 1010 represents the importation into the Dominion of £35,963,438 of British capital. As has been pointed out, not all of this is "new money," part of it is merely a renewal of old loans, and allowance has to be made also for the fact that a portion of these issues-although not a large portion-has been subscribed elsewhere than in London. But when these allowances have been made it is seen that these issues represent practically £30,000,000 new British capital imported into the Dominion. There are in addition the "invisible" imports of capital-the private transactions, the amount of which it is not possible accurately to state. Important transfers of this kind, as Mr. Angus remarked at the recent Bank of Montreal meeting, are of daily occurrence, and the estimate of two well-known authorities, Sir Edgar Speyer and Mr. Paish, of the London Statist, that about £40,000,000 of British capital came to Canada in 1010 is probably very near the truth.

* *

GREAT BRITAIN'S INVESTMENTS IN CANADA AND ELSEWHERE.

Mr. George Paish, one of the Editors of the London Statist, recently read a paper before the members of the Royal Statistical Society, on the subject of Great Britain's capital investments in individual colonial and foreign countries. This is the second portion of the paper, the first part of which was published in June, 1909 Mr. Paish then gave the results of his investigations as to the amount of capital which the United Kingdom up to the end of 1907 had invested in other lands, according to the available documentary evidence, and as to the amount of income which in 1907 was derived from that capital. He has now brought up to the end of 1910, the approximate amount of visible capital supplied by Great Britain to other lands in the aggregate. He has also ascertained the amount of capital which Great Britain has placed with individual countries.

The amount of British capital invested in In-

dian, colonial and foreign loans and companies, to the end of 1907 was stated in 1909 by Mr. Paisb to be £2,693,738,000, producing an income in 1907-8 of £130,701,000 or 5.2 per cent. In the three years since 1907, says Mr. Paish in his present paper, Great Britain has supplied other lands with a large-amount of additional capital. In 1908, the amount of the new capital issues in London on behalf of Colonial and Foreign Governments, municipalities, railways, banks, mining and other joint stock industrial companies was £145.-600,0000. In 1909 it was £182,000,000 and in 1910 to the date of the paper, it was no less than £189,000,000. The following shows in summary form the destination of these large amounts of capital sent abroad by Great Britain in the three years, 1908-10: —

																	£100,231,180
Canada			*	٠	*	٠				*)		*			۰.	*	26,088,108
Australa																	
Africa .											×				٠		38,521,122
Asia															4		58,859,297
Total	. t	he		c	01	01	i	88	1	ın	d	1	1	ıd	ia	۱,	£227,278,951
Argentin	na															×	56,481,190
Brazil .																	29,431,894
Mexico													•				21,306,361
Russia										١.,			•				17,419,636
United	Sta	at	es	£													73,964,627
Total	. 1	0	re	i	s u	(Co	u	nt	ri	e	4					£288,367,333
Gr																	

Usually, says Mr. Paish, the Continent participates in the new issues of foreign government loans and American railway securities and, to a moderate extent in other issues, and it is necessary to make allowance for the share of the other lending countries in these issues. After making every allowance, it is evident that the actual amount of new capital supplied by Great Britain to other lands in 1908 was £130,000,000; in 1000, £160,-000,000; and in 1910, £165,000,000, a total in three years of no less than £455,000,000.

The great income which British investors are deriving from their investments in other lands is, says Mr. Paish, small in comparison with the total income they may ultimately derive from the investment.

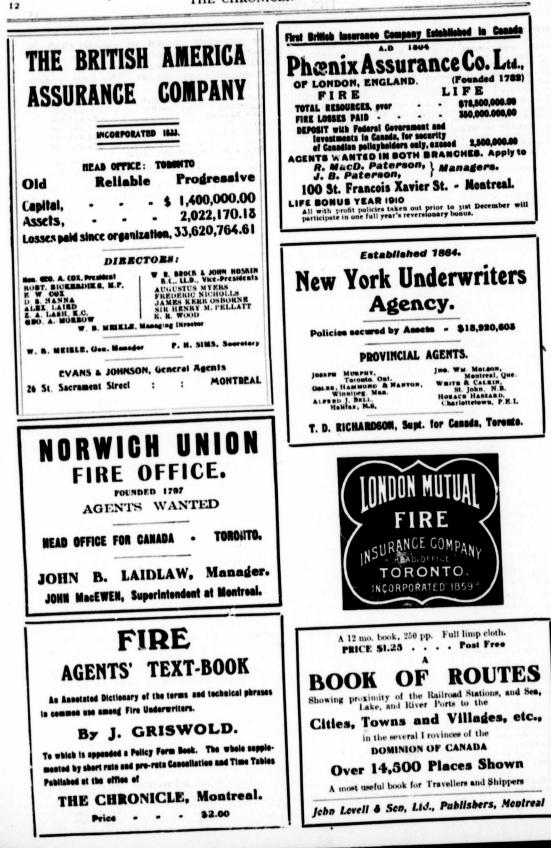
A great deal of the capital that has been invested in the past is not yet fully productive, and will probably not become so for many years. In recent years the income of the British people from foreign investments has grown very rapidly, not merely because of the large amounts of new savings they have placed in other lands, but because of the much higher returns they have derived from the capital formerly invested. It will be recollected that during the nineties many American railways were unable to meet their interest charges, and that others did not pay any dividends on their stocks; in recent years the railways of the United States have meet their interest obligations in full, have given considerable dividends upon their stocks, which previously received no distribution, and have made higher distributions upon the stocks which continued to receive dividends during the period of depression. The experience of our investors in Argentina and in other countries has been of a similar character. During the nineties dividends were low and in recent years have been much higher.

The country which has received the largest amount of British capital, says Mr Paish, is the United States, where Great Britain has been placing capital since the days of Queen Elizabeth

The war of Independence and the war of 1812-14 caused but a temporary halt in the flow of British capital to America, but the amounts that were invested in that country prior to the days of railways were insignificant in comparison with the great sums which have been provided by investors, since they began to find a

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large portion of the capital needed for the construction of railways in the young countries. There have, of course, been periods, in which the States have been in a position to repay some of the capital obtained from this country, but these periods have been short and from decade to decade the amount of our investments in the United States has shown large expansion until at the present time it reaches the great sum of about £688,000,-000. It should, of course, be recognized that a part of this sum, and no inconsiderable part either, has resulted from increment or from the employment of profits by the undertakings in which the capital was placed to such good purpose, and that the value of the original sums invested has immensely increased. Of this great sum nearly £600,000,000 is in railway securities.

BRITISH CAPITAL IN CANADA.

Mr. Paish proceeds :-

With the exception of the United States, our greatest investments are in the daughter States of the Empire and in our great Indian possessions. Excluding the United States......Great Britain has provided more capital to Canada than to any other country and the rate at which the British people are now increasing their investments in Canada is so rapid as to be phenomenal. The amount of visible capital our investors have placed in Canada now reaches the great sum of £373,000,000, and new supplies of visible capital are flowing to Canada at the rate of over £30,000,000 a year. Including the invisible capital, that is, the capital privately supplied for loans on mortgage, the purchase of land for the conduct of private businesses. etc., the amount is probably nearly £40,000,000 a year. The amount of visible capital we have sent to Canada in the last three years has reached £100,000,000. Canada still needs a large sum of money for the completion of the railways now under construction, and inasmuch as the Mother Country is proud of the great progress of her daughter, and is willing to supply her with all the capital she needs to develop her resources, it is evident that our capital investment in Canada will reach a much greater total in a few years. Practically the whole of the capital which has been spent upon railway construction in Canada has been provided by the investors of Great Britain. In the nineties, when our investors were suffering from a feeling of distrust of other nations, in-cluding the colonies, the progress of Canada was very slow, and the increase in her population relatively unimportant; but in recent years the ability of Canada to obtain all the capital she needs for the development of her natural riches has stimulated the growth of her population in a wonderful

manner. The total of £372,541,000, stated by Mr. Paish as the amount of the visible investments of British capitalists in Canada and Newfoundland, is made up as follows:

Total	£372,541,000
Tramways	. 0,808,000
Shipping	E 909 000
Oil	900 000
Mines	907 000
Iron, coal and steel	
Insurance	
Cas and water	946 000
Financial, land and investment	000
Flectric lighting and power	
Commercial and Industrial, etc	
Banks	
Railways	4 180 000
s follows: — Covernment	17.327.000
s follows.	¢ 74.621.000

The aggregate amount of capital which the Mother Country has provided for the British Dominions beyond the seas, says Mr. Paish, is the great sum of $\pounds 1,554,000,000$. This total is made up as follows: --

Canada and Newfoundland Australian Commonwealth	301.521.000
New Zealand	78,529,000
South Africa	351,368,000
West Africa	365.399.000
India and Ceylon Straits Settlements and Malay States Miscellaneous British Possessions	22,037,000

Beyond this the Mother Country has found a great deal of invisible capital for mercantile and other purposes. Other nations have participated in these investments of capital in the colonies and possessions of Great Britain to only a very small extent. Probably the greatest participation has been in the mines of South Africa, but even here the total amount of shares held on the Continent is inconsiderable in comparison with the quantity held in Great Britain. If it were possible, continues Mr. Paish, to make allowance for the holdings of other countries in British enterprises on the one hand and the amount of British capital privately placed in the colonies and in India on the other. the total would, I am convinced, be greater than £1,554,000,000. Of this total we have supplied about £83,000,000 in the current year (1910) and a sum of no less than £227,000,000 in the past three years. The capital invested in the Colonies alone. excluding India, is nearly £1,200,000,000. To realize the magnitude of this sum it is necessary to recollect that the populations of the Colonies where this great amount is invested are relatively small. To Canada, Australasia and South Africa, which possess a combined population of about 20,000,0000 of persons, Great Britain has supplied £1,100,000,000 of capital. In so far as the prosperity of the British Empire is governed by the amount of capital which the Mother Country is able to supply to the Colonies and to India, its future expansion in population and in prosperity is assured. Never has Great Britain had so much new capital available for investment in the Colonies and in India, and never has she supplied money so freely to the other nations of the Empire as she has done in the past few years. The rapid progress of Canada, the recovery in Australia, the improvement in South Africa and the prosperity of India at the present time clearly show how potent are the influences upon the progress and development of the Empire of the large amounts of capital with which the British people are now so freely supplying those lands.

The following shows the investments of Great Britain in foreign countries outside the British Empire :--

, m	pire :											0000 070 000
	United !	State	98							۰.	* *	£688,078,000 22,700,000
κ.	Cuba .									•		8,202,000
	Philippi	nes	4.3		1.2		. 9	1		×.	• •	
	Argenti	na .	*				*	*		*		269,808,000
	Mexico							*	*	*	$\sim \sim$	87,334,000 94,440,000
	Brazil											46,375,000
	Chili .					* *		۰.	1	1		35,255,000
	I'ragua	y				1.1		×.	÷			01 020 000
	Peru .						۰.			1	1.1	
	Miscella	aneo	us	An	ieri	car	1.0	101	11	u	108	00 000 000
	Lingain										1.0	00,000,000
	Turkey										* *	10,020,000
	Fort .			1.1	110	(\mathbf{r}_{i})	- 2	0.0			7.5	18,808,000
1	Epain .						*	÷. ×				18,808,000

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THE CHRONICLE.

JANUARY 6, 1911



taly						11,513,000
Portugal						8,134,000
France .						7,071,000
lermany						6,061,000
Miscellan	eous	Euro	pean	Count	ries	36,319,000
Japan						53,705,000
						26,809,000
				Count		61,907,000

Grand Total, All Countries, £3,191,836,000

This total is distributed over the various continents as follows : ---

Total		£3,192,000,000	100	p.c.
Europe	• • •	150,000,000	5	p.c.
Australasia		387,000,000		p.c.
Africa		455,000,000		p.c.
Asia		500,000,000		p.c.
Americas		£1,700,000,000		p.c.

In conclusion, says Mr. Paish, I would ask you to note that this great sum of £3,192,000,000 of capital which Great Britain has supplied to the nations is not the total sum her people are employing in other lands. I have taken no account of the great sum of what is termed private capital employed abroad by the British people in a variety of ways, such as the purchase of land, loans on mortgage, deposits in banks, branch manufacturing, mercantile, and trade undertakings, etc. If allowance be made, on the one hand, for the foreign capital employed in British companies both at home and abroad and in British loans, and, on the other, for the vast amount of private capital which the British people have placed abroad, I think the net total of our investments in other lands would be not much short of £3,500,000,000. But inasmuch as the amount of the private capital employed abroad cannot be ascertained I have ignored it, and have confined myself to that portion of our capital investments in other lands for which there is documentary evidence.

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MR. RYAN'S ADDRESS TO THE INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.

The newly-elected President of the Institute of Actuaries, Mr. G. H. Ryan, the distinguished General Manager of the Phenix Assurance Company, of London, recently delivered his presidential address in London. The interest and importance to those engaged in insurance work, of the annual presidential addresses delivered at the Institute of Actuaries, are well known, and Mr. Ryan's stimulating, suggestive and informing utterance maintains the high standard set by his predecessors. Of many interesting passages, which suggest themselves for quotation as having a more than an English interest, the following have been chosen, that on the investments-of life offices, in view of recent articles which have appeared on this subject in THE CHRONICLE,^o and the reference to the Canadian Insurance Act as

• Interest earnings of Companies doing Business in Canada in 1909, December 16, p. 1813; Investments of British Life Companies, November 4, p. 1599; The Assets of Canadian Life Companies, September 9, p. 1307; Insurance Companies and the Interest Rate, August 19, p. 1203.

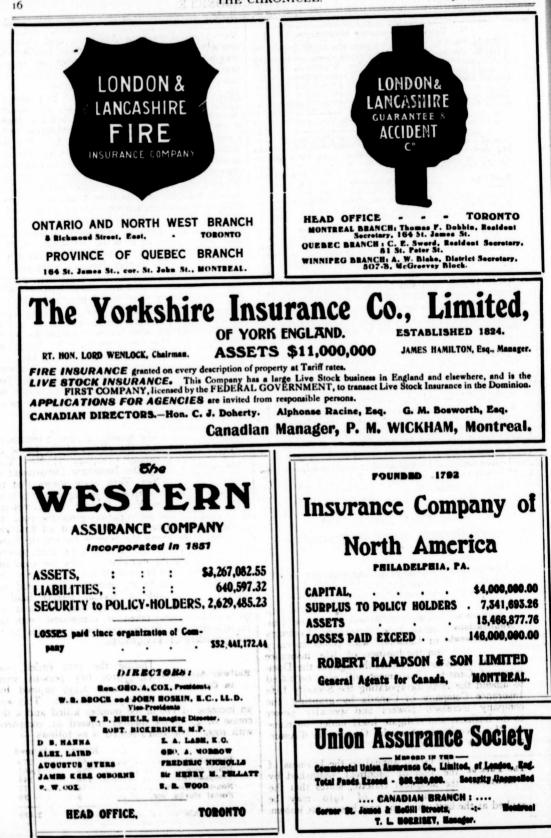
particularly interesting in view of Mr. Ryan's eminent position in the British insurance world.

I. LIFE OFFICE INVESTMENTS.

Among the most notable features in the evolution of life assurance during the past sixty years are some which may be briefly referred to. Perhaps first in significance is the growth of the relative importance of the investis the growin of the relative importance of the invest-ment element as compared with the trading element in a Life Office. It will be obvious that in the early days the chief necessity is the active and sound pursuit of its commercial functions: the attraction of business, the organisation of connections, the fixing of prudent scales of relies and so and sound pursuit of the scales of rates, and so on. Success in this direction leads natur-ally, owing to the character of the business, to the ac-cumulation of funds, and with this commence the responsibilities of investment, calling into requisition new powers on the part of the management. For a long time, finance remained an important but subordinate consideration with those responsible for the management of Life Offices-a minor consequence of its paramount trading function. But now, with the vast possessions of our leading companies, who can say that finance any longer plays a secondary part? The care of these large funds involves responsibilities and qualities of a very high order, special training, marked aptitude, a sound method of analysing and vigilantly watching securities, and a separate staff of experienced assistants who (with the separate staff of experienced assistants who (with the accountancy staff) will sometimes be found to equal in number the purely "business" staff of an office. In sum total, the funds of our Life Offices (or Departments) give them great weight in the world of finance, and not only because of their mere magnitude, but also for the ability and prudence with which they are administered. And greater importance still may come to them, if a wise basis of co-operation among the companies for their wise basis of co-operation anong the comparises for therm mutual protection and assistance as regards investments (which I know to be in the minds of some managers) can be devised. This steady and growing influence in matters purely financial may be fairly considered a conspicuous feature of our times.

And now it may not be out of place to interject a few observations on some financial points suggested by the foregoing line of thought. I sometimes doubt whether sufficient attention is paid to the distribution of the investments held by a Life Office; and this, if a fact, would be an almost inexcusable oversight on the part of persons whose main principle in business is the wide spread of whose main principle in business is the wide spread of their risks. Care should be taken to see that the in-vestments are distributed, with due regard to relative soundness and general merit, over the various parts of the world, over the different branches of trade and inthe world, over the different branches of trade and in-dustry, and even in the inner groups—such as American Railways, for example—over the chief representative companies. Thus, I would not advocate a disproportion-ately large amount being invested in a single colony, or in a single industry like gas or water, or in a single Argentine or American railway, even though the particular security in either case was of the highest character. Our point of view is not identical with that of the stockbroker who examines and advises upon any investment which happens to be on offer at the moment. Frequent consideration of our list should bring under notice not only the securities we hold, but those we do not hold. Having determined what are the most desirable securities in a given class, our new investments in that class should be selected with an eye to as comprehensive a distribution as is practicable. I have myself been surdistribution as is practicable. prised to see how casually the investments in a given class appear to have been made, when the sums placed in the individual securities are tabulated. I advocate close attention being paid to this point, with the object of securing a prudent distribution, regarded geographically securing a predent distribution, regarded geographically and commercially, of a company's investments. Again it always appears to me prudent that some standard should be set up—though not necessarily adhered to in-flexibly at all times and under all conflictions—in regard to the respective states of metrical state exchange spto the respective ratios of mortgages, stock exchange securities, and reversions, in a Company's balance sheet. An examination of the assets of different Companies shows a surprising difference in the various ratios of these several groups; and, though here and there we may know it to be the result of a definite policy, as a rule it is probably a haphazard arrangement, depending more upon the openings for investment that chance to ever upon the openings for investment that chance to arise than upon any pre-arranged basis of distribution.

ANUARY 6, 1911



II. CANADIAN INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

While the efforts of our legislation were coming to while the enorts of our registration were containe to fruition, the Government of Canada were overhauling their insurance machinery, impelled thereto, as we were in great measure, by the lamentable occurrences in the in great measure, by the tamentable occurrences in the United States. The results of their protracted delibera-tions are seen in the Dominion Insurance Act, 1910. Some of the provisions of this Act possess an unusual insome of the provisions of this Act possess an unusual in-terest for us, inasmuch as the small band of British Of-fices transacting business in Canada have to introduce novel conditions and features into the policies they issue novel conditions and reatures into the poincies they issue there, and this may lead in process of time to the adop-tion of similar conditions in their home contracts should tion of similar conditions in their nome contracts should any desire to that effect be expressed by their policy-holders in this country. Indeed, when the same rates of premium and bonus rights prevail both in Canada and or premium and bonus rights prevan both in Canada and at home, it might be difficult to resist any insistent de-mand for the same privileges as the Canadian policy-holders enjoy. It is accordingly important to note that every life and endowment assurance policy must contain every life and endowment assurance policy must contain the surrender value for which the company undertakes to redeem the contract for each separate year of its dura-tion up to 20 years. I am only aware of one or two British companies that incorporate this feature into their policies at home, and then I believe only for selected classes of policies; but the practice is one which may be more generally acted upon in future now that other be more generally acted upon in future now that other British Offices have accepted the principle in regard-to their Canadian policies. Some loss of elasticity must result, and probably surrender values if so guaranteed will need to be framed upon a cautious and moderate basis, but we must not overlook the real advantages which the course possesses in rendering contracts of life assurance readily negotiable. Every Canadian policy must provide for 30 days of grace being allowed for pay-ment of the premium, must be incontestable after two years except for fraud, and must convey the right to re-instatement within two years from the date of lapse. instatement within two years from the date of lapse. A curious point arose recently in the American Courts with regard to this provision for incontestability. claim arising, an error in the age was discovered, and the Company sought to amend the contract by re-adjusting the amount assured on the footing of the true age. But it was held that, as proof of age was not demanded at the time the policy was effected or before it became inthe time the policy was effected or before it became in-contestable, the Company had parted with its right to make any re-adjustment in the policy-moneys. This is a matter which may well receive the attention of our life managers. It would seem that the clause dealing with incontestability should specifically reserve the question of understatement of age. The new Canadian In-surance Act specially provides for this point. By Clause 95 (c) and 95 (c) the incontestability of the policy is made subject to an adjustment of the amount assured if the age is proved to have been understated.

Notes on Business, Insurance and Finance.

To Parliament.

Application is to be made to Par-Insurance Applications Parliament. Deriversal, Life Assurance Company of Canada," with power to carry on the business of life insurance in all its forms and branches throughout the Dom-

inion of Canada. Parliament will also be asked to amend the Acts incorporating the Security Life Insurance Company of Canada by granting the company increased powers and specially power to do business and obligate itself under the name of "La Securité du Canada, Compagnie d'Assur-

The useful annual on the business of The Port of the port of Montreal, published by Montreal Gazette, states that the shipping season of 1910 may be andred as the best which the part has so far known.

T. L. ROCELENCY, Manader,

17

Navigation opened on April 11, and closed December 1, so that the season was fourteen days longer than in 1900. The number of seagoing vessels coming to the port was 710 against 636 in 1000; in addition 310 vessels came in from the 1909; in addition 310 vessels came in from the lakes, and there were 46 others so that altogether 1,075 vessels used the port. The expansion of passenger business has been a notable feature, 32,000 more passengers having embarked or dis-embarked at Montreal than in 1909. The west-bound traffic accounts for this increase, that eastbound having fallen off, and a satisfactory fact in regard to it is that the port is becoming more largely used by Americans. Freights have been dis-appointing. Imports have kept up to the average but exports have fallen off. Grain shipments have been especially scanty, the exportation of apples has become almost a negligible quantity, and cattle, except at the close of the season, have not been coming forward in any-quantity. As a result of this scarcity in export freights, combined with the low rates prevailing, the companies confining themselves solely to cargo have hardly had so good a season as they could have wished. Customs revenue has reached the new record figures of \$10,833,191, compared with \$0,514,809 in 1909 Two new lines came to the port during the season. the Canadian Northern's steamers to Avonmouth and the new Canada-Australian line. The work of remodelling the harbour has been well advanced, a large number of railway tracks having been raised, the excavation and foundations of the new million bushel elevator completed, and a number of minor improvements made.

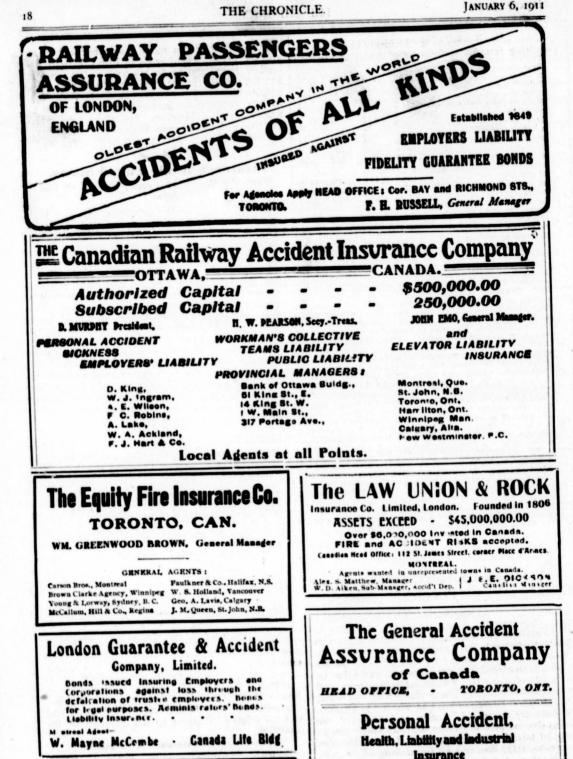
Home Insurance Company of New York.

The result of the investigation into the affairs of the Home Insurance Company of New York by the Insurance Department of

New York State shows that the company is in an extremely strong financial position, says the New York Journal of Commerce. The report of the examination gives the company credit for total assets on July 31 hast, of \$28,572,-264 and after fixing the reserve for unpaid losses at \$1,156,725 and the unearned premium reserve at \$11,110,264 the examiners credit the company with a net surplus beyond all liabilities of \$9,918,-230. In addition to its reserves above cited the company sets aside a special reserve fund of \$1,500,000 and a guaranty surplus fund of \$1,500,000. These taken in connection with the capital stock of \$3,000,000 give a surplus as to policyholders of \$15,018,230.

During the year ended June Railway Accidents 30, 1910, 615 persons were in Canada. Skilled and 2,130 injured by Canada. This was an increase of 110 in the number killed and a decrease of 47 in the number injured as compared with 1900. The year's record is as follows: --

T. X. M. M. A. M.	Killed.	In jured.
Passongers conteres and		STATA 279
Employees	(a) 175 ²¹	25 HAL 148
Non-trespassors		30
07892Totals	10 615	2,139



GRISWOLD'S HAND-BOOK OF ADJUSTMENTS By J. Grisweld, Esq.

The standard suthority and most perfect compendium of infor-mation, tabular, legal etc., on the adjustment of Fire Losses estant. No sgency or adjusting outfit complete without a copy. THE CHRONICLE - MONTREAL. \$1.50

Price

C. NORIE-MILLER.

Manager for Ganada General Agents for PROVINCE of QUEBIC ROLLAND, LYMAN & BURNETT. MONTERAL.

Four years' figures of the accidents to employees resulting from the movements of trains are :-

I Courteneo						
	Kil	led.				
	-	1	907	1908	1909	1910
Trainmen			149	109	113	103
			53	36	37	70
Trackmen			-	11	3	9
Switch tenders, watchme	en, e	etc.	:			2
Stationmen	• •		3		-	
Shopmen			9	11	1	•
Telegraph employees				2		11
Other employees			28	51	20	26
Total				224	182	214
		ure				
			1907	1908	1909	1910
Trainmen			791	790	693	610
Trackmen	1.1		104	307	71	136
Switch tenders, watchme	or	etc	47	40	27	25
Switch tenders, watching	e.,	ere.		66	10	6
Stationmen				284	16	41
Shopmen	• •	• •		201	10	
Telegraph employees			3			105
Other employees	• •	• •	167	312	77	105
Total			1131	1803	897	926

During the year ended June, 1010, one trainman in every 100 was killed and one in every 33 injured; one trackman in every 550 killed, and one in every 08 injured; one switch tender in every 181 killed, and one in every 65 injured. One passenger in every 598,243 was killed and one in every 132,043 injured from the movement of trains.

Canadian Crops in 1910.

A bulletin of the Census Office gives the total area of field crops grown in Canada in 1910 as 32,711,062 acres and the value

of crops as \$507,185,500, compared with 30,065,-556 acres and a value of \$532,092,100 in 1909 Wheat, oats and barley had in 1909 a total area of 18,017,000 acres with a value of \$280,144,000, and in 1010 with an area of 20,992,900 acres the value is only \$248,738,300. The decrease in value is \$40,405,7co, which is \$14,599,100 more than the decrease for all field crops; and a lower production of 18,501,000 bushels wheat, 58,686,000 bush-els oats and 9,981,000 bushels barley through drouth and heat in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta from an area sown greater by 1,857,300 acres accounts for the whole loss. The crops of rye, peas, buckwheat, mixed grains and flax had in 1910 an area of 1,793,385 acres and a value of \$28,768,000, compared with 1,487,611 acres and a value of \$26,707,000 in 1909. The hoed and cultivated crops, comprising beans, corn for husking, potatoes, turnips and other roots and sugar beets, have fallen off in both area and value, the area in 1910 being 1,137,417 acres with a value of \$68,006,200, compared with 1,180,005 acres and \$69,737,500 in 1909. Fodder crops, which include fodder corn with hay and clover, show for 1910 an area of 8,787,360 acres and a value of \$161,673,000, compared with 8,470,050 acres and \$147,403,200 in 1909. The production of fall wheat is 16,610,000 bushels, of spring wheat 133,370,600, of oats 323,440,000, of barley 45,147,600, of rye 1,543,500, of peas 6,538,100, of buckwheat 7,243,-900, of mixed grains 19,433,600, of flax 3,802,000, of beans, 1,177,800, of corn for husking 18,726,000, of potatoes 74.048,000 and of turnips and other rcots 95,207,000 bushels. The yield of hay is 15,497,000 tons, of fodder corn 2,551,000 and of sugar beets 155,000 tons. The 1910 yield of wheat, oats and barley in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is 277,021,000 bushels, compared with

364.270.000 bushels in 1000 Compared with 1000. also the value of field crops in Prince Edward Island is \$9,988,100 to \$9,213,900, in Nova Scotia \$21,203,000 to \$22,319,300, in Nova Scotta \$21,203,000 to \$22,319,300, in New Brunswick \$18,959,000 to \$18,150,000, in Quebec \$97,107,-000 to 90,071,000, in Ontario \$204,002,000 to \$200, 308,000, in Manitoba \$55,200,000 to \$74.-420,500, in Saskatchewan \$84,138,400 to \$07,677,-500 and in Alberta \$16,582,000 to \$20,741,000.

Insurance in the United States.

(Exclusive New York Correspondence of The Chronicle.)

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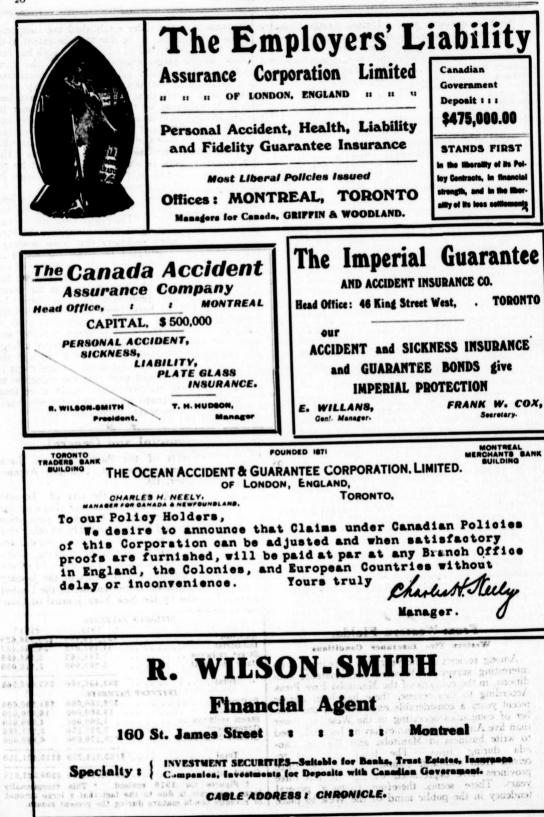
The Legislative Committee's Investigation into Fire Insurance in New York-An Interesting Re-Insurance Arrangement-Personal and Company Notes.

The mountain, in the fable, labored, and brought forth a mouse; and the legislative committee which is now investigating fire insurance in this city is likely to produce about the same comparative results. The work of this committee started, as will probably be remembered, by the revelations of certain amounts of money paid to legislators by fire insurance companies to prevent hostile legislation some years ago. Involved in the matter was the supposedly purchased silence of insurance examiners, which lead to the trouble in the Phenix Insurance Company, and afterwards it was found that to prevent valued policy laws, anti-compact bills, etc., the fire underwriters of New York as a body, had apparently spent considerable money. This, however, is but an echo of the past. The present investigation has apparently sought to find out some condition or conditions in the fire insurance business, which are unfair to the public and which the companies may be forced to remedy. The witnesses examined have been for the most part insurance officials of the highest character, and the effect has been to show that rates could not have been reduced without danger to the companies and hence to the safety of the public, and also that there was no such state of monopoly or oppression as the members of the committees seemed to suspect. Among other things, it has been brought out that there is still the tremendous conflagration hazard in this city which is liable to destroy a large portion of it and bankrupt many fire insurance companies. The testimony of Manager Frank Lock, of the Atlas Assurance Company, was perhaps the most important rendered, and his readiness and alertness came very near "putting the committee out of business." It is time that this farce of an investigation ended, for it has done no good, but has simply stirred up the public mind unnecessarily. It is true that a reduction of rates has been ordered in New York City since this investigation began, but this reduction was decided upon months ago and had no relation whatever to the enquiries of the committee.

Interesting Re-Insurance Arrangement.

Somewhat startling was the announcement of the re-insurance in the United States Casualty Company, by the Empire State Surety Company, of all its personal accident, health and liability business, to take effect December 28. The Empire State, it appears, desires to confine itself, here-after to fidelity, surety and burglary business,

JANUARY 6, 1911



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while a specialty of the United States Casualty has been the accident and liability business proper. The contracts of the Empire State will be well cared for by the United States Casualty, and not only the companies but the policyholders seem to be well satisfied with the transaction.

Notes

President Kingsley, of the New York Life, announces that the prospects for business in 1911 are fine. It will be remembered that section of which arbitrarily limited any company to \$150,-000,000 of new business was amended, conditional upon the ratio of expense at which it might procure a larger amount than this sum. In this connection, it is interesting to note the action of the Mutual Life, which voluntarily chooses to limit itself to new business to the extent of \$150,000,000 per year, net writings.

Manager Frank Lock, of the Atlas Assurance Company, undoubtedly a coming leader in fire insurance in this country, has been re-elected president of the Eastern Union.

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We note the retirement of Mr. Joseph Froggatt, for many years chief accountant of the Atlas Assurance Company, to go into the business of general accounting.

It is learned with regret that President John R. Hegeman, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who is still abroad, is in poor health, and that the date of his return to the United States is uncertain on that account.

Vice-President Haley Fiske, of the Metropolitan Life, announces the appointment of Hon. James V. Barry as an assistant secretary of the company. Mr. Barry was for several terms insurance commissioner of the State of Michigan.

Manager J. J. Guile, of the Sun Insurance Office, has recently returned from a trip to the Pacific Coast.

Plans are being made to extend the high pressure zone in this city, so that it will reach East Houston St., and the Bowery. OUERIST.

New York, January 4, 1911.

From Western Fields. Western Fire Insurance Conditions

Among reviews of the year now appearing is an interesting survey of Western fire insurance conditions, in the columns of the Manitoba Free Press. According to this review, there has been during recent years a considerable expansion in the number of companies operating in the West, no fewer than five American companies having been admitted to write business in Manitoba and Western Canada during 1010:- "The total premiums re-ceived from non-tariff companies from the three provinces have depreciated during the last three years. There seems, therefore, to be a general tendency in the public mind of the West to place

business with the older established fire companies. This would appear to be due to some extent to the fact that a great deal of educational work has been done by the larger companies through the board office, and especially has this been demonstrated in 1910, when between sixty and seventy towns and cities in the three prairie provinces have been specifically rated by the board office. Under the specific rates any assured can ascertain exactly how his rate is fixed and can also secure information from the schedule which will indicate to him what he may do to his risk to secure reductions. This educational work is not as yet appreciated by the public as it should be, but no doubt the larger insurers are gradually waking up."

Possibly, continues this review, 1910 has been the most disastrous year for fire losses in the his-tory of Winnipeg : - "There has been much comment on the handling of fires throughout the year, and it would seem necessary that some investigation should be instituted by either the board of trade or the fire, water and light committee of our council, when such an outburst of criticism has been made and which seems to exist in the minds of many of our prominent business men. No action appears to have been taken by either the board of trade or the city council......It is regrettable that the salvage corps by-law was voted down by the citizens, as undoubtedly a large amount of good could be obtained through the establishment of a well-organized salvage corps in our city, and it would seem that the reduction to be gained from the companies would more than compensate the citizens for the comparatively small expenditure, as estimated by our fire chief."

Financial and General.

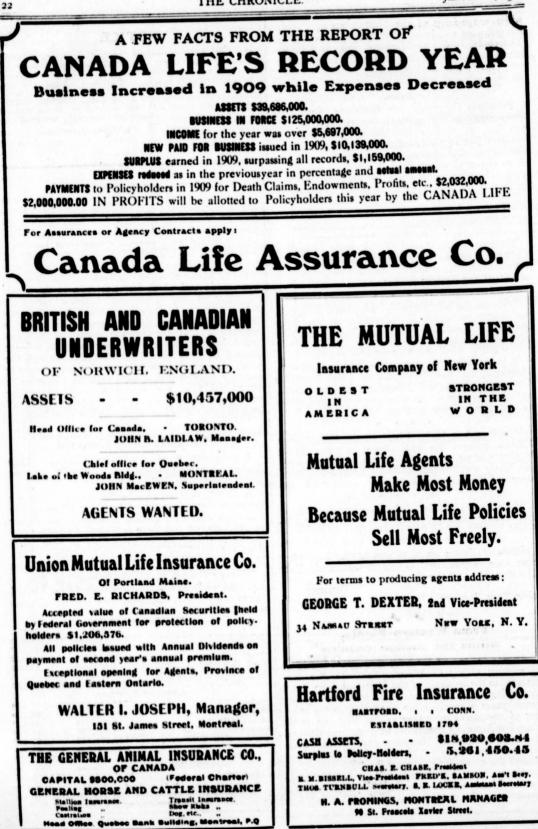
A SUB-BRANCH of the Bank of British North America has been opened at Lonsdale Avenue, North Vancouver, B.C.

A BANKING RECORD .- In the city of Toronto there are located no fewer than 132 offices of the Canadian chartered banks Toronto's population is, say, 400,000 and there is probably no other city in the world where, in proportion to population, there are so large a number of banking offices. Montreal transacts its banking business in 81 offices.

JANUARY DIVIDENDS .- A summary of the January dividend and interest disbursements in the United States compiled by the New York Journal of Commerce follows:

DIVIDENI	PAYMENTS.	
Divident	1911.	t1910.
and the second se	\$32,926,465	\$30,936,620
Ratiroad	\$32,320,100	36,565,487
Industrial	41,483,073	0 404 459
Street railways	9,746,562	8,484,458
Bank and trust	9,300,000	9,110,000
Total	\$93,456,100	\$85,096,565
INTERES	T PAYMENTS.	1
	\$88,100,000	\$84,500,000
Railroad	18,300,000	16,900,000
Industrial	18,300,000	4,000,000
Street railways	4,300,000	3,231,250
Covernment	3,221,250	0,401,200
Government Greater New York	00 19,370,000	6,800,000
Total	\$133,291,250	\$115,431,250
Grand stotal and Store	-	\$200 527.815
. Grand total security	1. \$220,141,800	a south anally
t Figures for 1910	revised. • This	exceptionally
		large amount
of revenue bonds mature	during the prese	nt month.
of revenue bonda materie		

IANUARY 6. 1011



 	 as follows: - \$2,088,558,000
	 4-,000, 3] 0,000
 	 1,593,954,254
 	 193,714,890

UNITED EMPIRE BANK .- A special meeting of shareholders to approve the agreement for the sale to the Union Bank of Canada of the whole of the assets of the United Empire Bank has been called for 12 noon on Wednesday, February 15, at Toronto

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S statement of earnings and expenses for November :-

		Suly 1 10
Gross earnings	Nov., 1910. \$9,413,238.22 5,676,115.96	Nov. 30, 1910. \$47,082,368.65 27,752,194.31

Net profits \$3,737,122.26 \$19,330,174.34 In November, 1909, the net profits were \$3,602,-337.95. And from July 1 to November 30, 1909, there was a net profit of \$16,954.452.91. The gain in net profits over the same period last year is there-fore, for November, \$44,784,31; and from July 1 to November 30, \$2,375,721.43.

Insurance Items.

A LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION has been formed at Moose Jaw, Sask The officers are: president, A. W. Martin; vice-president, W. Houston; secretary, W. D. McIntyre; Executive Committee, D. R. Bell, J. M. White, and W. P. Hinman.

NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. - This company reports that applications were received for new insurance in 1010 for over \$4,000,000. The gain on the year in business in force will be about \$2,500,000, while the income for the year at \$530,-000 shows a gain of about \$95,000. The business in force at the end of the year is \$12,605,000. No principal or interest on any of the invested funds is overdue or in arrears, and not a dollar of principal or interest has been lost since the inception of the company in 1800.

WITH THE OBJECT of putting a stop to unauthorized insurance, a Bill is proposed in West Virginia which provides that those who take out insurance in companies, not authorized to do business in the State shall pay into the State Treasury a tax on such insurance equal to the amount paid by a company authorized to do business in the State. All fire insurance companies doing business in the State are required to pay to the State Treasury 2 per cent. of the net premiums collected on business done in the State, together with other taxes and license fees including the Fire Marshal tax.

FIRE LOSSES IN DECEMBER .- The losses by fire in the United States and Canada during the month of December, as compiled by the New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, were unusually large, aggregating \$21,528,000 as com-pared with \$19,975,500 in December, 1909, and \$14,629,750 in the same month of 1908. The fire losses for the entire year 1910 reach the total of \$234,470,650, which is some thirty millions over the same charged against 1909, when the record showed \$203,649,150 worth of property destroyed. December losses this year were heavy on insurance companies, as a greater portion of the property burned was well covered by insurance.

85.5

NOTICE

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until Thursday noon, March 2nd. 1911, for the purchase of \$40,000 Twenty Year CITY OF PRINCE RUPERT Tele-\$40,000 Twenty Year CITY OF PRINCE RUPERT Tele-phone Debentures, bearing interest at 4 1-2 per cent, per annum, payable half-yearly in Prince Rupert, B.C., Lon-don, Eng., New York, U.S.A., Montreal, Toronto, Winni-peg and Vancouver, B.C., and secured by special rate. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

ERNEST A. WOODS.

City Clerk.

NOTICE

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until Thursday noon, March 2nd, 1911, for the purchase of the whole or any portion of Four Year CITY OF PRINCE RUPERT Local Improvement Debentures, as follows:

11th St. and Beach Place,	plank		\$ 3,600	
Hay's Cove and 8th Avenue	**		11,600	
Fraser, 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Sts		**	5,300	
Fraser, 5th, 6th, 7th and 5th bts	**		2,700	
2nd Street,	**		160	
Alfred Street,	**		2,500	
sth Avenue and Fulton Street,	m) "		3,900	
7th Avenue (Fulton to Thompso		**	12,000	
9th Avenue, 4th Avenue (McBride and Hay's Cove),			8,000	
8th Avenue (McBride and Hay's Cove).			7,000	
		**	6,000	
Ambrose Avenue,		**	16.800	

Conrad St. and 11th Ave., Sec. 8. 16.800 Conrad St. and 11th Ave., sec. 8, 10,500 bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly in London, Eng., New York, U.S.A., Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Prince Rupert, and secured by special rate upon the land benefited and guaranteed by the City at large.

Bush	anteen by star of the land benefited.	\$ 1.007,604.00
(1)	Assessed value of the land benefited.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	Assessed value of the land benefited, excluding G.T.P. and Government	936,394.00
	Total assessed value of the land of the Municipality	14,844,860.00 2,569,590.00
(4)	Government lands-exempted	2,000,000.00
(5)	Grand Trunk Pacific Rallway Co.	7,319,000.00
(6)	Total Assessment—Excluding G.T.P.	4,956,270.00

Ry, and Government The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. THE ABOVE FIGURES DO NOT INCLUDE IMPROVEMENTS.

ERNEST A. WOODS, City Clerk.

CANADIAN FINANCIERS

LIMITED

Authorize Capital \$2,000,000 EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, RECEIVERS,

MEMBERS VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE. GENERAL ACENTS FOR

DIVIDEND PAYING STOCKS.

REVENUE PRODUCING REAL ESTATE AND LOANS. PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD. NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OCEAN ACCIDENT & GUARANTEE CORPORATION, LTD.

MANAGERS OF B. C. AND YUKON TERRITORY FOR CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

GENERAL AND LOCAL ABENTS WANTED.

PATRICK DONNELLY, General Manager.

Head Office : 632 Granville Street, Vanceuver, B. C. tes : North Vancouver, South Vancouver, and 8 Princes Square, Glasgow.

THE CHRONICLE. "I Find the Extensive Advertising done by the Pru-dentia Insurance THE

Company of almost invaluable assistance." -North Caroline Representative

ential advertising holps its Agents. We want Agents. Write us. THE PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO'Y OF AMERICA

Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey.

24

JOHN, F. DRYDEN, President. HOME OFFICE, NEWARK, N. J.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE'S RECORD IN 1909.

ASSETS - \$5.303.236 INCREASE \$749.392 RESERVES - 4.055.540 INCREASE 597.494 NET SURPLUS 627.519 INCREASE 149.306

t pays to be associated with a successful institution For particulars of attractive agency openings

Apply to Supt. of Agencies A. McN. SHAW TORONTO, CANADA HEAD OFFICE.

THE MONTHLY CHEQUE CONTRACT issued by the GROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO.

GROWN LIFE INSURANCE CO. Guarantees the Beneficiary a fixed Income, payable monthly for twenty Years or longer if desired. The Insurance cannot be squan-dered, lost or unwisely invested. Costs less than ordinary insurance. Ican, Cash Surrender, Paid up, Automatic Non-forfeitures, Extended Insurance and other modern life insurance policy available to Canadian policy. Most liberal Life Insurance Policy available to Canadian insurers. No estimates. Everything guaranteed. Aftency open-ings, with uslary and commission constracts, for successful life insurance writters. Apply B. V. GUMERY, Provincial Beander, Montreal Head Office TORONTO

AGENTS WANTED

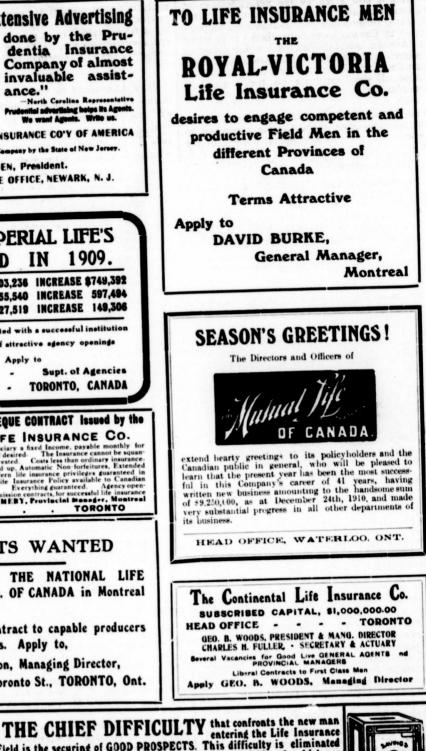
To represent THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA in Montreal and Vicinity.

Top Notch contract to capable producers of good business. Apply to,

- Albert J. Ralston, Managing Director,
 - 25 Toronto St., TORONTO, Ont.

HEAD OFFICE.

IANUARY 6, 1011





IANUARY 6. 1011

THE CHRONICLE

NOTICE is now given by the Superintendent of Insurance that, under section 130 of the Insurance Act, 1910, persons effecting insurance on property situated in Canada owned by them or in which they have an insurable interest, in fire insurance companies or associations unlicensed to transact business in Canada, are required to make a statement of all such insurance to the Department before March I.

THE ASSOCIATION OF LIFE INSURANCE PRESI-DENTS has appointed the following committee to represent it at the eleventh annual meeting of the National Civic Federation to be held in New York on January 12th, 13th and 14th. Robert Lynn on January 12th, 13th and 14th. Robert Lynn Cox, general counsel and manager of the Associa-tion; Charles A. Peabody, president Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York City; Haley Fiske, vice-president Metropolitan Life Insurance Com-pany, New York City; E. J. Heppenheimer, pre-sident Colonial Life Insurance Company, Jersey City, N.I.; A. M. Johnson, president National Life Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. L. English, vice-president Ætna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

AERIAL INSURANCE .- According to English journals, the Glasgow Assurance Corporation is now issuing a policy against aviation risks. The benefits given under its policy are: £250 in the event of death other than by aerial accident; £125 in the event of death by aerial accident; £150 for loss of both hands or both feet or sight of both eyes; £100 for loss of one hand or one foot or sight of one eye. The compensation for non-fatal injury applies both to aerial and other accidents. The premium to insure the whole of the above benefits is £6. 6s. per quarter; and double, half or quarter benefit may be secured at proportionate rates. The company also undertakes the insurance of aeroplanes, monoplanes, biplanes, etc., against fire, theft, and damage; claims by third parties in respect to damage to persons or property; and the insurance of aviators and their machines while engaged in races, competitions, etc.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON FACTORY FIRES.—The National Fire Protection Association has issued a tabulation of its record of carriage and wagon factory fires, covering a total of 147. Of these 53 were due to causes common to all risks, 18 per cent. to boilers and fuel furnishing, 14 per cent to heating and power and 5 per cent. to oily material. Forty-six fires were due to special hazard causes, forging and forges leading with 10.1 per cent., wood working machines 7.1 per cent., painting and varnishing 6.1 per cent. and finishing and painters' rags 4 per cent. Forty-four of the tires were due to unknown causes. As to location, 18 per cent. of the fires started in storage and non-manufacturing rooms, 13 per cent. in the boiler room, 21 per cent. in general woodworking departments, 13 per cent. in painting and varnishing departments, 15 per 10 per cent. in the smithy. Thirty-six per cent. occurred during the day and 64 per cent. at night. Thirty-nine per cent. started while the plant was in operation and 61 per cent, while it was not in operation. Seventy-five of these fires occurred in sprinklered risks, the equipment operating satisfac- loyalty to, Mr. Marquand, and the donors desired

FORONEO, CANADA

these Policekelders there are sided Canadian Company

torily in 63 per cent. of the cases, holding the fire in check in 31 per cent. and working unsatisfactorily in 6.7 per cent. In 33 per cent. of the fires only one sprinkler opened, in 51 per cent, two or less and in 77 per cent. less than ten.

BANK CLEARINGS IN THE UNITED STATES -Pronounced decrease continues to appear in the volume of bank exchanges, the total for last week at all leading cities in the United States amounting to only \$2,181,761,011, a loss of 18.7 per cent., as compared with the same week last year, and of 25.5 per cent, compared with the active year 1006. The percentage of loss in the daily average figures, which more closely represent the actual volume of transactions, is also slightly greater than last year. although it remains the same with 1006. Most of this additional decrease is due to further contraction at New York City, where the loss this week is 25.0 per cent., against 20.2 per cent. a week ago. and is largely accounted for by the extreme dullness in the stock and financial markets. Of the cities outside New York. Baltimore is the only point in the East reporting a gain over last year, but in the West Chicago makes slightly larger returns, and Cleveland a good gain, while Kansas City and St. Louis continue to report increases over both years. Average daily bank exchanges for the year to date are compared below for three years :

,	1910.	1909.	1906.
December	\$466,989,000	\$545,924,000	\$521,823,000
November	496,346,000	549,299,000	517,406,000
October	474,419,000	549,124,000	492,164,000
Third quarter.	413,336,000	474,356,000	451,375,000
	473,073,000		457,380,000
	. 553,619,000		515,000,000

Personals

MR. WILLIAM LYALL, managing director of Messrs. P. Lyall & Son, Ltd., contractors, of Montreal, has been appointed a director of the Sterling Bank of Canada.

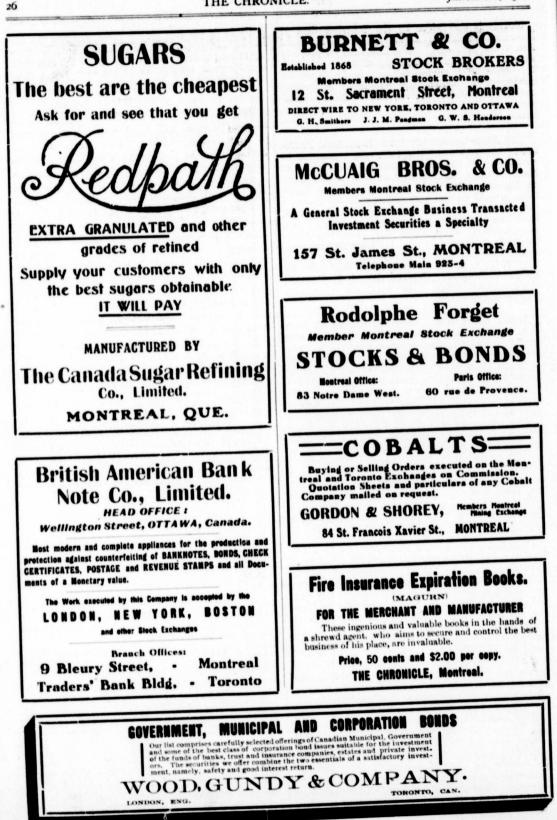
MR. WILLIAM ROBB, the City Treasurer of Montreal, will have the deepest sympathy of a multitude of friends, in the bereavement he has suffered through the death of Mrs. Robb.

MR. E. S. MILLER, manager at Winnipeg of the Manufacturers' Life, has been appointed superintendent of agencies of the North-Western National Life of Minneapolis. It is stated in Winnipeg that in future the Manufacturers will work Manitoba in two divisions, R. G. McCuish being manager at Winnipeg and Cecil M. Twiss at Brandon.

MR. W. J. MARQUAND, provincial manager of the Sun Life at Halifax, N.S., was recently presented by his special staff with a handsome black walrus hide travelling bag, fitted in silver and ebony. The gift was made at a token of confidence in and

BEAD OFFICE

IANUARY 6, 1911



to express their individual appreciation of the "never-failing courtesy, consideration, kindliness and sympathy" which has always characterized Mr. Marquand's relations with them.

MR. GEORGE WEGENAST, managing director of the Mutual Life of Canada, passed through Montreal on Tuesday *en route* to Waterloo, Ont., from Quebec. Mr. Wegenast states that the Mutual Life has written an increased volume of business during 1010, and he considers that all round, the year has been the best one in the Company's history. The Mutual Life of Canada is a well-managed institution, which follows a progressive, and at the same time, conservative course.

* *

The Canadian Fire Record.

(Specially compiled by The Chronicle.)

LONDON, ONT.-First floor of Columbia Hotel, gutted, January 4.

YORK MILLS, ONT.-William Egan's blacksmith's shop destroyed, December 24

WINDERMERE, N.S.-House of Reuben Morse, burned to ground, December 18.

BRANDON, MAN, -Smithy of Creighton & Knox, destroyed with its contents, December 30.

WOOL R, CNT.-Mr. G. Herrington's barn, destroyed, December 25. Most of contents saved.

B*AMSVILLE, ONT.-Large barn and sheds on J. B. Culp farm, destroyed, December 22. Small insurance.

COBALT, ONT.-Engine room, machine shop, and boiler house on Bartlett mines, Gowganda, burned down.

KINGSTON, ONT.-House of Mr. W. Livingstone, of Pittsburg township, destroyed, with contents, December 25.

CLYDE RIVER, P.E.I.—Cottage of Colin McPhail, postmaster, and his sister destroyed, January 3, and their lives lost.

NORTH BAY, ONT.-J. J. Sullivan's boot and shoe store in the Conmee block, damaged, January I. Heavy loss on stock.

ORILLIA, ONT.-Grocery store of B. R. Keen, damaged by fire which started in cellar, December 20. Loss covered by insurance.

CAMPBELL'S BAY, ONT.—Fire starting in the Ottawa Hotel, December 25, spread to Hodgkin's tin shop and Lawn's general store. The three places were gutted.

QUEBEC.—Nickel Theatre destroyed, December 25. Loss on building covered by insurance, but lessee of the theatre had no insurance on scenery and machinery.

VIRDEN, MAN.—Wainwright building, destroyed, January 4. Occupied by Bank of Ottawa, J. P. Hood, jeweller; Coulter & Singer, barristers, with two residential suites.

LIVERPOOL, N.S.—Roman Catholic Church of St. Gregory, damaged by fire which started in vestry, January 1. House of Oliver Emino, destroyed, January 3, and owner burned to death.

GILBERT PLAINS, MAN.—Brick building owned by Fred. Davis, and occupied by Lewis Bros., as a general store, destroyed, January 2. Insurance on building, \$1,000; on stock, \$400.

INGERSOLL, ONT.-G. G. Barron's chopping mill at Mount Elgin, 10 miles south, destroyed, January 3. Some of contents saved. Loss partly covered by insurance. No fire fighting appliances in the village.

SWDNEY, N.S.—The Carlin block, Charlotte Street, badly damaged, December 28. Firms suffering losses are Morrison & McDonald, and Kirk & Torrie, and a representative of another firm lost all his samples. Morrison & McDonald have the most serious loss with their stock of furniture. Fire started from defective switchboard.

LAKE MEGANTIC, QUE.—Begin block, a threestorey frame building, consisting, of Robitaille Bros', general store, Belgarde's barber shop and a tenement house, destroyed, January 4. Owner, Mr. Denault, of Sherbrooke, Loss, which includes contents, a heavy one. Only fire equipment in village a few lengths of hose. Origin, unknown.

GRANBY, QUE.—St. Joseph's College destroyed, January 4. One life lost. Preliminary estimates place the damage at \$75,000.

DRESDEN, ONT.-Fire starting in C. A. Jeffrey's millinery store, December 25, spread to E. Watson's grocery store, Masonic hall, Robinson's millinery store, John Adkins' billiard hall and Robert Aiken's dry goods store. All were com-pletely destroyed, together with their contents. An explosion occurred of heat and gases in Aiken's store, while the fire was in progress, blowing out the entire front, killing Mr. C. P. Hicks, ex-mayor of Dresden, and seriously injuring others. Loss placed at \$100,000. The coroner's jury enquiring into the death of ex-Mayor Hicks, on January 4, added to their verdict that his death was caused by the explosion, that a proper inspection of the condition of the fire hose, engine and wells would have prevented the loss of the property. Twentyseven witnesses were heard and the principal evidence was that of members of the fire department. They testified that the well which was supposed to furnish water for the fire protection of the business section of Dresden contained not a single drop of water on the night of the fire. These wells were supplied by an intake pipe from the Sydenham River. The hose was placed in the well and the engine started with the result that no water was drawn and that a quantity of mud was drawn into the hose which became plugged with mud. Chief Hoyle stated that it was a part of his duty to inspect the wells. The last inspection he made of the business section well was in June last.

MONTREAL.-Edinburgh Cafe, St. Catherine Street West, damaged, January 2. Fire started in cellar, and there was heavy damage by water on upper stories. Beaudoin's sash and door factory, damaged, January 1. Small fire in basement of Schlegel Manufacturing Company, 17 St. John Street, January 2. Home of Joseph Gauvin, 675 Sanguinet Street, damaged, to extent of \$500, January 2. Origin, explosion of lamp. Four horses, property of Ald. Lamoureux, killed in fire in stables at 18 Prince Arthur Street West, January

Stock Exchange Notes

Montreal, January 5th, 1911.

The first week's market of 1911, shows a fair volume of business, considering that it comprised only four days of trading and the quotations, almost without exception, show a higher level, running in the case of Montreal Street to a gain of 6 14 points, while Laurentide Common has gone up 17 14 points to 182 14. Rumours of some bonus or "melon" to the shareholders in view of the great earnings of the Company are responsible for the rapid gain in the price of Lourentide. Pacific and "Soo" Common are both up while the milling stocks, both Woods and Ogilvie, keep strong. Cement Common was in good demand and Detroit, on sales of some 1,300 shares, holds at about the same level, 68 3-4. Richelleu & Ontarlo had a move on transactions of over 1,000 shares. Dominion Steel Corporation is one of the weaker spots, being off 1 points on Shawinigan is up 1 1-2 and was the most active stock. Crown Reserve ex dividend is down the equivalent of three cents on a small turnover. The market closed firm. There was no change in the Bank of England rate.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE RATES.

	Today	Last week.	A Year Ago
Call money in Montreal	51.6 %	54-6 %	5 %
" " in Toronto	54-6 %	51-6 %	5 %
" " in New York	5	34 %	6 %
" " in London	2-3 %	31-4 %	21%
Bank of England rate	41 %	43 %	4 %
Consols	79,7	79,5	821
Demand Sterling	9,0,	94	98
Sixty days' sight Sterling	8)	8,76	81

QUOTATIONS AT CONTINENTAL POINTS.

	This Week		Last Week		A Year	Ago
	Market	Bank	Market	Bank	Market	Bank
Paris	211	44	21	43	211	3
Berlin	34	5	44	5	3	5
Amsterdam	312	4	31	4	31	4
Vienna	41	5	42	5	24	3
Brussels	31	5	41	5	21	31

SCHWART OF WREE'S SALES AND QUOTATIONS.

SUMMARY OF WREEK'S SA	LES AND Q		
Security. Sales.	Closing bid. Dec. 29, 1910	Closing bid.	Net change.
Canadian Pacific 168	1941	1968	+ 11
"Soo" Common	1293	1320	+ 23
Detroit United 1,325	69	684	
Duluth Superior 145	771	801	+ 3
Halifax Tram	1291	1321	+ 21
Illinois Preferred	90	90	
Montreal Street 183	2174	2237	+ 61
	59	593	
	122	1231	+ 1
Toronto Railway 245	1074	1074	1 11
Twin City	901	931	+ 3
Richelien & Ontario 1,002			
Amal. Asbestos 200	103	111	+ 1
Amal. Asbestos Pref	222		
Can. Cement Com 1,747	234	23)	:
Can Cement Pfd 753	87	871	+ +
Can.Con. Rubber Com 50	93	94	+ 1
Can., Con. Rubber Pfd			
Done, Iron Preferred 302			
D-m. Iron Bonds\$20,000	95	953	+ 1
Dom Steel Corpn 1,489	601	591	- 1
"ske of the Woods Com 530	1391	1391	- 1
Laurentide Common1,092	165	1821	+ 171
Mackay Com	89	92	+ 3
Mackay Preferred 10	74		
Mexican Power 203	853	86	+ 1
Montreal Power 1,714	1384	1422	+ 4
Nova Scotia Steel Com 621	86	85 X.D.	+ 1
Ogilvie Com 874	130	1291	- 1
Rio Light and Power 1,077	1021	1021	- 1
Shawinigan 3,699	1074	109x.D.	+ 1
Con. Convertors	391	39	- 1
Dom, Textile Com 75	611	614	+ +
Dom. Textile Preferred	984	974x.D.	+ 1
Montreal Cotton 19	128	131	+ 3
Permans Common 567	594	61	+ 11
Penmans Preferred 900	83	8.	+ 2
Crown Reserve	2.68	2.50x.D.	- 3

Bank Statements.

	Yesterday	December 29, 1910	January 6, 1910
Coin & Bullion	£31,749,000	£31,165 (00	£32,791,210
Reserve	21,849,000	21,195,003	23,288,123
Res. to liab	35,40 p.c	37,26 p.e.	391 p.c
Circulation	28,529,000	28,610 000	28,865,720
Public Dep	12,565,000	11,707,090	9 936,777
Other Dep	49,202,000	44,225 (00)	49,133,150
Gov. securs	17,399,000	15,899,000	17,507,945
Other securs	40,384,900	36,633,000	36,211,089

NEW YORK ASSOCIATED BANKS.

	December 31, 1910	Dec. 24, 1910	January 1, 1910
Loans.	\$1,234,194,400	\$1,224,180,800	\$1,194,610,700
Deposits	1,201,586,400	1,189,339,900	1,171,732,400
Circulation	47,728,300	47,889,200	52,487,400
Specie	238,330,300	289,201,900	231,390,400
Legal Tenders	69,908,900	68,028,800	67,731,290
Total Reserves	\$308.239.200	\$307,230,700	\$299,121.600
Reserves Req'd	300,336,600	297,384,975	292,933,100
Surplus	\$7,832,900	\$9,895,725	\$6,188,500
Ratio of R'serv's	25.7	25.9	25.5

Note.-Actual amount of povernment deposits reported was \$1,660,800, against \$1,650,900 last week.

CANADIAN BANK CLEARINGS.

	Week ending	Week ending	Week ending	Week ending
	Jan. 5, 1911	Dec, 29, 1910	Jan. 6, 1910	Jan. 7, 1909
Montreal Toronto Ottawa	\$37,386,376 33,932,554 3,255,091	\$34 360,452 26,882,335 3,011,807	\$40,401,963 3,454,106	\$29,388,746 2,913,410

NOTE .- This week and the corresponding weeks in 1910 and 1909, the Clearings are for five days only.

Traffic Earnings.

CANADIAN PAOIPIC RAILWAY.

Voor to data	1908.	1909.	1910.	Increase
Year to date. Nov. 30				\$14,212,000
Week ending.	1908.	1909.	1910	Increase
Dec. 7	1,548,000	1,905,000	1,973,000	68,000
	1,523,000	1,746,000	1,899,000	153,000
	1.597,000	1,873,000	2,065,000	
	2,210,400	2,588,000	2,666,000	
" 31	2,210,000	RUNE KAIL		10,000
Wann to date	1908.	1909	1910.	Increase
Year to date.		\$37,428,652		\$2,966,154
Nov. 30,	1908.	1909.	1910.	Incres e
Week ending.	691,243	798,837	139,345	
Dec. 7	731,257	779,135	825,943	
* 14		845,465	878.140	
··· 21	743,817		1,315,394	
	1,018,970	1,140,943		114,401.
		ORTHERN RA	1910.	Increase
Year to date.	1908.	1909		13,159,700
Nov. 30	\$ 7,254,800		\$12,823,000	
Week ending.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Increase
Dec. 7	217,500	321.300	339,200	17,900
" 14	230,700	259,400	281,900	22,500
" 21	225,100	253,700	285,900	32,200
" 31	254,600	325 900	348,400	22,500
Two	N CITY RAP	ID TRANSIT	COMPANY.	
Year to date.	1908	1909	1910.	Incre se
Nov. 30	\$5,786,780	\$6,287,805	\$6,812,408	\$524,603
Week ending.	1908.	909	1910.	Increase
Dec. 7	121,108	131,640	142,084	
. 14	119,101	134,135	141,126	6.991
** 21	124,588	140,515	146,059	5,544
		WITED HAIL	WAT.	
Week ending.	1908.	1909.	1910	Incresse
Dec. 7	120,315	143,205	157,018	13,813
. 14	122,007	138,524	156,144	17,620
" 21	126,521	147.689	161,273	13,584
HALI		IC TRANWAT		
unin		ay Receipte.		
Week ending.	1908.	1909.	1910.	Increase
Dec. 7	3,151		3.599	134
	3,249		3,578	142
* 14	3,477		4,152	498
" 21			6,235	680
** 31	5,435			000
	AVANA BLE	OT RIC 14.11.		Increase
Week ending		1910.	1911	5,567
Jan. 7		37,680	43,247	0,001
	DELETH SU	PERIOR TRA	CTION.	
		1909.	1910.	Increase
Dec. 7		19,901	20,754	853
. 14		19,901	20,456	556
* 21		20,270	21,015	745
· 31				

2. Establishment of J. Bradner & Co., wholesale furriers, and Dominion Supply Co., boot and shoe findings, 321 and 322 St. Paul Street, damaged, December 31. Fire confined to the first and second stories. Stock in the basement damaged by water. Shop of Mrs. S. Florin, 20 Prince Arthur Street East, gutted, December 31. Cause, overheated stove. Storehouse of P. Daigneault, 66 Place Youville, gutted. Hardware store of L. Giroux, 605 St. Catherine Street, Maisonneuve, damaged, January 3. Six flats in Bennett block, 10 to 20 Hird Avenue, Maisonneuve, damaged, January 4. Started by plumbers thawing out frozen water pipe. Blaze in upper floor of empty house in Ste. Agathe lane, January 4.

THE NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL, LOSS.

The following are lists of the companies interested in the fire in Notre Dame Street West, Montreal, on December 27. It will be seen that the insurance loss in regard to the W. R. Brock Company is about \$105,000, instead of the higher figure originally reported :

LOCK.
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\$555,000

Loss about 30 per cent.

ANGLO-CANADIAN LEATHER CO., LTD.

on STOCK. Ottawa	North British & Mer. \$ 5,454 Stanstead & Sher- brooke
Royal 7,272 Rimouski 1,818	\$44,494
ON BUILDING. 5,000 Caledonian. 5,000 North British & Mer. 10,000 Commercial Union Commercial Union 5,000 Liverpool & L & G. 5,000 Mount Royal. 5,000	Montmagny 2,500 Phoenix of London. 7,500 \$40,000

LARGE LOSS AT WINNIPEG.

In the fire which occurred on December 26, on the premises of Whitla & Company (dry goods), Winnipeg, the following companies are interested:

Caledonian \$10,000 German-American 2,000 Law Union & Rock. 8,000 Liverpool & L & G. 15,000	Norwich Union Sun	5,000 5,000
London & Lancashire 10,000 N. Y. Underwriters		\$85,000

Loss nearly total

BANK MEETINGS.

Commerce (Toronto), January 10				1	2	noon
Dominion (Toronto), January 25				- 3	2	ncon
Metropolitan (Toronto), January 24				. 1	2	noon
New Brunswick (St. John, N.B.), January	1	6		. 1	2	noon
Nova Scotia (Halifax), January 25				. 3	11	a.m.
Provinciale (Montreal), January 25		÷		. 1	12	noon
Royal (Montreal), January 19					11	a.m.
Toronto (Toronto), January 11		*	*	÷	12	noon
Tradors (Toronto), January 28		+				
United Empire (Toronto), (Annual), Jan		19			12	noon
Do. (Special), Feb		15		×	12	noon

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CALENDAR ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

With the advent of 1011, comes the customary influx of artistic calendars calling for acknowledgment. The Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation is this year particularly well represented by a large reproduction of Thomas Moran's painting "The Eternal Seas," an excellent specimen of colour printing which will ensure this calendar a wide welcome. Allis-Chalmers-Bullock, Ltd., also, send a capital specimen of the colour printer's art. appropriately enough with "the first engineers"beavers, as its subject. The Mutual Life of Canada sends an illustration of its handsome head office at Waterloo, Ont., a similar device being used by the Confederation Life with an attractive design in gold and purple, by the Federal Life, whose calendar also has an effective allegorial design, and by the Missisquoi and Rouville Mutual Fire of Frelighsburg, Que. The Manufacturers Life send a well-produced map of the world. the National Life an effective symbolical design; the British American Bank Note Company, an excellent sample of engraving, and the Lawrence A. Wilson Company, a photographic reproduction. Both the Montreal City and District Savings Bank's and the Ross Realty Company's calendars feature attractive outdoor scenes. The present list is completed by useful calendars from the Guardian Assurance Company, the National Trust Company, the Provinciol Fire Company, Morton, Phillips & Co., Pemberton Smith, insurance broker, Norman Binmore, real estate, the Ledoux Carriage Company and Bentley & Co., printers of Montreal. Other seasonable souvenirs are a capitally arranged pocket-book with the compliments of The Home Life of Canada, and Mr. J. K. McCutcheon, its Managing Director, and a useful daily reminder from Messrs. Brouse, Mitchell & Co., of Toronto.

WANTED — An outside man with some experience in Accident Insurance to go to Calgary with large general Insurance Agency. – Address with references.

K. c/o THE CHRONICLE.

P O. Box 578, Montreal.

Public Issues of Canada and Newfoundland in London, 1910

(Compiled from The Chronicle's Exclusive Records).

NOTE-The months are those in which the issues were made.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.	Issued	Received	
Dominion of Canada 3½ p.c. stock (red. 1950) at 99 p.c.	£4,000,000	£3,960,000	Jan.
Do 3½ p.c. stock (red. 1950) at 99½ p.c.	5,000,000	4,975,000	May
Province of Manitoba 4 p.c. stock (red. 1950) at 103 p.c.	1,000,000	1,030,000	Apl.
Province of Saskatchewan 4 p.c. stock (red. 1951) at 101 p.c	1,000,000	1,010,000	Dec.
Newfoundland 3 1/2 p.c. stock (red. 1950) at 97 1/2 p.c	800,000	780,000	July
Totals	11,800,000	£11,755,000	
MUNICIPAL STOCKS.			
Calgary 4 ½ p.c. debentures (1930-40) at 103 ½ p.c	£ 325,400	£ 336,789	Jan.
Edmonton 4 1/2 p.c. debentures (Series, last in 1950) at 103 p.c.	288,000	296,640	June
Fort William 4 1/2 p.c. debentures at 101 1/2 p.c	105,100	106,6761/2	July
Maisonneuve 4 1/2 p.c. debentures at 106 p.c.	143,800	152,428	Mar.
Montreal (Town of St. Louis) 4 ½ p.c. bonds at 109 p.c	123,200	134,288	Feb.
Montreal 4 p.c. Stock (1950) at 101 ½ p.c	1,000,000	1,015,000	Oct. Nov.
Mcose Jaw 4 ½ p.c. debentures (1950) at 101 ½ p.c	$101,300 \\ 94,600$	$102.819\frac{1}{2}$ 95.546	Aug.
Regina 4 ½ p.c. debentures (1930-50) at 101 p.c	88,600	89,929	Nov.
Saskatoon 4 ½ p.c. debentures at 101 ½ p.c	453,600	455,868	June
Winnipeg 4 p.c. stock at 103 p.c.	500,000	515,000	Mar.
annapeg i pas socia al rea per la rea in tra contra cont			
Totals	£3,223,600	£3,300,984	
RAILWAYS.			Inc
Grand Trunk Pacific 4 p.c. debenture stk. (int. guar. by G.T.R.) at 92 1/2 p.c.	£1,000,000	£ 925,000	Jan.
Do Branch Lines 4 p.c. 1st Mtge. Bonds (1939) pl. and	1 970 500	1 951 44914	Apl.
int. guar. by Saskatchewan, at 98½ p.c.	1,270,500	1,251,442 1/2	Apr.
Do 3 p.c. 1st Mtge. Stg. Bds. (pl. and int. guar. by Dom.	2,000,000	1,660,000	July
Govt.) at 82½ p.c	97,500	87,750	Apl.
Canadian Northern 4 p.c. perp. cons. deb. stk. at 95 p.c.	1,000,000	950,000	Mar.
Duluth, Winnipeg & Pacific 4 p.c. 1st mtge. deb. stk. (pl. and int. guar.		070 750	Man
by C.N.R.) at 92 1/2 p.c.	950,000	878,750	May
*Algoma Central & Hudson Bay 5 p.c. 1st Mtge, 50 year G. Bds. (pl. and int. uncondtly. guar. by Lake Superior Cptn.) at			
90 p.c.	770,000	693,000	July
British Columbia Electric 4 1/4 p.c. perp. cons. deb. stk. at par	530,000	530,000	Feb.
Do Deferred Ord. £1 at £1 3s	200,000	230,00	Sept.
Do Pref. Ord. £1 at £1 28	200,000	220,000	Sept.
Do 5 p.c. cum. perp. pref. £1 at £1 1s	200,000	210,000	Sept.
	£8,218,000	£7.635.942	
Totals	18,218,000	21,000,012	
*Balance of this issue (\$3,000,000) placed in France.			
BANKS		C000 5.0	June
Molsons Bank \$100 shares at \$216 or £44 2s per share	£102,083 :-3	£220,500	June
Assurance.			
*Union Life of Canada, 10 000 shares at the price of £24 128, per \$100		0010 000	Inte
share		£246,000	July
*Partly subscribed elsewhere than in London.			
FINANCIAL.		and the second second	
Canadian & Empire Investment Trust £10 shares	£250,000	£250,000	May
Dominion of Canada Investment & Debenture Co. £10 shares	250,000	250,000	Apl.
Dominion of Canada Trust Corporation £1 ord, shares	400,000	400,000	Apl. May
Trust & Loan Co. of Canada £20 shares, £5 called up	300,000	75,000	May
Totals		£975,000	
LUMBER AND LUMBER PRODUCTS			
Angle-Newfoundland Development 5 p.c. 1st mtge. deb. stk. at par	£ 500,000	£ 500,000	Nov.
Canadian Mills and Timber \$500,000 in \$1 shares	100,000	100,000	Nev.
Considion Western Lumber 5 ne mtre deh stk at SS D.C	1,500,000	1,320,000	Apl. June
Dominion Saw Mills & Lumber 6 p.c. 1st Mtge. Debs. at 35 p.c.	500,000	475,000 870,000	Nc.
*Dring Drog & Co 5 n.c. 1st mtge honds at \$7 D.C	1,000,000	010,000	
Swanson Bay Forest, Wood Pulp & Lumber Mills 6 p.c. 1st Mtge. Bds. at	150,000	150,000	Juiy
par Swanson Bay Forest, Wood Pulp & Lumber Mills Common stk., \$50 for			
each £100 bond	15,000		July
Totals		£3,415,000	
Totals		Service Production	
*Partly subscribed in Canada.			
Oil.	£ 75,000	£ 75,000	Apl.
Canadian Oil Producing & Refining 11 shares	80,000	80,000	Apl.
Newfoundland Oil (Parent) Development Syndicate 58. Shares	50,000	50,000	Apl.
Standard Oil of Canada, 5s. shares	160,000	160,000	Apl.
		£365,000	
Total		1000,000	

Public Issues of Canada and Newfoundland in London, 1910

(Continued from page 30)			
LAND.	Issued.	Received.	
Anglo-Canadian Lands £1 shares	£250,480	£250,480	Nov.
British Columbia Development Assoc. 5 p.c. mtge. deb. stk. at 105 p.c.	39,500	41,475	Apl.
British Columbia Development Assoc. 5 p.c. mige deb. stk. at 105 p.c.	150,000	150,000	
Canadian City and Town Properties, £1 preferred shares	100,000	150,000	Dec,
North of Scotland Canadian Mortgage, £100,000 £10 shares, £2 paid up	20.000	10 500	1.1.1
at £4 5s		42,500	July
Western Canada Land 5 p.c. deb. stk. at par	300,000	300,000	Apl.
Total		2784,455	
STEEL AND IRON.			
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal 5 p.c. Mtge. 50 year Gd. bds. at 95 p.c	£300,000	£285,000	May
*Steel Co. of Canada 6 p.c. 1st Mtge. and collateral trust bonds, at 1021/2			
p.c	924,600	947,715	July
Total		£1,232,715	
*Partly subscribed elsewhere than in London.			
INDUSTRIAL.			
Amalgamated Asbestos Cptn. \$7,103,000 5 p.c. bds., at 921/2 p.c.	£1,420,600	£1,356,655	Feb.
Calgary Power 5 p.c. 1st Mtge, 30 year G, bds. at 92 p.c.	256,800	236,256	May
Canadian Car & Foundry 5 p.c. 1st Mtge, bds, at 103 p.c.	482,877	497.363	Feb.
Canada Cement Co. 6 p.c. 1st mtge. 20 year sinking fund bds., at par	205,500	205,500	Jan.
Canadian Coneral Electric	193,170	193,170	May
Canadian Northern Pacific Fisheries 5 p.c. 1st Mtge. deb. stk. at 86 p.c	400,000	344,000	Nov.
National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada 6 p.c. cum. 1st pref. shrs. at 21s.	49,370	51,838 16	July
Ocean Falls Co 6 n.c. 1st Mtge, Stg. Bds. at 97 p.c.	300,000	291,000	Jan.
Pryce Jones (Canada) 6 p.c. cum. pref. shares	70,000	70,000	June
Total		£3,245,782	
		20,210,102	
MINING Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) 5 p.c. 1st Mtge. G. Bds. at 95 p.c	£2,054,800	£1,952,060	May
First New B.C. Gold Field, Canada 400,000 shares of 2s each	40,000	40,000	July
Hamthemps Cilver and Iron Mines 500 000 \$1 shares.	100,000	100,000	Nov.
West Canadian Collieries 6 p.c. 1st Mtge. Debs., at 95 p.c.	200.000	190,000	Mar.
West Canadian Deep Leads	5,000	5,000	Sept
	Requirements and a second second		
Total		£2,287,060	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
British Columbia Mines, Land & General Finance Co., £100,000 in £1			
	£100,000	£100,000	July
Dominion of Canada Amal. Development Co., 1,000,000 shares of \$1 at \$2	200,000	400,000	Oct.
Total		£500,000	

Year's Aggregate of New Issues £35,963,438.

Register of New Companies.

(Dominion Incorporations.)

NUMINAL CAPITAL OF COMPANIES-This week, \$57,513,000.

AQUEDUCTS-Capital stock, \$100,000 (\$100 shares). Object: To build and operate water works, sewers and lighting plants; to carry on the business of general con-tractors, etc. Incorporators, Robert Oliver Sweeney (civil engineer), Alexander Hammond Hall (veterinary strgeon), Felix Alphonse LaRue (notary public), John Burton Churchill (manager), Alfred Leofred (civil en-

Burton Churchill (manager), Alfred Leorred (civit en-gineer and land surveyor), Quebec. Chief Office, Quebec. Date of incorporation, December 28, 1910. ATLANTIC BOND COMPANY—Capital stock, \$100,000 (100 shares). Object: To carry on a financial and pro-motion business, etc. Incorporators, Otty John Fraser, Ouida Josephine Hall (accountants), Eber Hendricks Sunda Josephine Hait (accountants), Eber Hennicks Turnbull (commercial traveller), George Barnard Dodge (stenographer), St. John, N.B., Ainslie St. Clair Moore (manager), Sussex, N.B. Chief office, St. John, N.B. Date of incorporation, December 28, 1910.

CANADIAN STEEL FOUNDRIES—Capital stock, \$5,000,000 (\$100 shares). Object: To carry on business of iron masters, steel makers, steel converters, colliery propriemasters, steel makers, steel converters, colliery proprie-tors, coke manufacturers, miners, smelters, engineers, tin plate makers and iron founders, etc. Incorporators, George Vipond Cousins, Orick Burroughs MacCallum (barristers), Samuel Thomas Mains (accountant), Patrick Francis Brown (secretary), William Reuben Ford (clerk), Montreal. Chief office, Montreal. Date of incorporation, December 27, 1910. INTERVATIONS CONTRACTION COMPANY—Conital stock

INTERNATIONS CONTRACTING COMPANY—Capital stock, \$50,000,000 (\$100 shares). Object: To deal in con-tracts, obtain concessions, prospect mineral claims, carry on a lumber business, act as engineers and merchants; to take over from Robert Lush Miller his rights and NOTE .- In all these titles the word Limited or its equivalent Limitée is understood.

interest under an agreement between himself and Carbon Oil Works, Ltd. Incorporators, Robert Lush Miller, Eu-gene Waldeman Peters (financial brokers), Solomon Hart Green, Ephraim Rayworth Chapman (barristers), Mat-thew Thomas Hunter (agent), Winnipeg. Chief office, Winnipeg. Date of incorporation, December 19, 1910. KINGSTON & CAFE VINCENT STAGE COMPANY-Capital stock \$3,000 (\$20 shares). Object: To carry on an ex-

press business between Kingston, Ot. and St. Vincent, N. Y. Incorporators, George Bawden (accountant), N. Y. Incorporators, George Bawden (accountant), Henry Egleston Richardson (banker), William Aubin, Thomas Mills (wharfingers), Kingston, Ont., William Horne, Wolfe Island, Ont. Chief office, Kingston, Ont. Date of incorporation, December 28, 1910. MONTREAL-LOXDON SECURITIES CORFORATION—Capital stock, \$2,000,000 (\$100 shares). Object: To carry on a financial business. Incorporators, George Vipond Cousins, Orick Burroughs MacCallum (barrieters) Samuel Theorem.

Orick Burroughs MacCallum (barristers), Samuel Thomas Mains (accountant), Patrick Francis Brown (secretary), William Reuben Ford (clerk), Montreal.

William Reuben Ford (clerk), Montreal. Chief office, Montreal. Date of incorporation, December 28, 1910. NEAL INSTITUTES OF CANADA—Capital stock, \$300,000 (\$100 shares). Object: To establish and carry on institations for rescuing, treating and curing persons ad-dicted to the use of alcoholic stimulants or beverages, etc., to manufacture and deal in drugs, etc. Incorporators, George Charles Loveys, James Broadbent Taylor (ac-countants), John Francis Hope McCarthy (barrister). William Alfred James Case, Donald Dean Fish (clerks), Toronto. Chief office, Perth, Ont. Date of incorpora-tion, December 27, 1910.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY-Capital, \$10,009 (\$100 shares). Object: To carry on the business of con-tractors, etc. Incorporators, George Vipond Cousina, Orick Burroughs MacCallum (barristers), Samuel Thomas Mains (accountant), Patrick Francis Brown (secretary), William Reuben Ford (clerk). Chief off Date of incorporation, December 28, 1910. Chief office, Montreal.

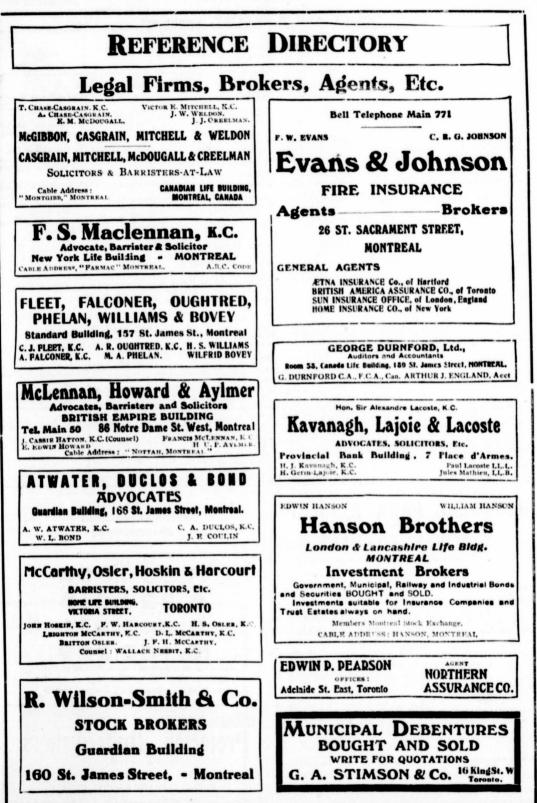
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List of Leading Stocks and Bonds REPORTED FOR THE CHRONICLE BY R. WILSON-SMITH & CO., 160 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. CORRECTED TO THURSDAY, JAN. 516, 1911

			CORRECT	ED TO I	HURSDAY.	JAN. 5th, 1911			
BANK STOCKS.	Closing prices Last sa	or of or	e at present		Capital subscribed	Capital paid up	Rest Fund	Per cent'ge of Rest to paid up Capital	When Dividend payable.
	Asked. I	lid. S	Per Cent.	Per cent			\$		April, October.
ritish North America	2:20 2	15 5		1	4,866,666	4.866,666	2,530,666	52.00 70.00	March June, Sept. Dec.
anadian Bank of Commerce	220 2	5)	12	4,000,000	4,000,000	5,00 ,000	120.00	Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October
ominion astern Townships		10 10		9	3,000.000	3,000,000 567,579	2,25 (,000	75.00	Jan., April, July, October
armers		10		10	2,710,100	2,680,570	3,000,000		March, June, Sept., Dec.
amilton	157	156 10		8	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	100.00	March, June, Sept., Dec.
lochelaga Iome Bank of Canada		10		6	1,300,300 5,9×5,100	1,157,116 5,597,641	375,000 5 597.641		March, June, Sept., Dec. Feb., May, August. Nov. Feb., May, August, Nov.
mperial A Banque Nationale		10		7	2,000,000	2,000,000			Feb., May, August, Nov.
terchants Bank of Canada	186	10	4 83	9	6,000,000	6,000,000			March, June. Sept., Dec.
		205 10			1.000,000	1,000,000		100.00	Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October
letropoltan bank	245	245 10		10	14,400,000	14,400,000	12,000,000	83.33	March, June, Sept., Dec. Jan., April, July, October
fontreal few Brunswick	275	10	0 4 72	13	774,300	774.300			
orthern Crown Bank Xb		10	0	5 12	2,207,500	2,203.440	100,000		January, July. Jan., April, July, October
iora Scotia		10		11	3,500,000	3.590,000	3,900,000	111.43	
restorial Bank of Canada		128 10		57	2,500,000	1,000,000 2,500,000			Jan., April, July, October March, June, Sept., Dec.
uebec,				12	6 200,000	6,200,000			
loyal		2411 10		12	2,000,000	2,001,000	2,400.000	120.00	Jan., April, July, October Feb., May, Aug. November Feb., May, August, Nov.
tandard terling		10	0	5	988,100	914,912			March, June, Sept., Dec.
oronto		10		10	4,000,000	4,000,000		1	Jan. April, July, October
raders Inion Bank of Canada	1434	141 10		87	4,367,500	4,000,000	2,400,000		March, June, Sept., Dec.
inited Empire Bank	****	10	0	5	683,900	559.523			
ancouver Stocks		10	0		1		*** · · · · · · · · ·		
Miscella Robe Com do Pref	11	10i 10			. 8,125,030	8,125,000			Jan., April, July, October
do Pref XI	49	140 10		8	1,875.000 12,500,000	12,500,000			Jan., April, July, October
lack Lake Asb. Com		17 10	0	7	2,999,400	2,999,400			
do 1101		10		1	1,000,000				
do "A" pref.	911	83 16 89) 16		1	635,010 635,000	635,000			do
do Com		10	0	1.1	2,700,000	2,700,000			March, June, Sept., Dec. April, October.
anadian Pacific		197 10		1 7 +					April, October.
anada Car Com		1011 10		1 1 1 2 11	5,000,000	5,000 000			Jan., April, July, October Jan, April, July, Oct ber
langdian General Electric	1	1		1 1	2,000,000	2,0 0,000			Jan , April, July, Oct ber
an, Cement Com,	231	238	8 00		10,500,000	18,500,0*0			
an. Con. Rubber Com		94 1	0 4 25	1	3,000,000	2,805,000			Jan., April, July, October
do Pret	404	104 1 391 1	0	7	2,000,000	1,738,000			
Jan, Cement Com. Do, Pfd. Can. Con. Rubber Com. do Pret Janathan Om erters Srown Reserve XI Detroit Electric Ry	2.51 2	.50		9 +	6 1,999,957	1,999,957			
Detroit Electric Ry Dominton Coal Preferred	(9)		0	7	3,000,000	12,500,000			
			8 06	5	5.000,000				Jan., April, July, October
Dominion Textile Co. Com	99	979 1	0 7 07	7	1,858,068	1,858.088			
Dom, Iron & Steel Pfd,	- 1021 60)		6 85 0 6 58	1	5,000,000				Cum.
Datath Superior Trac			0 5 00		3,500,008				Jan., April, July, October
Halitax Tramway Co		132 1	6 5 30	7	1.350,000	1,350,000			Jan. April, July, October
do Preferred				6	7,500,000	7,508,000			
Illinois Trae. Pfd			6 59	6	5,0 0,000	4,575,000			Jan., April, July, October
Kaministiquia Power	1.11		0	3	2,000,00	2.000 00			Feb., May, August, Nov
do Pfd	183		00 3 82 00	7	1,600,000))		Jan., April, July, Octobe
Lake of the Woods Mill Co. Com	140	1	5 71	8	2,100,000	2,100,000			
do do Pfd Mackay Companies Com			5 43	5	1,500,000 43,437,200		0		
to Pra			00		50.000.000				Ian Anril July Octobe
Mexican Light & Power Co do Minn. St. Paul & S.S.M. Com	. 87	86 1	00 4 59	1	13,585,00	13.585,0"			Jan., April, July, Octobe
Minn St. Paul & S.S.M. Com	1321		0 5 27	1 7	2,400,000 20,832,000		0		April, October April, October
00 10			00	1	10,416,000	8,400,00	0		
Montreal Cotton Co			00 5.83	8	3,000,000		0		mak Man Annua Man
Montreal Light, Ht. & Pwr. Co Montreal Steel Works, Com	- 164		00 4 89 00 6 09	10	17,000.00	17,000.00	0		
do do PfdX	D		00	1 7	800,00	0 800,00			
Montres. Street Railway	D 224	2221	00 4 46	10	10,000,00				tan Annil Inly Clatche
				2	7.900,00	0,000,00		I	March, June, Sept., Dec.
N. Scotia Steel & Coal Co. Com X	11 86	85	00 4 65	4	6,000,00	6,000,00	0		·
do Pfd X Ogilrie Flour Mills Com	1304		00 6 13	8	2,000,00				Manual Manualant
do Pfd.	. 125		5 60	1	2,000,00	2,000.00	e		
Penman's Ltd. Com	61)		6 50	4	2,150,60				
do Pref		831 593	100 7 01	6	1,075,00	9,100.00	ю ю		
Richellen & Ont. Nav. Co	. 54	93)	5 31	5	3,1 2,00	0 3,132,00			. March, June, Sept., Dec.
kio de Janiero. Shawinighan Water & PowerCo X	D 109		100 3 88 100 3 66	1	25,000,00 6,500,00				
San Paulo T 1 & P				10	10,000,00				too tooll tale Oatab
Toledo Ky & Light Co	8	7	100		13,875,00	0 12.000,00			
Tri City Pfd	124		100 5 64		8,000,00				Jan., April, July, Octob
Twin City Rapid Transit Co	108	1071	5 55	6	20,100,00	0 20,100,00			
The set the set of the			001	1 1	800,00	0 800.00	0		Line April July Detaby
West India Electric Windsor Hotel			6 45	10	1,00 -,00	0 1 000 00			Jan., April, July, Octobe May, November. Jan., April, July, Octobe

JANUARY 6, 1911

THE CHRONICLE.



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STOCK AND BOND LIST, Continued

BONDS.		sing at.one	Rate p.e. of Int- erest	Amount outstanding.	When Interest due,	Where Interest payable.	Date of Maturity.	REMARKS
	Ask'd	Bid,	80* 0110					
Bell Telephone Co		103	5	\$3,363,000	Ist Oct. 1st Apl.	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl	April 1st, 1925	
Can Car & Fdy			6	3,500,000	1st June 1st Dec.		Dec. 1st, 1939	Red.at 110 aft. Nov.'19 or in pt. aft. Nov.'11
Can. Converters			6	490,000	1st June 1st Dec.		Dec. 1st, 1926	
Can. Con. Rubber Co		971	6	2,541,300	lst Apl. 1st Oct		Oct. 1st, 1916	Redeemable at 110 after Oct. 1st, 1911.
Can. Colored Cotton Co			6	2,000,000	2nd Apl. 2nd Oct		April 2nd, 1912	
Can. Cement Co		98	61		Ist Apl. 1st Oct		Oct. 21st, 1929	Redeemable at 110.
Dominion Coal Co			5		1st May 1st Nov.		April 1st, 1940	Redeemable at 105 and Int after May 1st, 1910
Dom. Iron & Steel Co		959	5	7.674.000	let Jan. let July.	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl	July 1st, 1929	
Dom. Tex Sers. "A"		95	6			Royal Trust Co., Mtl.	March 1st, 1925	Redeemable at 110 and Interest.
" "В"	99}		6	1,162,000			•	Redeemable at par after 5 years.
" "C"	97	95}	6	1,000,000	"	" "	"	Redeemable at 105 and Interest.
" "D"	971	95		450,000	**			** **
Havana Electric Railway.		35	5			52 Broadway, N.Y	Feb. 1st, 1952	Redeemable at 105
Halifax Tram		••	5	600,000	Ist Jan. 1st July	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl.	Jan. 1st, 1916	Charles weight and the
Keewatin Mill Co		102	6	750,000	1-t March 1 Sept.	Royal Trust, Mtl	Sept. 1st, 1916	Redeemable at 110
Lake of the Woods Mill Co			6	1,000,000	1st June 1st Dec.	Merchants Bank of Canada, Montreal	June 1st, 1923	and the second
Laurentide Paper Co		110	6	1,036,000	2 Jan. 2 July.	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl.,		
	0.5		5	6 000 000	1st Jan, 1st July		July 1st, 1935	Maner I.
Mexican Electric L. Co		84	5		Ist Feb. 1st Aug.		Feb. 1st, 1933	the state of the s
Mex. L't & Power Co Montreal L. & Pow. Co		861 991	41		1st Jan. 1st July.		Jan. 1st, 1932	Redeemable at 105 a.c. Int. after 1912.
Harris I Press De Co	100		44	1 500 000	1st May 1st Nov		May 1st, 1922	
Montreal Street Ry. Co Ogilvie Millng Co		1121		1,000,000	lat June 1st Dec.	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl.		Redeemable at 105 and Interest.
P nmans			5	2,000,000	1st May 1st Nov	Bk. of M., Mtl. & Ln.	Nov.1st, 1926	R1.at 110 aft. Nov. 1 1911
Price Bros.			6	1.000.000	Ist June 1st Dec		June 1st, 1925	
Quebee Ry. L. & P. Co	851	851	5				June 1st, 1929	The second se
nio Janeiro		961		23,284,00	1 Jan. 1 July.	C. B. of C. London	Jan. 1st, 1935	Contract State
*no Paulo	100		5	6,000,000	1 June 1 Dec.	Nat, Irest Co., Tor	June 1st, 1929	
Toronto & York Rdl			5		01 July 1 Jan.	B. of M., Tor. & N.Y	. Feb. 1st, 1919	
Loronto & Lork Running					Ist Apl. 1st Oct.		Jan. 1st, 192	1
Winnipeg Electric			5		2 Jan. 2 July		Jan. 1st, 197	3
West In tha Electric			5	600,000	lst Jan. 1st July		1928	

MONTREAL PARK & ISLAND RAILWAY COMPANY

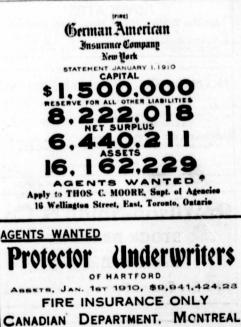
LACHINE-From Post Office, 20 .nin. service; 5.40 a.m. to midnight. From Lachine. -20 min. service; 5.10 a.m. to 12.45 midnight.

SAULT-AU-RECOLLET & ST. VINCENT DE PAUL. - 20 min service; St. Denis Street, from 5.00 a.m., and from St. Vincent from 5.30 a.m.; 30 min. service from 9.30 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. 20 min service, 4.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.; 30 min. service, 8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Last car from St. Vincent de Paul at 12.00 p.m. from Sault-au-Recollet at 1.00 a.m., from St. Denis Street at 12.40 midnight.

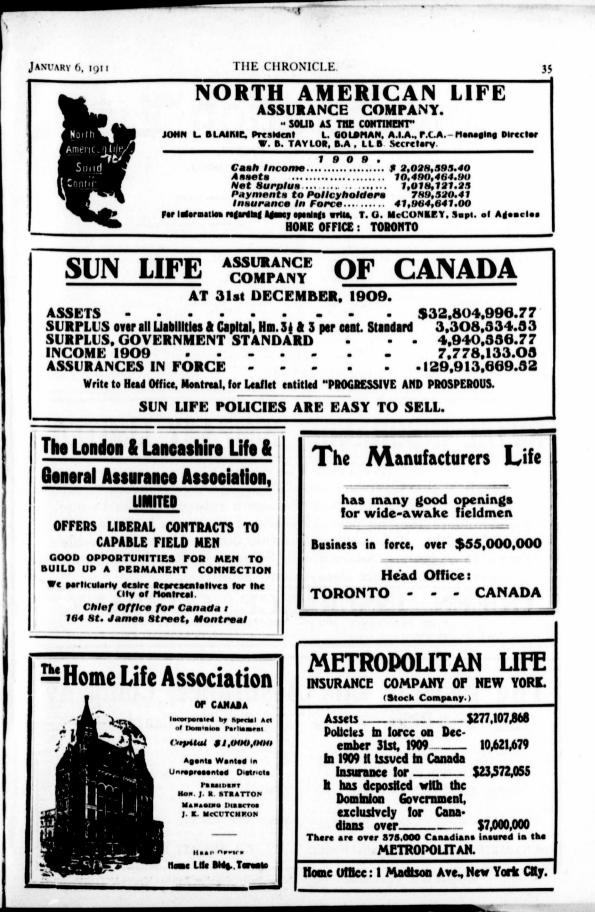
MOUNTAIN.-From Mount Royal Avenue, 20 min. service; 5.40 a.m. to 11.40 p.m. From Victoria Avenue, Westmount, 20 min. service; 5.00 a.m. to 11.50 p.m.

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

Subject to change without notice.



J. W. TATLEY, MANAGER





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