

THE GENERAL FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Activity on the local stock exchanges during the last week or two has been stimulated by the publication of a number of annual reports by large industrial corporations reflecting the favourable conditions under which they have been doing business during the past twelve months. With regard to the pulp and paper issues, it may be noted that in more than one influential financial quarter, the opinion is quite frankly expressed that during the next twenty years, this industry will take a premier position among the Dominion's industrial activities, and that it possesses at the present time, great and growing possibilities. In this connection, however, it is to be noted, that the permanence of an industry of this kind, depends upon the carrying out of an adequate programme of re-afforestation, a programme which is not yet While several of the leading notably evident. pulp and paper companies are doing something in this direction, much yet remains to be done, and it would seem that this matter is one which might well be pressed upon the attention of the Dominion Government, with a view to the undertaking of There re-afforestation upon an adequate scale. are immense areas scattered all through Canada, which will never be fit for any other form of cultivation than forestry, but properly utilised in this direction could be made steady producers of The foolish and essentially childish idea wealth. of "limitless resources" has hitherto had a good deal to do with the neglect of Canada's duties and opportunities in such directions as these, but nowadays there is no excuse for their persistence except mental laziness, and a refusal to look facts in the face and understand them.

In connection with the pulp and paper issues. the fact may be noted that one of the leading companies in making an issue of bonds this week, undertook to pay the normal Income Tax, up to 4 per cent. in either Canada or the United States, upon these bonds. The fact is an interesting example of the psychology of salesmanship, and possibly contributed something to the success of With Income the sale of the bonds in question. Tax in Canada, still a comparative novelty, no doubt many investors would be attracted by a feature of this kind, which doubtless served its purpose of enabling the bonds to be disposed of at a slightly higher figure than would otherwise have been secured for them.

The textile issues have also been extremely prominent. While these companies are now faced with declining markets, their large earnings during the war years have, generally speaking, placed them in a very strong position financially, and it is thought also that British and other competition in standard lines of this character is not likely to become a strong factor for some time to come. In some minor lines of Canadian industry, however, complaint is already being made that American manufacturers are commenting something approaching "dumping" tactics, and it is not unlikely that more will be heard of this at an early date.

The January bank statement published this week is, on the whole, a satisfactory document, although a marked decrease in circulation for the second month in succession suggests a considerable slowing down of industrial activity. Circulation at the end of January is now reported as \$203,424,472, a decrease for the month of \$21,-076,645, following a decrease of some \$10,500,000 in December. It is to be noted, however, that even with these considerable reductions, circulation is still nearly \$32,000,000 higher than at the corresponding date of 1918. Demand deposits also show a notable decrease for the month, being down by \$87,114,650 to \$623,919,410, partly as a result doubtless of the large interest disbursements during the month, preparation for which, it is beleived, led to the notable zise in these deposits during December. The figures of notice deposits are very satisfactory. An increase for the month of \$31,526,528 brings them up to \$990,000,085, following an increase of over \$19,-000,000 in December. The growth of these deposits confirms the general impression that the great bulk of the smaller subscriptions to the second Victory Loan were paid up in full at the time of subscription. Current loans remain at a very high figure, as a result in part of the holding-up of shipments of wheat and other produce, which under other circumstances, would have been mov-This total of ed forward to Europe before this. \$1,080,340,861 is \$4,700,858 larger than at the end of December and is no less than \$224,834,355 in advance of the corresponding figures reported a year ago, at the end of January, 1918. Call loans are down slightly in comparison with December, to \$87,598,427, but are \$11,359,226 higher than a

(Continued on page 253)

THE CHRONICLE

MONTREAL, MARCH 7, 1919

BANK OF MONTREAL ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS (1817-1918)

Capital Paid up, \$16,000,009

Rest, \$16,900,000

Total Assets \$558,413,546 Undivided Profits, \$1,901,613

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., President Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., Vice-President

R. B. Angus, Esq. Lord Shaughnessy, K.V.O. C. R. Hosmer, Esq. H. R. Drummond, Esq. D. Forbes Angus, Esq. Colonel Henry Cockshutt

Wm. McMaster, Esq. Lieut.-Col. Molson, M.C. Harold Kennedy, Esq. H. W. Beauclerk, Esq. G. B. Fraser, Esq. J. H. Ashdown, Esq.

Head Office: MONTREAL

General Manager-Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor

BEANCHES OF THE BANK LOCATED IN ALL IMPORTANT CITIES AND TOWNS IN THE DOMINION.

Savings Department connected with each Canadian Branch and Interest allo 'ed at current rates.

Collections at all points throughout the world undertaken at favorable rates.

Travellers' Cheques, Limited Cheques and Travellers' Letters of Credit issued, negotiable in all parts of the world. This Bank, with its Branches at every important point in Canada, offers exceptional facilities for the transaction of a general banking business.

PRINCIPAL BRANCHES OUTSIDE OF CANADA:

LONDON, Eng.: 47 Threadneedle St., E.C. G.C. CASSELS, Manager. Sub-Agency: 9 Waterloo Place Pall Mail, S.W. Trafalgar Square Branch

In the United States: NEW YORK. CHICAGO. SPOKANE. SAN FRANCISCO—British American Bank (owned and coutrolled by Bank of Montreal) and at MEXICO CITY

NEWFOUNDLAND: St. John's, Curling and Grand Falls

THE CANADIAN BANK **OF COMMERCE**

Alt-bad toon

The Molsons Bank

Paid-up C	Capital	-	\$15,000,000
Rest -		-	15,000,000

SIR JOHN AIRD, General Manager. H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager.

BRANCHES OF THE BANK IN EVERY PROVINCE OF CANADA AND AT THE FOLLOWING POINTS OUTSIDE CANADA:

Great Britain-London. Mexico-Mexico City. United States-New York; Portland, Ore.; San Francisco, Cal.; Soattle, Wash. Newfoundland-St. John's.

Agents a d Correspondents throughout the World

Incorporated by Act of Parliament 1855

Paid-up	Capital		\$4,000,000
Reserve	Fund -		4,800,000
	1	-	

HEAD OFFICE

MONTREAL

Over 100 Branches

Throughout Canada

EDWARD C. PRATT **General Manager** MONTREAL, MARCH 7, 1919

THE CHRONICLE

The Chronicle Banking, Insurance and Finance

ESTABLISHED 1881. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY. F. WILSON-SMITH, Proprietor and Managing Editor. Office:

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH, 7th, 1919

THE GENERAL FINANCIAL SITUATION.

(Continued from page 249)

year ago. Call loans abroad are also down for the month by \$9,428,666 to \$140,819,656.

The Labour unrest, which has developed in such widespread and intense form in Great Britain since the armistice, is being watched with a good deal of interest by business leaders on this side, anl there is undoubtedly a widespread feeling that sooner or later, there will be trouble of the same kind here, in fact, there have been already sporadic indications of it. While at times like this, the rovers of the labour extremist on the one hand, and of the narrow, selfish employer on the other are heard somewhat loudly, there is, no doubt, that in the long run, British commonsense will prevail, and a settlement be effected. It is of some interest to note the leading part which is being taken by British bankers and financial leaders in this connection, a part which they have not hitherto played, but which by their training and wide experience, they are naturally extremely well fitted for, and it may be perhaps hoped that in the event of similar troubles arising here, advantage will be taken of the judgment and experience of Canadian bankers. It may be interesting to record for the benefit of Canadian readers the illuminating summary recently made by a British banker of wide repute. Mr. J. W. Beaumont Pease, the vice-chairman of Lloyds Bank, In the of the causes of British labour unrest. view of Mr. Pease, these causes may be summarised as follows: (1) National reaction after four years of tension; (2) a legitimate desire for the remedy of real grievances; (3) a belief that men have only to ask with sufficient determination, to get whatever they demand-a belief large., justified by what has taken place in the past; (4) an ignorant belief that the resources of the State or of commerce are inexhaustable; (5) the operation of sinister influences.

That the influences thus admirably summarised by Mr. Pease as constituting the basis of the existing labour unrest in Great Britain are also at work in Canada, is evident, and attention may particularly be diverted to the tendency to belief that the resources of the State or of commerce are inexhaustable. This idea is undoubtedly very widely prevalent in Canada, and is to some extent fostered through the unexpected financial strength

shown by the Dominion during the years of war. As a consequence, there is a demand that the Government shall undertake all sorts of enormous schemes, quite irrespective whether they are economically sound or not. In Mr. Pease's view, "light and air" will go a long way to cure the present troubles as in the case of other diseases. The simple fact is that a fair reward—though a fully fair reward—is all that can be demanded by labour, and any attempt to bludgeon the general community into the acceptance of anything else will, in the long run,meet with the same fate as all other attempts to bestride the world in the interests of an individual or of a class.

Legislation of considerable interest to municipal bond-holders is under weigh in British Columbia, looking to the creation of a local government board, which will have a firm control over muni-As regards finance, all proposed cipal doings. borrowings are to be subject to the approval of the Board, which will also act as custodian and trustees of municipal sinking funds and have the right to take action against any municipality to recover the amount due from the municipality in respect of such sinking funds. British Columbia municipalities have had something of a reputation in the past as extravagant borrowers and spenders, and the bringing of their activities under better control is undoubtedly a step in the right direction, which wll be heartily welcomed in financial circles generally.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MEXICO.

An International Committee of American, English and French bankers have been constituted for seeking to straighten out financial conditions in Mexico and protect the rights of holders of Mexican securities. It is composed of ten Americans representing as many banking institutions, and five representatives of England and five of French security holders.

The securities include not only those of the Government, but those of railroads and mining and other organizations with large interests at stake.

No programme of procedure has yet been adopted, though the matter has been under consideration for some time. First, there is to be a careful and thorough examination of the situation and the rights and interests involved. Figures are given out of the Government debt of Mexico and its present inadequate revenue, but the destruction of railroad and other corporate property and the cost of replacing it are yet to be Mexico has natural resources and determined. opportunity for development sufficient to insure success as a free nation, if it has the capacity for taking intelligent and honorable advantage of these for building itself up and gaining the confidence of others. It is to be hoped that it will display this.

THE CHRONICLE

CANADA WAR SAVINGS STAMP CAMPAIGN.

Great things are expected from the War Savings campaign in the schools of the Dominion and already very encouraging reports have been received. As an indication of what a large school can do, it may be said that during 1918 the Benton Ward School of Kansas City, Mo., with an enrollment of about 1,000 subscribed \$51,756.50 worth of War Savings Stamps. This was the record for all educational institutions in the U. S.

In the Winnipeg schools the demand for Thrift Stamps has been phenomenal during the last three weeks, over \$7,000 worth having been sold to the pupils. This demand has been stimulated through the action of some business concerns in offering prizes for the boy and girl that bought during the second week of January, the most Thrift Stamps with money actually earned.

The Regina public school board is interesting itself eagerly in the War Savings movement and has decided that lessons in thrift shall be taught to the scholars. The sale of Thrift Stamps will also be pushed in the Regina schools.

Banff, Alta., has given every child in the local schools a Thrift Stamp. The sales of War Savings and Thrift Stamps generally in that town have been large, \$3,000 worth having been sold ten days ago.



AN ARMY OF SAVERS.

Over one million people in Canada have bought Canadian War Bonds. This means just that many new Canadian investors in Dominion Government securities, for before the outbreak of the war the number of such persons was a negligible quantity. Until that time only one Dominion loan of \$5,000,-000 had been floated in Canada, it having been taken up by a very small number of persons.

Through the sale of War Savings Stamps, it is hoped not only to keep these 1,000,000 people saving and buying government bonds, but to increase the number very considerably. If this can be done then Canada will have gone a long way towards solving her financial problems. She will have formed within herself the means by which her future demands for capital may be very largely supplied.

It is impossible to estimate the value to Canada of, say, 1,500,000 people saving systematically. If they saved on an average of but \$2 a week, their combined savings would reach \$150,000,000 a year. Compound the interest at $41/_2$ per cent. on this amount of money—the War Savings plan does every six months—and within two years these people would save an amount equal to Canada's net debt at the outbreak of war, piled up during a period of forty years. Keep this up for a few years and there would be little need of Canada going abroad for money.

It is through such methods that the nations of the world expect to recover from the effects of the war. Through its War Savings campaign the United States is making a strong effort to keep saving the 20,000,000 people who bought Liberty Bonds. Great Britain also expects big things from her War Savings movement.



THE CHRONICLE



THE STANDARD BANK'S REPORT.

The forty-fourth annual report of the Standard Bank of Canada indicates a considerable growth in resources largely retained among quick assets, whereby the Bank's reserve has been further strengthened. Loans show a substantial increase, and security holdings show a growth of \$1,803,080 having advanced from \$12,049,385 to The net profits after making pro-\$13,852,465. vision for bad and doubtful debts, expenses of management, etc., amount to \$697,443 a sum of nearly \$48,000 in excess of the preceding year. This amount with the sum of \$175,215 brought forward from 1917 and \$46,710 premium on new stock issued totals \$919,369. Of this amount the usual 13 per cent. dividend absorbs \$453.892; war tax on circulation, \$34,839; officers' pension fund, \$20,000; patriotic and kindred funds. \$36,600; premium on new stock transferred to reserve fund, \$46,710; reduction of bank premises account, \$100,000; leaving the substantial amount of \$227,326 balance of profit and loss account to be carried forward.

The Bank's Balance Sheet.

The following are the leading items of the Bank's balance sheet in comparison with that for the preceding twelve months:

1918.	1919.
Paid-up capital \$ 3,453,29	0 \$ 3,500,000
Rest 4,453,29	4,500,000
Profit and Loss Balance 175,21	16 227,326
Circulation	6,697,858
Deposits not bearing interest	
Deposits bearing interest 40,301,68	42,563,605
Total liabilites to public 65,797,01	17 75,043,467
Specie and Dominion Notes 11,623,11	
Deposit with Cent. Gol 1 Reserve 2,500,00	3,500,000
Bank balances abroad 1,051,21	10 1,437,212
Call loans in Canada 2,037,55	26 1,732,828
Securities held 12,049,31	85 13,852,465
Total of quick assets 32,523,7"	75 36,066,337
Current loans in Canada 39,853.6	78 45,593,854
Total assets	

Both capital and rest show a slight expansion due to payments on new stock issue made in 1916 at a premium of 100 per cent. Circulation at \$6,-697,858 shows a growth of \$1,213,475 over 1917. Deposits show a substantial increase. Non interest bearing deposits are up from \$17,779,015 to \$23,-465,862, and interest bearing deposits from \$40,-301,689 to \$42,563,605. The year's growth in deposits is thus \$7,888,763. Liabilities to the public are increased from \$65,797,017 to \$75,043,467.

Growth in Security Holdings

Holdings of specie and Dominion Notes have increased from \$11,623,115 to \$12,584,681; the deposit in the Central Gold Reserve has been increased by a million to \$3,500,000 to cover expansion in Note issue. Bank balances abroad amount to \$1,437,212 as compared with \$1,051,210, call loans in Canada have decreased slightly and stand

at \$1,732,828 as compared with \$2,037,526. Securities held amount to \$13,852,465, an increase of \$1,803,080, following a growth of nearly \$5,000,000 in 1917. Total assets are \$83,656,865 a growth of \$9,665,958.

The Standard Bank has shown steady and consistent growth of recent years under the management of Mr. C. H. Easson, a banker of considerable experience.

The Montreal branch is under the management of Mr. E. C. Green, and its business is showing considerable expansion in the Metropolitan City, where it has found considerable favour with the public.

NORTH-WEST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The thirty-fifth annual statement of the North-West Fire Insurance Company, of Winnipeg, published on another page indicates a much more favourable underwriting experience than was recorded for 1917. The net premiums for the year under review amounted to \$143,800 as compared with \$134,265 in 1917, the revenue from other sources amounted to \$16,935 making a total of \$160,735 as against \$150,172, a growth of \$10,-Losses incurred (paid and outstanding) at 563. \$62,178 were \$23,641 less than in 1917 and form a ratio of 43.80 per cent. as compared with 66.07 per cent. in 1917. Total assets have advanced from \$316,197 to \$357,763, these including cash on hand and in banks \$54,196, and debentures and mortgages \$280,975. Surplus over all liabilities has been substantially increased from \$87,280 to \$130,364 a growth of 43,084, and in addition policyholders have the protection of the \$100,000 As is well known, the Northpaid-up capital. West Fire is a subsidiary of the Union Assurance Society, of England, a leading and wealthy British fire office, for very many years under the management of Mr. T. L. Morrisey in Canada, who is also the general manager of the North-West Mr. Thomas Bruce, Winnipeg, is deputy Fire. manager of the latter.

MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COM-

PANY.

The general manager, Mr. J. B. McKechnie, announces the appointment of Mr. J. H. Lithgow, A.I.A., A.A.S., as assistant actuary of the company.

Mr. Lithgow returned from overseas in January, after an absence of two years, having enlisted with the Cobourg Heavy Battery in January, 1917.

THE CHRONICLE



STANDARD BANK OF CANADA
The Forty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The Standard Bank was held at the Head Office, Sing Street West, on Wednesday, the 26th inst. A large number of Shareholders was present. The chair was occupied by the President Mr. Wellington Francis, K.C., and Mr. E. A. Bog, Chief Inspector, acted as Scretary to the Meeting and read the following report :
In presenting the Forty-Fourth Annual Report and Statement of the affairs of the Bank for the year ending In presenting the Forty-Fourth Annual Report and Statement of the affairs of the Bank for the year ending Sist January, 1919, your Directors have pleasure in stating that the results for that period have been satisfac-
The Net Earnings amount to \$697,443.71, after provision has been made for bad and doubtful debts, interest on deposite, rebate on current bills under discount, Provincial taxes, and cost of management. This amount, added to the balance of Profit and Loss Account, \$175,215.82, brought forward from last year, together with \$919,369.53 This has been appropriated as follows
Four quarterly dividends at the face of 5% per analysis 20,000,00 Contributed to Officers' Pension Fund 36,600,00 Contributed to Patriotic and Kindred Funds 34,839,64 War Tax on Bank Note Circulation to 31st Dec., 1918 46,710,00 Premium on new stock 100,000,00 Reduction of Bank Premises' Account 227,326,90
Soly 369.53 Your Directors record with deep regret the death. In October last, of our late President, Mr. William F. Cowan, who had beeu closely associated with this Bank for the past forty-three years, occupying the position of Viee-President from 1875 to 1883, and President from 1885 to 1918. The valuable services rendered by Mr. Cowan during that time have materially contributed to the growth and development of the Bank. The vacancy caused by Mr. Cowan's death has been filled by the election of Mr. Wellington Francis, K.C., who has been a Director of the Bank since 1992, holding the office of Vice-President since 1913. Mr. Herbert Langlois has been elected Vice-President. During the year Branches and Sub-Branches have been opened at Bindloss, Alta, Bon Accord, Alta; Coal- cale, Alta; Parkland, Alta; Raymond, Alta; Stirling Alta (sub, to New Deyton); Wayne, Alta; Paynton, Sask (sub, to Maidstone); Gray, Sask, (sub, to Regins); Ashern, Man. (sub, to Britsdale); Eriksdale, Man.; and Good- wood, Ont. (sub to Stouffville). The Branch at Paisley, Ont., was closed.
Mr. Herbert Langlois has been elected Vice-President. During the year Branches and Sub-Branches have been opened at Bindloss, Alta.; Bon Accord, Alta.; Coal- cale, Alta.; Parkland, Alta.; Raymond, Alta.; Stirling, Alta. (sub. to New Deyton); Wayne, Alta.; Paynton, Sask (sub. to Maldstone); Gray, Sask. (sub. to Regina); Ashern, Man. (sub. to Eriksdale); Eriksdale, Man.; and Good- wood, Ont. (sub. to Stouffyille).
The usual inspection of the Head Office and Branches has been made, and the dottes of the back of the field of the Bank's affairs has been made by Mr. G. T. Clarkson, C.A., and his report is ap- The regular audit of the Bank's affairs has been made by Mr. G. T. Clarkson, C.A., and his report is ap- nended herewith. Mr. Clarkson's name will be again submitted at the Annual Meeting for re-appointment as
Auditor for the ensuing year. Toronto, 31st January, 1919. WELLINGTON FRANCIS President.
GENERAL STATEMENT
tist Januar /, 1919.
Notes of the Bank in circulation \$ 6,697,858.00 Deposits hearing interest (including interest accrued to date) \$ 342,563,695.61 Deposits not bearing interest 23,405,822.81 Display and No 112, navable 1st February 1913 113,750.06
Dividend No. 113, bischimed 61.75 Former dividends unclaimed 1.227,161.45 Balances due to other Banks in Canada 1.127,161.45 Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada 1.148,889.61 Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada 1.27,259.17 Acceptances under Letters of Credit 3.500,000.00 Capital paid up 4.500,000.00 Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward 227,328.90
ASSETS
ASSETS. \$ 1,772,059.84 Dominion Notes held
Notes of other Banks
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, foreign and colonial public securities other 8,473,705.37 than Canadian
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) 36,066.337.14 Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit & per contra 272,259.17 Real Estate other than Bank Premises 7,770.56 Overdue Debts, estimated loss provided for 64,659.92 Bank premises, at not more than cost less amounts written off 1346,556.65 Deposits with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund 175,000.00 Other Assets not included in the foregoing 383,885.463.483
W. FRANCIS, President. C. H. EASSON, General Manager.
I have compared the above Balance Sheet with the books and accounts at the chief of the standard Bank of Canada, and the certified returns received from its branches, and after checking the cash and verifying the securities at the chief office and certain of the principal branches on January 31st, 1919. I certify that in my opinion, such Balance Sheet exibits a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of my information, the explanations given to me, and as shown by the books of the Bank. In saddition to the examination mentioned, the cash and securities at the chief office and certain of the principal branches were checked and verified by me at another time during the year, and found to be in accord
with the books of the Bank. All information and explanations required have been given to me, and all transactions of the Bank which

All information and explanations required have been given to me, and all trans have come under my notice have, in my opinion, been within the powers of the Bank. G. T. CLARKSON, F.C.A., of Clarkson, Gordon & Dilworth, Toronto, Canada

of Clarkson, Gordon & Dilworth, 1919. Toronto, February 15th, 1919. The President addressed the meeting and the General Manager reviewed the Statement, after which the usual motions were passed, and the scrutineers appointed reported the following Directors elected for the ensuing year: Wellington Francis K.C., W. F. Allen, H. Langlois, F. W. Cowan, T. H. Wood, James Hardy, T. B. Greening. At a suba such meeting of the Directors, Mr. Wellington Francis, K.C., was elected President, and Mr. C. H. EASSON, General Manager.

H. Langlois, Vice-President.

THE CHRONICLE



THE CHRONICLE

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE BANK STATEMENT, JANUARY, 1919

(Compiled by the Chronicle).

10 × 1	January, 31 1919	December 31 1918		Month's ovement, 1919	January 31, 1918		Month's ovement, 1918	N	Year's tovement
Assets			1				110 010	1	#4 070 000
pecie	\$80,563,677	\$79,315,616		\$ 1,248,061	\$ 82,443,676		410,813		\$1,879,999
ominion Notes	196.323.477	175,744,883	+	20,578,594	184,949,958		17,440,837		11,373,519
eposits in Central Gold Reserves	105,650,000	130,900,000		25,250,000	75,570,000		21,760,060	+	30,080,000
eposits in Central Gold Reserves	25,679,308	31,379,083		5,699,775	18,251,206	-	5,827,703	+	7,428,102
otes of other Banks	82,912,884	116,359,031		33, 446, 147	72,740,080	-	22,858,852	+	10,172,804
heques on other Banks	5,860,976	5,858,102		2,874	5,772,350		2,719		88,626
peposits with and balances due from									100.001
other Banks in Canada	6,960,719	5,838,216	+	1,122,503	6,837,725		157,505		122,994
other banks in Canada.	11,821,623	13,867,197		2.045.574	14, 193, 440	(+	921,396		2,371,817
Due from Banks, etc., in U.K	41,501,475	43,220,938		1.719,463	43,511,652		7,843,910		2,910,177
Due from Banks, etc., elsewhere	159.039.874	206,935,283		47,895,409			61,393,159	+	31,729,858
oom. and Prov. Securities	109,009,014	200, 900, 200		11,000,100				1.	
an, Mun. Brit., For. & Col. Pub.		APR 210 074	1.	E 044 002	235,989,801	4	11,895,978	+	23,472,274
Compition	259,462,077	253, 518, 074		5,944,003	55,830,072		220,797		2,283,954
law and other Bonds and Stocks	53,546,118	53,137,962		408,156			49,276,384		52,918,180
otal Securities held	472,048,069	513, 591, 319		41,533,250	419, 129, 889				
Call Loans in Canada	87,598,427	89,120,423	3-	1,521,996	76,239,201		4,460,181		11,359,220
Call Loans outside Canada	146,819,656	150,248,322	2-	9,428,666	132,687,060	-	1,796,410		8,132,590
all Loans outside Canada	228,418,083	239,368,745		10,950,662	208,926,267	1+	2,663,763	5+	19,491,810
Total Call and Short Loans	220, 110,000		1			1			
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada	1,080,340,861	1,075,640,003	3+	4,700,858	855,506,500	3-	3,026,792	2+	224,834,353
T I Discounte autoide	100 210 000	119,153,924	1.	7,359,414	116,220,34	1+	4,639,24	5+	10,292,99
Current Loans and Discounts outside Total Current Loans and Discounts.	$\begin{array}{c} 126,513,338 \\ 1,206,854,199 \end{array}$	1,194,793,92		12,060,272			1,612,45		235, 127, 35
oans to Dominion Government				0.000.007	0.057 90		3,117,11		1,247,01
oans to Provincial Governments	5,410,289	8,420,25		3,009,967					
oans to Cities, Towns, etc	32,640,198	30,684,053	2 +	1,956,146			3,662,42		7,375,26
Bank Premises	52,801,507	52,550,83	5 +	250,672			232,38		1,084,53
TOTAL ASSETS	2,603,275,584	2,689,835,18	1-	86,559,597	2,237,867,21	6	14,703,43	3 +	365, 408, 36
LIABILITIES			_	01 070 041	171,674,46		21,249,36	1	31,750,00
Notes in Circulation	203, 424, 472	224,501,11		21,076,643			40,498,49		129,622,54
Due to Dominion Government.	236, 119, 588	254,927,91		18,808,32					
Due to Provincial Governments	21,238,779	14,756,29	9+	6,482,480	17,961,68	3+	1, 180, 16	2+	3,277,09
Deposits in Canada, payable on	A statement of the second						17		
demand	623,919,410	711,034,06	0-0	87,114,650	0 559,777,23	7-	9,664,63	4+	64, 142, 17
		943 S. S. S. S. S.	1		000 011 0		05 000 75		
Deposits in Canada, payable after	990,000,085			31,526,52			95,663,75		89,685,82
notice	1,613,919,495	1,669,507,61	7-	55, 588, 12	2 1,466,091,49	3-	105,328,39	+	153,828,00
		000 047 14		3,829,34	6 169,581,10	- 19	5,197,99	8+	33, 434, 69
Total Deposits of Public in Canada	203,015,797	206,845,14					110.526.38		187,263,69
Deposits elsewhere than in Canada	1,816,935,292		- 04	59,417,46					1,901,51
Total Deposits other than Govt	10,885,649			752,35			1,649,95		
Deposits and Bal., other Can. Bks	4,615,499	4,368,84	17 +	246,65	2 2,377,94	0-	654,72	+	2,237,5
Due to Bks. and Correspts. in U.K		1.1.2.2.2.2.2.1.2			A CONTRACTOR AND				
Due to Banks & Correspts. elsewhere.	26,079,366	23,794.43	53 +	2,284,91					
TOTAL LIABILITIES.	2,356,774,539			91,477,09	3 1,993,179,08	-0	88,554,31	2+	363, 595, 43
CAPITAL, ETC.									
Capital paid up	109,622,070	109,492,39	97 +	129,67	3 111,709,40	55 +			2,087,39
Capital paid up	116,129,225					23 +	60,53	30 +	1,968,0
Rest. Loans to Directors and their Firms.				608,90			61.4	11+	129,7
									32,817,1

CANADA NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual statement of the Canada National for 1918 published on another page shows a satisfactory increase in net premiums which amount to \$190,116 against \$157,939 in 1917. This increase is accompanied by a very favourable underwriting experience. The Company's net fire losses for the year amounted to \$83,209 (which includes \$6,095. Halifax fire losses in the conflagration of 1917) the loss ratio to premiums being thus 43.79 per cent, as compared with 46.65 The Company's per cent. the preceding year. revenue from mortgages and other sources for the year advanced to \$151,092 making the total revenue \$341,209 a growth of \$35,063 over the

previous year. After providing for all management expenses (including loan and investment department), war taxes, etc., there remained a substantial balance of \$159,113, which was disposed of as follows: Six per cent. dividends absorbed \$107,375; unearned premium reserve \$17,867; amount added to contingent fund, \$25,000, which now amounts to \$100,000. The net surplus has been further increased by the addition of \$7,869 and now stands at \$245,838. The paid up capital of the company was further increased during the year by some \$33,028 and at the close of the year. stood at \$1,795,077, making the total surplus to policyholders \$2,040,916 from the assured's standpoint this may well be considered a strong position.

THE CHRONICLE



THE LIFE AGENTS' MANUAL

THE CHBONICLE - - MONTREAL

\$27,771,508.65. In 1917 the Company increased its holdings in Canadian securities by \$4,850,000.

Home Office, 1 Madison Ave., New York City

MONTREAL, MARCH 7, 1919

Winnipeg, 15th February, 1919.

THE CHRONICLE

The Canada National Fire Insurance Company

Financial Statement, 31st December, 1918

ASSETS.

Mortgage Loans on Real Estate and Accrued Interest \$117,057.0 Stocks and Bonds (at cost) and Accrued Interest \$117,057.0 Dominion Government War Bonds (subscribed \$555,000.00)) 329,983.0	3
Real Estate—Head Office Property	- 447,040.12 2
Real Estate other than nead office Property	- 349,566.38
Office Furniture and Fixtures, Maps and Plans less depreciation	
Accounts Receivable	. 3,665.06
Agents' Balances	. 45,640.11
Cash in Banks and on Hand:	0
Royal Bank	7
Imperial Canadian Trust Co	
Cash on Hand 16,805.1	9
	72,321.62
	\$2,468,523.08
	\$2,400,020.00
LIABILITIES.	
Government Reserve for Unearned Premiums	
Losses Unpaid (in course of Adjustment)	. 9,239.00
Accounts Payable	7,586.58
Reinsurance Premiums held as Reserve on Deposit)	. 107,375.37
Contingent Reserve Fund	100,000.00
lanital Stock Subscribed—\$2,050,400.00.	
Paid Up	0
Net Surplus	-2,040,916.03
surplus to Poncynoiders	- 2,040,310.03
	\$2,468,523.08
REVENUE.	
Balance Brought Forward from 1917	\$ 362,494.33
Profits from Mortgages, Stocks and other Sources	. 151,092.06 2
	- 190,116.90
	\$ 703,703.29
EXPENDITURE.	¥ 100,100.20
General Expenses, Salaries, Commisions, etc.	
Loan and Investment Department\$ 35,757.5	4
Fire Department	17
	-\$ 97,876.91
Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses	4
	- 83.209.94
Depreciation Written off Furniture and Maps	. 2,009.08
Divisiond for Year ending 31st December, 1918	. 107,375.37
Contingent Reserve Fund	. 25,000.00
Reserve for Unearned Premlums	13
Balance	- 388,231.99
Malance	
AUDITORS' REPORT.	\$ 703,703.29
AUDITORS ALTONIA	
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS: We beg to report that we have audited the Books and Accounts of The Canada National F Company for the year ending 31st December, 1918, and have found them properly stated an vouched. We have verified the Cash on Hand and in Banks and the Mortgages and other Secu opinion the Balance Sheet presents a correct view of the State of the Company's affairs as at 3 1918, according to the best of our information and the explanations given us, and as shown by	d sufficiently rities. In our 1st December.
the Company. (Signed), D. A. PENDER, SLASOR &	CO.,
Chartered .	Accountants.

THE CHRONICLE



THE CHRONICLE

LAW UNION & ROCK INSURANCE COMPANY PROPOSED ACQUISITION BY THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

In connection with the announcements made last month by the Press referring to the acquisition of the Law Union & Rock by the London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, both of which are so well and favourably known in Canada for very many years. We learn that a preliminary understanding was arrived at early last month by both Companies subject to the assent of the shareholders, by which the London & Lancashire will acquire the shares and undertaking of the Law Union & Rock. The terms of purchace offered are stated to be £10 for the partlypaid shares of the Law Union, and £10 10s. for the fully-paid shares. We understand that it is intended the Law Union will retain its individuality and remain an independent company with a continuance of the present directorate and management.

The income of the Law Union in Canada from interest on investments alone is well over \$600,000 while its total income is in the neighbourhood of \$1,000,000, for the Dominion. The large fire business of the London & Lancashire Fire in Canada and its subsidiaries produces an annual income of over \$1,500,000.

NEW WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION RATES.

Mr. F. F. Michelbacher, the actuary of the National Workmen's Compensation Service Bureau, of New York, was in Montreal on Monday and Tuesday, explaining to members of the Eastern Casualty Underwriters' Association the workings of the new system of Workmen's Compensation Rating which was put in operation by the American Bureau and is now being adopted by the local association.

With the increase of Workmen's Compensation business in the United States it became evident some time ago that a more exacting system of rate making would have to be adopted, and the services of competent actuaries were employed for this purpose. Millions of dollars of pay-roll representing all classes of hazard were thoroughly examined by these experts and a system of elaborate formulae devised as a basis upon which to calculate rates scientifically correct not only for every class of risk but for individual risks in the class.

The new system is undoubtedly vastly superior to the older methods of underwriting and will come into force in the Province of Quebec on the first of April.

	TI	HE	
NORTH WEST F	IRE I	NSURANCE COMPA	NY
HEAD OFFIC G. R. Crowe, President. T. L. Morrisey, General Manager.	DE	WINNIPEG Geo. V. Hastings, Vice-President. Thos. Bruce, Deputy Manager.	
35th An	nual	Report, 1918	
RI	EVENUE	ACCOUNT	
RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Net Premium Income	\$143,800.44 16,935.44		\$ 69,178.43 50,045.78 41,511.70
	\$160,735.88	·	\$160,735.8
	BALANC	CE SHEET	
ASSETS.	1000	LIABILITIES.	
Cash on Hand and in Banks	\$ 54,196.35 13,089.29 115.19 280,975.09 9,295.67 91.74	Reserve for Unearned Premiums Losses Outstanding Reserve, Government Taxes Surplus	113,281.20
	\$357,763.33		\$357,763.3

THE CHRONICLE



DOMINION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The annual statement of the Dominion Fire Insurance Company for the year 1918 published on another page shows a continuance of most satisfactory and steady progress no doubt due to its capable and conservative management. For the year under review the Company's gross premiums amounted to \$572,818 less re-insurance and rebates leaves net premiums of \$358,492 figuring a loss ratio of 46.3 per cent. The gross premiums and losses bear almost the same ratio as net, a rather unusual underwriting exhibit, but decidedly commendable. The above favourable loss ratio compares with a loss ratio of 54.23 per cert. in 1917.

The Dominion Aire's Assets totalled \$511,413 at December 31st last, a growth of no less than \$84,555. War Loan bonds forms \$195,000 of the total and gilt edge municipal securities, Bank and other high grade stocks form the balance. Such a statement is highly creditable to the directerate and management, and in keeping with the desirable reputation the Company has acquired for prompt payment and adjustment of claims.

The following Directors were elected at the annual meeting—President, Major Robert F. Massie, D.S.O., Toronto; vice-president, Philip Pocock, London; R. S. Cassels, K.C., Toronto; George J. Cuthbertson, Montreal; R. J. Hutchings, Calgary; Robert Kelly, Vancouver; Emile Ostiguy, Montreal; Neil W. Renwick, Toronto; Dr. Thaddeus Walker, Walkerville; Montreal gaining one on the directorate by the election of George J. Cuthbertson, manager, Board of Trade branch, Bank of Toronto.

The active management of this growing Canadian Institution is in the hands of Major Robert F. Massie, D.S.O., president, and Neil W. Renwick, secretary.

CANADIAN FIRE RECORD.

Fire at Alberton, P.E.I.—On the 1st instant, a fire destroyed the business portion of Alberton. The fire had only a chemical engine in the way of fire apparatus and this proved unavailing. The property loss is stated to be about \$75,000 with insurance of about \$30,000. We understand this is the first fire in the history of Alberton.

Fire at Mitchellton, Sask.—On February 27th, a fire destroyed the Post Office, a general store, and premises occupied by the Security Lumber. Company entailing a loss of about \$15,000.

Fire at Montreal.—On February 28th, a fire broke out in the tobacco store of A. Moquin, 55 St. Lawrence Main St., entailing a loss of about \$1,000.

Fire at Montreal.—On the 4th instant, a fire broke out in the premises of the Canadian Ex-

press Co., corner of St. James and Mountain St. Loss about \$1,000.

Fire at Shawinigan Falls, P.Q.-On February 27th, a fire broke out in the business section of Shawinigan Falls, destroying a block of about ten stores, chiefly occupied by Syrians dry goods merchants. The insurance loss involved exceeds \$78.-The following companies are interested: 000. North British & Mer., \$2,000; Commerce Mutual, \$55,000; Beurrerie Fromagerie, \$2,000; London & Lancashire, \$2,000; Sun. \$4,000; Rochester, \$5,-000; London Mutual, \$8,500; British Colonial. \$2,500; Sterling, \$688; Stanstead & Sherbrooke. \$5,500; Yorkshire, \$6,000; Firemen's Fund, \$2.-000; Strathcona, \$6,500; Springfield, \$2,000; Factories, \$3,000; Northern, \$3,000; St. Lawrence Und. \$1,000; Occidental, \$2,000; Home, \$1,000; Phenix of Paris, \$1,000; Atlas, \$2,000; Union of Paris, \$2,000; Nor. Union, \$1,500; North American, \$1,500; Phoenix of London, \$3,000; Western, \$2,000. Total, \$87,188. Loss about total. The fire is stated to have been due to a defective furnace.

NEW BRUNSWICK TOWNS' FIRE RATES INCREASED.

Fire losses in the Maritime Provinces have been heavy for some years, and the New Brunswick Board of Fire Underwriters has made the following announcement in connection the proposed increase of rates.

Mercantile fire insurance rates will be advanced 10 per cent. on April 1 in communities which have not been rated under the so-called Larter and Lemmon system. In places which have been rated there will be no change on that date. In the latter list are St. John, West St. John, Moncton, Lewisville, Humphrey's Mills, Sunny Brae, Dalhousie, Campbellton, Newcastle, Fredericton, North Devon and South Devon. The New Brunswick Board of Fire Underwriters has notified the numerous places affected. The board started out last year to rate the province under the new system, which grades the towns. Engineers report on each town, using the National Board schedule, which gives credit for all fire protection there is and defects in construction of buildings. The schedule is based on the charges on this grading by the engineers and is a very slow process.

The consequence is that only a few towns have so far been rated under it, but all will be eventually. In the meantime the New Brunswick board has put on an increase of 10 per cent. on the mercantile risks in towns and villages not already rated under this system, which will be removed when the more scientific rating is made. The best engineers in America were engaged to grade St. John, Moncton and Halifax, and their methods and skill were used by local engineers to grade the smaller towns so as to arrive at a basis for the rating.

Strongest Canadian

Casualty Company

E. ROBERTS, Manager

701, LEWIS BUILDING, MONTREAL

THE CHRONICLE

MONTREAL, MARCH 7, 1919

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

C. A. WITHERS, General Manager

TOBONTO

VANCOUVER

FIRE INSURANCE



BURGLARY

Branches: WINNIPEG

GUARANTEE BONDS

CALGARY

MONTREAL, MARCH 7, 1919

THE CHRONICLE

7,500.00 16,349.25

\$511,413.34

HEAD OF	FICE, -	RE INSURANCE - TORONTO ing December 31, 19	
RECEIPTS.	*	DISBURSEMENTS.	
Premiums Interest Reinsurance Losses	\$572,818.22 18,802.86 66,714.69	Losses . Reinsurance . Rebates . Commission . Salaries & Travelling Expenses . Rents . General Expenses . Goad's Plans & Revisions . Printing & Stationery . Postage & Telegrams . Advertising . Taxes & Registration . Directors' Fees . Auditors' Fees . Legal Expenses . Reserve for Taxes . Reserve Agents' Balances . Hail Expenses . Written off Goad's Plans	\$232,327.74 146,276.01 68,050.67 70,060.89 22,491.58 1,833.91 3,356.29 43.12 1,846.61 2,376.38 3,201.38 11,478.50 2,780.00 600.00 204.40 2,562.50 1,000.00 7,505.74 5,500.00 74,840.05 \$658,335.77
ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Cash on hand and in Banks Call Loans War Loan Bonds Municipal Bonds Bank Stocks Consumers Gas Co. stock	\$ 19,704.81 15,150.00 195,000.00 176,767.33 25,575.00 4,500.00	Reinsurance Reserve Unadjusted Losses (Net) Reinsurance Companies Reserve Account Sundry Creditors Reserve for Taxas	\$211,492.84 7,533.54 81,011.29 436.95 7 500.90

OFFICERS:

Consumers Gas Co. stock 4,500.00 Reserve for Taxes

3,889.70

6,185.82 6,000.00 \$511,413.34

President, ROBERT F. MASSIE. Secretary, NEIL W. RENWICK.

Huron & Erie Mortgage Corp. .. 10,250.00

Mortgage on Real Estate 14,000.00

Accrued Interest

Sundry Debtors Office Furniture & Goad's Plans

Vice-President, PHILIP POCOCK. Ass't Secretary, J. J. BELL.

Hail Reserve

Paid-up Stock, \$199,680.00.

Surplus, Policyholders' Account. 187,089.47

THE CHRONICLE



MONTREAL, MARCH 7, 1919

PRINTING & LITHOGRAPHING WORKS IN RELATION TO THEIR FIRE HAZARDS.

At the usual weekly meeting of the Fire Insurance Class, under the auspices of the Montreal Fire Insurance Association of the Blue Goose held on February 26th in the Board Room of the C. F. U. A. Mr. J. D. Simpson, a popular official of the Liverpool & London & Globe was favoured with a large audience to hear his address on the subject of Printing and Lithographing Works in relation to their fire hazards. After a careful and detailed explanation of the most interesting features connected with the various departments of printing works such as electrotyping, lithographing, photo engraving, die stamping, etc. Mr. Simpson said in part:

Turning now to the more prominent fire hazards of the foregoing classes of risks, we find that the fire record shows the loss ratio to be divided almost equally between the special hazards peculiar to printing and lithographing, and common hazards associated with the ordinary heating, lighting and general construction of manufacturing premises as a whole.

Our consideration, however, is confined to special hazards responsible for approximately 46 per cent. of the fires occurring in these establishments. Of this 46 per cent. almost one-half or 22 per cent. is accounted for by oily rags. No matter what is the size of the printing office from the smallest to the largest, oily rags are present. These are required for cleaning ink off the face of type which has been used, and also for cleaning of rollers when it is desired to change the colour. The rags are saturated with either coal oil or benzine, and in the use and storage of these latter there is a definite fire hazard.

Benzine is a distillate of petroleum or crude oil similar to gasoline or naptha and involves considerable fire hazard. When cotton waste or wipes are soaked in benzine or coal oil and thrown aside, spontaneous combustion quickly follows, It is therefore imperative that all rags and oily wipes be deposited immediately in metal receptacles with closely-fitting covers, and must be removed from the premises each day. It is not sufficient to allow them to accumulate in the basement. They should be burnt in furnace or removed from building entirely. Benzine, apart from Rags, accounts for an additional 4% of losses.

Lamp Black as an ingredient of printer's ink is sometimes stored in quantity and is also "extra hazardous." It is obtained by burning heavy oils, resins or fats in furnaces with a defective air supply, and the soot which settles is lamp black. It is subject to spontaneous combustion, and has considerable affinity for vegetable oils; but it is most important that this material, hazardous in itself and doubly hazardous with water and oils should be properly and carefully dealt with. Whenever possible it should be removed beyond

possible it should be in a separate inteproof compartment, as in the event of a basement fire, the hose might be turned on the lamp black and unwittingly aggravate conditions instead of improving them, materially increasing the lcss.

Paper Cuttings and Waste Paper account for 4.7 per cent. of the total loss, and it is therefore important that all cuttings and sweepings should be cleaned out regularly. Trimmings from the guillotines and spoiled sheets from the various printing presses should be carefully baled and removed promptly from the premises or burned. In paper bag factories it is difficult to prevent litter, but no accumulation should be allowed.

In Photo Engraving also we have those materials already mentioned which in themselves are extra hazardous, and about which a great deal of interest to fire official may be written.

Stereotyping and Electrotyping Furnaces and their connections account for 3.7 per cent. of the losses. Photo engraving 2 per cent., printing presses 1.4 per cent. and miscellaneous hazards 2.6 per cent.

The number of hands employed in any plant has a direct relation to the hazard involved, and in reporting on printing offices or other establishments the Fire Inspector should specify the average total number of employees.

Care and management as usual are determining factors in the freedom from fires and private protection in the shape of chemical extinguishers, standpipes and hose, and the ever handy water bucket have a wide scope of usefulness in printing and lithographing offices. Particularly in the benzine and coal oil storage departments are chemical extinguishers of value, while a bucket of sand in the transformer or dynamo house, at the proper time, may be worth its weight in gold.

That "Cleanliness" is next to "Godliness" may or may not be true, especially of newspaper offices, but there is no gainsaying that cleanliness is first handmaiden to a good loss record.

Quebec Statutory Condition 10 (f) restricting storage of benzine, coal oil and other oils and spirits may require to be waived or varied according to the conditions found in the risk.

The Montreal Branch of the Fire Insurance Officials Organization known as the "Blue Goose" have had a very successful season during the past winter. The weekly meetings which have been addressed by some of the leading insurance and legal gentlemen of the city have had an average attendance of 100, and many expressions of appreciation from the fire insurance profession generally have been tendered to the officers of the branch who have all loyally worked to make the classes a success.

THE CHRONICLE

MONTREAL, MARCH7, 1919



All classes of Insurance underwritten or placed in reliable companies.

Branch Offices at TORONTO, HALIFAX and VANCOUVER LLOYD'S, AGENTS MONTREAL

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Your best interests, and those of your clients, are best served by representing a Company in which you and they have absolute confidence.

THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

has been doing business for nearly twenty years. Its policies are up-to-date and liberal. It has over \$3,000,000 invested in Government, Municipal and School District Bonds—the highest class of security known. It is well managed and progressive, and the exceptionally high standard of strength and stability has been steadily maintained since the inception of the Company, twenty years ago. Write for particulars.

Head Office : National Life Chambers, TORONTO