The Chronicle

Banking, Insurance & Finance.

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SMALL BONDS AND SAVINGS

Mr. E. N. Lewis, the member for West Huron, Ontario, in the Dominion Parliament is much exercised in mind about the hoarded wealth that exists in Canada stowed away more or less safely in teapots and old stockings. In order to tempt out this hoarded wealth into circulation, Mr. Lewis is asking the Government to issue bonds in sums of $10 and multiples thereof bearing interest at 4 per cent., redeemable on demand, and place these for sale at every money order post office.

It would be interesting to know if enthusiasm in the cause of practical economics is the only motive that leads Mr. Lewis to take such a keen interest in the humble teapot and the ancient stocking. Remarks of his elsewhere suggest that the scheme is partly one for the lowering of the banks' profits which Mr. Lewis considers are large. However that may be, the proposal of Mr. Lewis is worth discussing on its merits. But we are not particularly enamoured of it. There is a good deal of sentimental talk about the advantages of making Government bonds available in very small amounts, but the facts show that the mere provision of these bonds does not create a demand for them. The Canadian Government several years ago tried the plan of issuing baby bonds of $50 and upwards in England. The result was not very encouraging. A number of applications for bonds of less than $500 were received, but there was no indication that any widespread demand was met by the issue of these small bonds. In time, no doubt, something could be done. But it would need a very long process of education before the demand would be anything more than occasional. Those who adduce in this discussion the classic example of the holdings of French Government bonds by the peasantry of that country, forget that the present condition of things in this connection is not the creation of yesterday, but has been built up only over a prolonged period of years and under political circumstances which have had an important influence.

Mr. Lewis seems to think that the teapot and stocking hoardings of Canada are very considerable. They may be, but we should doubt it. There are few countries where the banks collect deposits so diligently and where banking facilities of the ordinary type are so largely availed of as in Canada. Both their energy in pushing branches and their reputation among the people are factors tending to increase the banks' deposits and to reduce the teapot and stocking hoards. Here and there, instances are no doubt to be met with, of persons who are entirely ignorant of the methods of dealing with a bank, and others who are suspicious of them for some reason or other, or more probably, none at all except ignorance, like the individual who some time ago wrote to a Toronto weekly journal which hands out financial advice, to ask if the Bank of Montreal was a safe deposit for ten dollars. But in the case of these ignorant and suspicious small capitalists, if government bonds such as Mr. Lewis suggests were issued, they would probably do nothing more than has been done by the banks to get hoarded money into circulation. People who distrust the banks would equally distrust government bonds; the bonds, when they were heard of, would probably be imagined to be some new kind of device for taxation. Moreover, it is certain that people would not purchase bonds of this kind at local post offices. Country-folk so suspicious of others as to hoard their savings in teapots are not likely to take those savings to the post office to have them, as they will imagine, and perhaps rightly imagine, gossiped about through the whole community.

If Mr. Lewis really wants to encourage thrift (and in Canada it wants a deal of encouragement) he should try some other scheme which does not run counter to the prejudices of country-folk. He might, for instance, encourage all the school children in his constituency to open a savings account at their local bank, and if it does not come within the meaning of bribery and corruption, provide each of them with a money-box to hoard coins until such time as they get the necessary dollar for a savings account. In doing this, Mr. Lewis will have the satisfaction of knowing that not only is he encouraging thrift, but that he is following sound economic lines. For the economic authorities universally agree that it would be bad policy for the Canadian Government to endeavor to supply its need of borrowed money at home and that the really economical and thrifty policy to follow is for the Government to borrow abroad and leave local savings available for our commercial necessities.

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ESTABLISHED 1881. PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

F. WILSON-SMITH, *Proprietor.* ARTHUR H. ROWLAND, *Editor.*

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SIGNS OF REACTION

The statistics of our railway earnings, bank clearings, and customs collections at the two principal centres indicate that February like January has been a month of reaction. Canadian Pacific's decrease in gross for the third week in February was $541,000, which, following the decreases of $620,000 and $467,000 in the two preceding weeks, indicates a loss of something like $2,200,000 for the whole month. Those who understand the situation are making allowances for the peculiar state of affairs existing this year in regard to the Western grain crops. Grain receipts at Winnipeg at present are running only one-fifth or one-sixth as much as in the same period of 1913. However, after making due allowance for the abnormal movement of grain in the fall and early winter, the fact remains that the volume of freight moved by the carriers is considerably less than a year ago; and it may be the part of wisdom for us to make up our minds that the prospect for regular weekly increases during the remainder of 1914 is not particularly bright.

BANKS' POSITION STRENGTHENED.

The heavy falling off in Western clearings also speaks eloquently of the dullness prevailing in that part of the Dominion. While it may be unpleasant for us to take note particularly of these developments, they constitute perhaps the most important factor bearing on the home money markets. For many of the important industrial and mercantile customers of the banks are turning money into the banks, instead of drawing it out as is their wont. Instead of putting in urgent applications for increased credits or loans, these parties are accumulating special deposits or steadily reducing their bank lines, as a result of the change in trade conditions. The process must necessarily steadily strengthen the position of the banks as regards cash reserves. It is almost certain that the strengthening process has now been carried far enough to remove practically all danger of the banks being confronted with a situation which they could not handle.

Call loan rates in Montreal and Toronto are still practically on the 5½ p.c. level. The expected further reduction in rate has not so far materialized; and it appears that some important banks are still charging 6. Commercial paper is discounted, as in the recent past, at from 6 to 7.

EUROPEAN SITUATION.

The London bank rate is held at 3 p.c. In the market call money is quoted 1½ to 2 p.c.; short bills, 2¾ per cent.; and three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent The Bank of France quotes 3½ p.c. as against 2¼ quoted in the private market at Paris; and the Imperial Bank of Germany quotes 4 while the private rate is 3⅛ p.c.

Although public opinion in the United Kingdom is greatly stirred over the killing of Benton by the Mexican constitutionalist leader, the affair has not greatly affected the British or other European money markets. There has been a slight hardening of discount rates; but that may have occurred as a result of other developments. It is generally recognized in Britain that there is scarcely any chance of the episode causing serious complications with the United States. The Washington Government is taking all possible means, short of intervention, to satisfy the British requirements. It is quite within the possibilities that Villa's action in this case may force the Americans measurably nearer to the intervention point; inasmuch as it furnishes striking evidence that all parties actively participating in the Mexican imbroglio are on practically the same basis as to the shedding of blood, and acts of violence.

NEW YORK POSITION.

Call money in New York ranged from 1¾ to 2 p.c.; the ruling rate towards the week-end being 1⅞. Time loans have been a trifle firmer: sixty days,

2¾ p.c.; ninety days, 3 p.c.; and six months, 3½ to 3¾.

The clearing house institutions at New York reported another decrease of surplus reserve. In the case of all members the loans increased $6,700,000 and the cash holdings decreased $2,900,000—the net result being a drop in surplus reserve from $37,970,000 to $34,614,000, a matter of $3,356,000. In the case of the banks alone the cash loss was $3,900,000 and the loan contraction amounted to $2,133,000. The surplus here dropped $2,381,000. Like the London and Paris markets, Wall Street has declined to take the Benton episode as a serious market factor. Of course, if it led to intervention it would have an important bearing on the monetary situation at New York and perhaps on the Wall Street market for securities. The prevailing opinion seems to be that intervention would be a bull point on stocks.

RAILWAY DEVELOPMENTS.

Statements of railway net earnings for December just published by the Interstate Commerce Commission, were rather unfavorable. Eastern and Western lines combined had a decrease of net exceeding $14,700,000 for the month of December. And with reference to conditions presently prevailing the Pennsylvania Railroad announced the discontinuance of fourteen passenger trains because of light traffic. Also one or two of the Eastern lines, coming forward with reports of January net, had not a very good story to tell. On the other hand there have been some favorable developments. The fornightly return of idle cars shows a further decrease, indicating that the railways are being called on for increased facilities; and the heads of the Union Pacific and another Western line came forward with optimistic deliverances as to the business prospects in their territory.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mr. Randall Davidson, manager for Canada of the North British & Mercantile, informs us that his company will commence active operations in the Life Department next April throughout the Dominion. With this object in view the directors at the Head Office, have secured the services of an experienced Life Underwriter at present filling an important position in Edinburgh, Scotland, who will shortly come to Canada to take up his duties with the Company's life department here.

From the statement before us for 1912, it appears that the income of the North British life branch from premiums and interest then amounted to $8,512,110, while the life assurance fund aggregated $68,267,895.

Such an ably conducted organisation as the North British and Mercantile with large resources, will be a welcome addition in the life insurance field of Canada, among the other many strong institutions both home and foreign already here.

BANKING PROFITS IN CANADA (III).

The tables presented in this issue of THE CHRONICLE give a comprehensive view of the banking operations over a period of nine years. Before proceeding to discuss the tendencies which are revealed, it is necessary to explain, as in previous years, why in some cases the profits shown in the upper table do not correspond with the figures given in the lower table. As the first table is intended to show the earning power of capital invested in banking, it is necessary to exclude from it such items as the $200,000 "recoveries" reported by the Bank of Toronto in 1913, the $500,000 "recoveries" reported by the Commerce in 1911, and the readjustment of Premises Account by the Bank of Montreal in 1911. These items, however, must be taken into the second table in order to make it balance.

It is necessary also to remember that absorption of banks and failures in past years, affect the totals brought forward from one year into the next.

DECREASE IN PROFITS RATIO.

With reference to the amount of funds at the disposal of the banks it is seen that they had an average of $120,000,000 more to work with in 1913 than in 1912; but the 1913 profits exceeded the 1912 profits by $710,000 only. This increase represented a little more than ½ of one p.c. on the increase of funds. The ratio of net profits to average capital, is 0.60 per cent. lower than in 1912, and 0.22 per cent. lower than in 1911. It is still, however, well above the results obtained in 1910, and preceding year. A moment's reflection will show that this ratio should tend upwards as a result of the reservation of stockholders' profits from year to year.

The next ratio—profits to average capital and rest—represents what the whole body of the proprietors' funds earns from year to year. This also is below the percentage of 1912 and 1911; and it is exactly equal to the percentage of 1907. In the nine years the ratio fluctuated between 7.50 p.c. and 8.84 p.c.

SERVICES AT REDUCED PRICES.

Coming to the ratio of profits to average total resources, we note that it has definitely resumed the downward swing. This expresses, to a limited extent, the charges levied by the banks on the whole volume of their business; or to put it more exactly it represents the final profit made by the banks on the whole amount of funds in their possession. The ratio was as high as 1.47 p.c. in 1907. Since then, regardless of tight money periods, it has declined in every year with the exception of 1911. This speaks eloquently of services performed for the public at reduced prices.

In considering the ratio it is necessary to remember, too, that a sharp fall in 1914 is among the possibilities.

(*Continued on page 297.*)

The Bank of Ottawa

DIVIDEND No. 90.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of Three per cent. being at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum upon the paid-up capital stock of this Bank, has this day been declared for the current three months, and that the said dividend will be payable at the Bank and its branches on and after Monday, the Second day of March, 1914, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 16th February next.

By Order of the Board,

GEORGE BURN,
General Manager.

Ottawa, Ont., January 19th, 1914.

Banking Profits in Canada: Table III.

(Compiled Exclusively for The Chronicle.)

SUMMARY OF THE BANKS' OPERATIONS DURING EIGHT YEARS.

	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.
Average Capital Paid	$ 111,731,763	$ 103,623,455	$ 98,735,350	$ 94,850,097	$ 93,437,945	$ 92,543,865	$ 94,945,190	$ 87,920,049	$ 80,410,569
Average Capital and Rest	218,995,429	201,945,132	185,683,791	173,466,893	168,349,840	163,566,349	164,424,032	149,263,819	155,324,194
Average Total Resources	1,512,301,893	1,394,846,889	1,274,631,501	1,187,543,106	1,025,920,764	916,245,586	939,239,392	847,537,380	745,327,472
Profits	18,323,021	17,613,203	16,407,021	14,163,430	12,626,690	12,910,823	13,759,053	12,290,106	10,464,469
Per cent. Profits to Average Capital	16.40	17.00	16.62	14.93	13.51	13.95	14.49	13.98	13.01
Per cent. Profits to Average Capital and Rest	8.37	8.72	8.84	8.15	7.50	7.89	8.37	8.23	7.73
Per cent. Profits to Average Total Resources.	1.21	1.26	1.29	1.19	1.23	1.41	1.47	1.45	1.40

DISPOSITION OF PROFITS.

	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1904.
Balance Brought in	$ 5,960,113	$ 5,418,067	$ 4,326,930	$ 4,935,093	$4,260,767	$ 4,522,929	$ 2,180,917	$ 2,736,039	$ 2,270,595
Net Profits	18,523,021	17,613,203	20,442,506	14,260,765	12,951,690	12,817,774	13,755,789	12,104,703	10,153,828
Premiums New Stock	5,114,307	12,251,921	6,563,821	3,049,274	1,708,918	469,075	2,789,677	6,371,151	591,380
Total	$29,597,441	$35,283,191	$31,333,257	$22,245,132	$18,921,375	$17,809,778	$18,726,383	$21,211,893	$13,015,803
Dividends Paid	11,887,341	$11,142,267	$ 9,698,995	$8,715,367	$8,293,044	$8,090,616	$8,131,598	$7,208,963	$6,228,803
Added to Rest	7,623,370	14,228,511	13,172,564	7,185,774	3,595,653	3,494,694	4,176,966	9,943,089	3,496,125
Written off Premises	2,144,699	2,174,229	2,177,944	1,427,701	1,456,469	1,355,718	1,758,300	1,331,982	897,707
Written off for Depreciation, etc.	1,078,941	1,200,000	225,000	233,909	285,000	376,000	129,534	271,386	*
Contributions, Pensions, etc.	500,377	499,730	393,871	341,574	296,776	231,166	220,518	189,533	129,847
Balance carried out	6,362,713	6,038,454	5,664,883	4,340,807	4,994,433	4,261,584	4,309,467	2,266,940	2,263,321
Total	$29,597,441	$35,283,191	$31,333,257	$22,245,132	$18,921,375	$17,809,778	$18,726,383	$21,211,893	$13,015,803

* In 1904 the amounts written off for depreciation, etc., were included with the amounts written off premises account.

INCREASE IN PROFIT AND LOSS BALANCES.

The figures in the second table speak for themselves. It is worth while, however, to direct attention to the satisfactory manner in which the profit and loss balances have been increased in late years. Seven years ago the banks were satisfied to carry forward a little over $2,250,000 in the form of profit and loss balance. The troubled times of 1907 induced them to increase the carry forward by about $2,000,000. Then in the tight money period of 1911, 1912, 1913, they effected a further increase of $2,000,000. It is probable that these balances will be maintained at a high level, during the next few years at any rate.

DOMINION TRUST COMPANY.

One of the financial institutions which have come to the front most strongly during recent years is the Dominion Trust Company. Started at Vancouver less than ten years ago, this Company now has a chain of offices and agencies right across the Dominion and also in London (England), and Antwerp, and its business has attained to important proportions under the energetic direction of Mr. W. R. Arnold, managing director. Last year, as appears from the interesting speeches made this week at the annual meeting in Vancouver, the management was faced with the problem of whether to continue an aggressive policy or, more or less, to rest on their oars in view of the monetary outlook. The decision was arrived at that the continuance of an aggressive policy was advisable in the interests of the future of the Company and the results now shown justify the wisdom of that decision. The trusts of various kinds under administration were more than doubled during 1913, growing from $6,217,983 at December 31, 1912 to $13,480,222 at December 31, 1913. The number of individuals making wills deposited with the Company for safe-keeping in which the Company was appointed executor, trustee, etc., was more than three times as many as in 1912. Further, both the insurance business and also the amount of funds loaned on behalf of clients showed a very large increase in comparison with 1912. These increases in various lines of business were naturally offset in some degree by decreases in other lines owing to the financial stringency, foresight of these decreases being indeed the reason why an aggressive campaign along the lines mentioned was made. The fact that gross profits were $621,000 last year, or only $5,000 less than in 1912 indicates the success of the campaign undertaken and makes very satisfactory evidence of high earning power even in times of severe financial stringency.

However, the continuance of an aggressive business-getting policy has not prevented the Company from being highly conservative in other directions. Its holdings of municipal debentures have been written down by $55,470 to bring their book value well within the market value; and the increased expenditure consequent upon the aggressive business campaign undertaken was all written off to expense account, none being charged to good-will or development account. The appearance of the revenue account is thereby considerably affected, but the policy adopted has the merit of being exceptionally sound and in the best interests of the Company in the long run. Net revenue was $223,527. The eight per cent. dividend absorbed $164,304, leaving the largely increased balance of $74,413 to be carried forward on profit and loss account. The balance sheet shows a paid-up capital of $2,167,570, with reserve of $800,000. Liabilities to the public are $2,332,000, including deposits and uninvested trust funds, $1,292,744, clients, $255,771, mortgage on company's office, $225,000, sundry creditors, $54,958, and guaranteed first mortgage investment certificates, $503,887. These certificates are offset on the assets side by securities to the same amount. The investments of the Company comprise mortgages and secured loans and accrued interest, $1,748,993—these mortgages are for an average period not exceeding 3½ years; municipal and other bonds and debentures and accrued interest, $1,005,823; shares in other companies at cost and accrued dividends, $683,250. Cash on hand and in banks is $177,346, total assets amounting to $5,416,456.

The Dominion Trust Company's Montreal office is in charge of Mr. A. S. Birchall, under whose efficient management, the local business continues to develop on progressive lines From the outset the Dominion Trust Company has been managed with great energy and resourcesfulness, and while in a short life it has attained to an established position, no doubt, the future will see developments largely increasing the Company's resources, importance and prestige.

FEDERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

With every department showing satisfactory advances, the Federal Life Assurance Company of Hamilton, Ontario, joins itself to the growing ranks of those Canadian life companies who found 1913 a very satisfactory period for their operations. As in last year's report, one of the notable features of the new statement is the decrease in expenses. The percentage of general expenses to premium income showed a decrease of over 2.2 per cent., the actual amount of the general expenditure of the company being actually less than in either 1912 or 1911, despite a large increase in business in force and in new business written. As an evidence of increasing efficiency this is admirable, and an excellent tribute to the work of Mr. A. N. Mitchell, the general manager, and his staff. The new insurances issued and insurances revived during 1913 totalled $5,352,767, a figure which shows the substantial advance of more than $500,000 over 1912. This increase in new business was accompanied by a marked advance in the total assurances at risk, these going up to $27,578,183. Cash income from premiums and interest also showed a solid advance, the income going up to $1,245,140, an increase of practically $100,000 on 1912. The total payments to policyholders during last year were $410,100. As a result of the year's business, the assets are increased by $513,327, and totalled as at December 31 last, $5,400,944. After increasing the policyholders' reserves to $4,847,066, payment of profits and dividends and the writing off of $51,516 for depreciation of securities during 1913 there is a surplus over liabilities of $485,105, while had the company taken advantage of the deduction from reserves allowed by the Dominion Insurance Act, the surplus would have amounted to $581,027.

At the recent annual meeting, Mr. Hugh Guthrie, K.C., M.P., of Guelph, was elected a policyholders' director in succession to the late Mr. F. F. Dalley, of Hamilton. The election will meet with the general approval of the policyholders.

PRODDING MR. SCHOOLING.

Several of the English newspapers are just now engaged in the genial occupation of prodding Mr. William Schooling, the insurance expert who advises readers of the London *Daily Telegraph* and London *Truth,* anent his connection with the defunct Union Life. The unfortunate Mr. Schooling, it appears, was not only the most prominent member of the London Board of the Union Life, but also at the time that English capital was being secured in 1910 for the Union Life committed himself to the following: —"This is a case where the investors may quite soon get reasonable dividends, but it is essentially a case where a really big thing can be looked for, and, in my judgment, that ultimate success is a certainty, which you really could not avoid even if you tried." "My judgment" in this case seems to have been a little off colour, and the difference between this expert's confident prognostications and the results achieved can hardly be regarded as a recommendation of Mr. Schooling to his readers in the *Daily Telegraph* and *Truth*. Mr. Schooling's gift of prophesy came nearer the ultimate truth in the following airy observation in support of the Union Life's campaign for funds:—"You have got to muddle things in a more hopeless way than I have ever seen them muddled before, to prevent an industrial life office that has once got through its early years being anything but a big success." The Union Life, we are quite ready to believe, muddled things as Mr. Schooling had never seen them muddled before. But Mr. Schooling can hardly have been anticipating the muddle in this particular quarter when boosting for the Union Life.

LONDON'S FIRE INSURANCE.

Five of the big British fire offices, the Alliance, Sun, Commercial Union, Royal and Phœnix with their allied companies insure more than one half of their property in London, says the *Post Magazine*. The Alliance has insurances of £180,117,700, its figures including the business of the County and the Westminister, but not that of the Law, which makes a separate return of £70,622,794. Next comes the Sun with £116,542,856, while the Commercial Union is third with £82,869,667, though its associated offices —the Union, with £31,739,726, and the Ocean with £5,933,158—practically give it the second position. The Royal is fourth with £70,923,657 and the Phœnix fifth with £67,736,408.

Mr. Reginald E. Burch has been appointed general agent of the Mutual Life of Canada for the province of Manitoba with headquarters at Winnipeg.

* * * *

Mr. C. A. Hanson, chairman of the Gresham Life Assurance Society, of London, England, has been obliged to cancel his proposed visit to Canada.

* * * *

Mr. William Toole, of Calgary, Alta., one of the most prominent insurance agents in the West, passed through Montreal a few days ago, *en route* to his native land, the Emerald Isle, where he will visit his many friends and relations, and hear something for and against Home Rule. Mr. Toole represents many strong companies at Calgary, such as the Insurance Company of North America, the Home, etc.

GLENS FALLS INSURANCE COMPANY.

Both in Canada and the United States, there are many instances of insurance organisations which have been started in a quiet way in places somewhat remote from the largest centres of population and have developed in due course into great companies having a country-wide reputation. Shrewdness of management and a steadfast refusal to mistake size *per se* for success will usually be found to account for the remarkable growth and achievements of these organisations. One of the most notable instances of this kind is the Glens Falls Insurance Company of Glens Falls, N.Y., which has within recent months entered the Canadian field, commencing in the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, and appointing Mr. W. H. George as superintendent of agencies at Toronto, and Mr. Jos. A. Laurin as general agent at Montreal.

The Glens Falls dates from 1849, and its history is in the briefest form, steady progress resulting from honorable dealings and sound financial methods. The sixty-fourth annual balance sheet now published shows total assets of $5,523,704 invested in thoroughly sound securities and liabilities including capital of only $3,205,503, so that there is a net surplus of $2,318,201. This sound financial position is backed up by an admirable reputation summarised in the Company's motto, "old and tried," and both factors should combine to win for the Glens Falls a fair share of the desirable business in the Canadian field and that thorough confidence of policyholders in the Dominion which it deserves.

FIRE COMPANIES' PAPER LOSSES ON SECURITIES.

Inspection of the statements of insurance companies which have up to this time been filed with Insurance Departments, or published, shows that in most cases the companies have made losses in their surplus funds by reason of the depreciation in the market values of securities owned at the end of last year. The effects of such reductions in surplus are, if we may judge the future by the past, only temporary, so that the chances are that at the end of this year the pendulum will have swung the other way, and advancing prices will help the companies in their surplus funds. Unless the companies are compelled by circumstances to dispose of their securities at the low prices, the declines only cause what may be termed "paper losses." Barring a great conflagration, there are probably few, if any, fire insurance companies which would be compelled to sell standard securities at a loss; and it is only a question of time when prices will have regained considerably higher levels, so that "paper losses" may be converted into actual profits. In the meantime, interest and dividend earnings will in most cases be received as usual, so that really the only unfortunate aspect of the situation will be the making of relatively poor statements, because of the inopportune coincidence of the last day of the year with a rather radical decline in market values.—*The Spectator*.

It is announced that the Saskatchewan Government will guarantee loans to cities acting for public school boards and advanced for special purposes.

LLOYDS' NEW GUARANTEE SYSTEM.

An English Criticism—Scheme does not go Far Enough.

The recent inauguration of a guarantee system by London Lloyds' underwriters is criticised in the Manchester *Policyholder,* which argues that the scheme does not go far enough. "The present system—including the objectionable practice of not disclosing to the public the extent and character of the fire and accident business effected or the resources of the members—is to continue," says the *Policyholder*. "In the future, however, the premiums paid for guarantees are to be paid into a trust fund, to be held by the committee, instead of being paid as at present to another underwriter. It is hoped that in time the new arrangement will develop into a factor of considerable importance, but meanwhile the arrangement is regarded more as a convenience to the underwriters than a safeguard for the policyholders.

"We are told that premiums paid for guarantees in the past will in future be pooled, and that this sum will be available if necessary for meeting any shortcomings that there may be, but should it fall short, there will still be individual guarantees to fall back upon. Are guarantees, for which a consideration has been paid in the past, to continue and to be given for love in future?

"We can only say again that the proper, the simplest and by far the most straightforward and satisfactory course for Lloyd's to adopt would be to publish accounts. The Assurance Companies Act provided for this, making a special concession that a Lloyd's underwriter should be called upon to deposit £2,000 only, whereas an ordinary company has to "table" £20,000. If they have nothing to hide from the searchlight of publicity why do they not come into the open instead of adopting this complex system of guarantees, pools, audits and trusts?"

BRITISH COLONIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The British Colonial Fire Insurance Company, of Montreal, has had a satisfactory experience in the first complete year of its operations. Of necessity, the process of building up a new fire office must be slow, if it is to be sound and substantial. The details of the business given at the annual meeting suggest that the management has very rightly been concerned more with the quality than with the quantity of the risks taken. No effort has been made to build up a large premium income at the start, a fact which augurs well for the Company's future. The British Colonial has the advantage of being a tariff company, and with an adherence to sound methods of underwriting and a conservative policy generally, the Company will, doubtless, develop in time into a successful institution. Its managing director is Mr. Theodore Meunier. Surplus for the security of policyholders at December 31, amounted to $1,022,660. It is to be hoped that this Company's career, which has evidently begun on sound lines, will fulfil the present promise.

Mr. George B. Woods, president and managing director of the Continental Life of Toronto, was recently entertained at a banquet and presented by the officers, agents and office staff of the Company with a valuable diamond ring.

FIRE COMPANIES' EXPENSES NOT EXCESSIVE.

The rate of fire companies expense in this country and the United States is higher by about five points than it is in any European country. Since the year 1880 expenses have increased about six points, but it must be remembered that at that time rating was done by guess work and cost nothing, no systematic inspection of risks was carried out, and competition had not taken possession of the field. Coupled with this we must take into account the fact that the Government had not learned the art of extracting a revenue from the sale of fire indemnity. To-day a considerable proportion of the income of insurance companies goes in taxation. Not only are the taxes of the multiple governments excessive in themselves, but the cost of collection by this farming-out process must be added. Insurance companies in Canada pay about $310,000 in taxes every year, but its cost to the premium paying public is over $370,000, all of which is entered in the companies' expense account.

If an analysis be made of that account it will be found to consist of the following items:—

	Canada.	U.S.A.
Commissions	18.00 per cent.	21.50 per cent.
Average taxes	1.30 "	2.65 "
Rating expenses	1.25 "	1.35 "
All other expenses	10.45 "	12.00 "
	31.00 p.c. of prem.	37.50 p.c. of prem.

Investigating further we shall find that the companies' expenses outside of commissions have steadily decreased for a number of years, due no doubt to a larger average business, denser population, concentrated values, and an increased measure of co-operation between the companies. This one fact, a slight decrease in expenses, is an entirely creditable showing that few other businesses in the country could parallel. If there is room for improvement in insurance affairs as some think it is surely not in this direction, for after two hundred years of experience a marvelous efficiency has been attained that younger enterprises cannot hope to equal.—*Mr. J. Grove Smith, C.F.U.A.*

A SUGGESTION FOR MUNICIPALITIES.

Some Canadian municipal issues are split up for purposes of redemption into three or four parts, sometimes with 10 or 20 years between the time when the first and last bonds mature. Yet when the loan is issued all the bonds are offered at the same time, and the applicant has to take whatever bonds are allotted. As the date of maturity of the first bonds approaches it is clear that one price for the whole loan will only suffice if the longest term bonds happen to stand at about par. It is time that colonial municipalities adopted a similar regulation to one of those of our own Local Government Board, which permits borrowing in one sum for a fixed term representing the "equated term" of the periods for which authority may have been obtained for several smaller loans.—London *Economist.*

Mr. Arthur Watt, A.I.A., who received his training with the Sun Life of Canada, and for some time past has been actuary of the Southern Life and Trust Company, Greensboro, N.C., has been elected secretary of that company with the title of secretary and actuary.

THE NATIONALE FIRE OF PARIS.

A newcomer in the Canadian fire field is the Nationale of Paris, France, which recently obtained its Dominion license and is now actively transacting business and establishing a full organisation, under the management of Mr. J. E. Clement, general manager of the Mount Royal Assurance. Established so long ago as 1820, the Nationale has long held a high reputation in the fire underwriting world. It has the distinction of being backed by particularly influential financial interests, on the board of directors at the present time being no fewer than three regents of the Bank of France, as well as a prominent member of the Rothschild family and many other prominent French financiers. With a subscribed capital of $2,000,000, the Nationale has total funds of $7,491,390 and a net surplus of $1,857,150. So that the Company is obviously in a very sound position to meet every demand that may be made upon it. The Company's loss ratio in 1912 was under 45 per cent.—a very favorable experience—and particularly low figures of expenses of management bespeak an economy and efficiency of administration that form a strong recommendation for the Company in its new field.

The underwriting of the Nationale in Canada will doubtless be upon conservative lines. If Mr. Clement is able to repeat with this new connection the notable success he has made in underwriting for the Mount Royal, the Nationale will find in due course solid reasons for gratification at the results of its business throughout the Dominion.

CONFEDERATION LIFE'S NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. C. R. Dent to be inspector of branches.

Mr. Dent has been for many years in the service of the Company, and is, by reason of his past connection with the Agency Department, well known to the members of the staff. He will continue to supervise and inspect all branch offices, audit the agency accounts, etc. He will also have charge of the work in connection with the reinstatement of lapsed policies, automatic premium loans, etc.

Mr. C. S. Macdonald to be assistant superintendent of agencies.

Mr. Macdonald, who is personally known to many members of the agency staff, has been in the service of the Company for a number of years, and has for some time past held the position of assistant actuary. The intimate knowledge gained by him in that department of the policy contracts, rates and plans of the Company, will undoubtedly prove of value to him in his present position, especially in connection with the instruction of new field workers.

Mr. V. R. Smith to be assistant actuary.

Mr. Smith, who has been in the service of the Company for some years, is a graduate in Arts of Trinity University. He is an associate member of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and of the Actuarial Society of America.

Mr. W. J. Howard to be superintendent of the Policy Department.

Mr. Howard has for years efficiently discharged the duties of this position, namely, the handling of the applications for insurance, the issuance of policies, etc., and consequently has well earned the title to the office.

B.C'S CONTROL OF MUNICIPAL BORROWINGS

NEW LEGISLATION INTRODUCED BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT—HALL-MARKING DEBENTURE ISSUES.

British Columbia's municipal act inaugurates a new departure in municipal procedure in that province. It proposes supervision of all municipal matters by an inspector appointed by a municipal department of the government. This inspector of municipalities, whose office will be attached to the attorney-general's department, shall have power to hold a public inquiry into any of the business of a municipality, and his findings, upon the approval of the lieutenant-governor-in-council, shall be binding upon the officials of such municipalities.

"One of the important municipal questions which the commission investigated," said Mr. Bowser, when introducing the bill, "was that dealing with government supervision. The commission felt that as a result of their investigations it was essential that some government supervision of municipal matters should be undertaken in this province. As a result of that recommendation we are including in this act a section establishing a municipal department."

MUST OBTAIN DEPARTMENT'S APPROVAL.

Any municipality may, under this legislative act, submit money by-laws to the inspector for approval, and before issuing debentures must submit both the by-law and debentures to him by approval. His certificate of approval shall be considered conclusive evidence of the validity of the by-law or debentures in all courts of the province.

"Municipalities have the option of consulting the department in regard to debenture issues," said the attorney-general, "either before or after the by-law has been submitted to the people. If they think it wiser to have the advice of the municipal inspector before the by-law is submitted, they may have it so, and in the event of it being approved, the hall-mark of government approval will be accorded it; but once the by-law is carried by the necessary majority, before any debentures are issued, they must have the measure submitted to the department for approval."

ACT'S FURTHER PROVISIONS.

Another of the duties of the inspector of municipalities will be the standardization of a system of municipal bookkeeping, especially with regard to the issuing of debentures, stock and treasury certificates. The result of this proposal will be that all accounts of municipalities will be intelligible to the citizen who takes an interest in his local municipal affairs. The inspector is also empowered to inquire into the management of sinking funds, and his duties shall extend to the books and accounts of the board of school trustees.

Another important feature of the act is the voluntary establishment of a board of control in cities having a population of 15,000 or more, on the vote of three-fourths of the members of the council. The establishment of this board of control, which is optional, will vest the affairs of government in a board composed of the mayor or reeve of a municipality and two comptrollers, who shall be nominated and elected from the city at large.

GROUP INSURANCE

(*V. R. Smith, A.I.A., Confederation Life, before Insurance Institute of Toronto.*)

(*Continued from page 277*).

So far only one plan of insurance has been generally issued, that is, the yearly renewal term plan. While in theory there is no objection to issuing any of the usual plans, yet in practice the plan adopted has few, if any, objections and gives equitable results. Unless there is some cause at work in the group to increase the percentage of old ages and reduce the percentage of young ages, the natural, or yearly renewable term plan will furnish in effect when applied to a group, level premium insurance. Of course, it is possible the insurance benefit when applied to the group will tend to reduce withdrawals, especially at the older ages, and the voluntary withdrawals at the older ages will be few also, but the effect of this in increasing the premium rates will be gradual and not felt for some time while there is the counterbalancing feature that an employer paying the premiums will endeavor to obtain only young employees. Renewable term insurance has the additional advantage that it avoids all question of surrender values on withdrawal, as there is no accumulation of reserve under this plan and any other plan would introduce this troublesome question. The average premium rate under any plan, under which the premium was based on age at entry, would give a high premium at first, decreasing rapidly as the old ages at entry disappeared till a practically stationary premium was reached. As a rule under limited premium plans there would be a sudden drop when the original group reached the end of the premium-paying period. The ultimate premium rate, after deducting allowances for surrenders, would be less than the renewable term premium since a substantial reserve would have been accumulated, the interest on which would help pay the claims. So far the renewable term plan has proved very satisfactory in taking care of the life insurance even when combined with the features of acident, total disability and pension schemes.

COST OF PREMIUM COLLECTION REDUCED.

Premiums are usually collected monthly. Withdrawals and new entrants are taken care of automatically by the so-called negative accounting system. Each month's premium is adjusted for withdrawals or new entrants for the preceding month. The large amount of insurance carried reduces the percentage of cost of collection to a very low figure and is not as costly as one accustomed to annual premiums would suppose.

It is outside the scope of this paper to endeavor to lay down a scale of premiums that would be applicable to all companies. The first essential is that the premiums should be adequate, taking into account the cost of collection of the premiums, the commission to the agent for introducing the business, the cost of head office work necessary to handle the business and the cost of the mortality that is to be experienced in the group. In view of the experimental character of the business group insurances should be on the non-participating plan, but if it is written on the participating then it should be considered a special class for dividend purposes.

GROUP INSURANCE DOING A REAL WORK.

In a paper with a limited time allowance it is impossible to deal with this subject in an exhaustive way, but no discussion of group insurance would be complete that did not give some consideration to its merits, its claim to supplying a real demand, and to doing a real work in the community. I touched, in the beginning, upon that phase of modern civilization, the wave of social betterment—ideas that are sweeping over the world, the recognition on the part of the employer of labor of his obligation to his employees, causing him to endeavor to provide against those contingencies which threaten the dependents of the wage earner with dire distress if no provision has been made for their protection. Group insurance provides the means whereby the employer can provide for his employees against the contingency of "premature death," and so doing satisfies his sense of obligation in one very important particular at least. The need and demand for this class of insurance is clearly shown by the amount of social insurance legislation that is being daily demanded and passed in our legislatures. The employer by removing from his employee's mind the dread of the results of such a contingency as premature death obtains a better and more efficient employee, attracts and keeps with him the best workers in his field. The employee obtains insurance free or substantially so, during the active period of his life when his responsibilities are heaviest, and he obtains a reward for efficient and persistent service. The community at large benefits by reason of the fact that families are protected, who, through the inability of the wage earner to obtain insurance through the regular channels or through his procrastination or neglect are suddenly thrown with crushing force from respectable comfort into distressing poverty. The wage earner is educated too, in the advantages of insurance through personal concrete examples and the agent is often able to place further insurance in the regular way.

Group insurance claims that it is more economical and furnishes insurance at a low cost because there are no medical fees, no cost of soliciting individuals, because there are administrative economies from dealing with a large group through a single individual and finally but not least because there is lower lapse rate.

It was to be expected that a departure from the usual methods of insurance, so radical and novel as the insuring of a large number of individuals without medical examination would call forth some adverse criticism, but I doubt if the originators of the scheme were prepared for the bitter hostility that came from the fraternal insurance organizations. The Associated Fraternities of America have drafted an act which they are endeavoring to have passed by the various States of the Union, requiring medical examinations of life insurance, other than industrial, prohibiting so-called group insurance and providing a penalty. Their opposition rests upon the charge that the "old line" companies are endeavoring to secure the reinsurance of a whole lodge. This is really twisting and is vigorously denied by the insurance companies who point out that it was never the intention of group insurance to take such contracts, because a lodge consisting of members engaged in different ocupations, in different localities, banded together for the principal purpose of insurance, are not groups recognized by the definition of group insurance as given at the beginning of this paper.

OPPOSITION OF FRATERNALS.

A reason for the opposition of the faternals which

I have heard, but have not seen in print, is that in a small locality supported by a large manufacturing establishment, the lodges are depleted of a large proportion of their members when the employer places a group insurance contract. In the report of the Committee on Statutory Legislation of the Associated Fraternities of America to 1913 Annual Session held at Chicago, August 18th, 1913, appeared the following reason for prohibiting group insurance: "As a field of effort it is imprudent, unsafe, and only promises disastrous experience to the group and is a chimerical experience fraught with possibility of most disastrous nature to companies allowed to launch therein."

Arguments advanced in such terms need hardly be considered especially when betraying such tender solicitude for the welfare of a most dearly beloved rival.

Another argument advanced is that group insurance constitutes a discrimination, whether the discrimination arises by reason of the fact that there is no medical examination, or because of the fact that the rate of premium is fixed for each group on its merits is not always stated.

The charge that waiving of medical examination constitutes a discrimination may be met in two ways: First, among lives selected by the test of individual medical examination the effect of the selection wears off in a short period, commonly considered to be about five years, and after that period the rate of mortality rises and the mortality of the entire body on the average deteriorates. In the other case, that of group insurance, the effect of selection is a continuous one since the bad lives are automatically thrown out, because as soon as a man becomes impaired, as soon as his habits become such that he cannot do his work he is discharged. The group is being continually freshened by new lives. There is thus on one hand a fading selection and on the other a constant selection, and a selection too which is so effective that in the words of Mr. Day, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, "The mortality on this class of business is much lower in fact than that on regularly medically examined risks." I think the charge of discrimination on this point is not proven.

Second—The entire structure of life insurance is reared on the law of averages. We can insure the individual only by considering him as a member of a group, by associating him with others so that the law of average may have effect. We deal with the individual as our unit, but why can we not change our unit of measurement from the individual to the group of individuals and apply our law of averages to the groups. It does not seem to me to be a great step in advance to make the group the unit of insurance and to base a contract of insurance upon it. Admitting, therefore, the group as the unit, the same standards of selection do not necessarily apply to the group as a unit to the individual taken as the unit. If we set up a standard of selection for the group as the unit of insurance and live up to the standard, treating all groups having exactly the same character in precisely the same way then I think that the charge of discrimination in this particular fails.

Discrimination in Matter of Premiums.

The idea of discrimination in the matter of premiums is presented in two ways—first, two groups having the same age and salary distribution and the same number of members might be charged different premiums due to the circumstances under which the groups live their daily lives; one may have excellent sanitary surroundings; the other not as good, in fact it might be so bad as to cause the rejection of the group. The charge of discrimination might be made, but that is due to the difficulty, owing to its newness, of setting up a standard to measure the weight to be given to the features that are peculiar to each group. This is, at present, a question that must be left to the individual judgment of each company. The other is that a member, or an outsider of the same age, is not permitted to take out more insurance at the same rate. It is claimed that this is legal discrimination, but there is no real discrimination since the two things compared are not the same, in one case the individual is the unit, and in the other the group is the unit, and different methods of selection are employed. But after all, if group insurance fills a real need and does a real work in the community, no wording of present anti-discrimination laws, and no present legislation should be allowed to block its progress. New legislation should be drafted to meet the new ideas.

Why not in Canada?

There is one further point. Is this business limited only to the large companies? If the mortality experienced in the group is superstandard, and companies writing the business claim that so far it is, then there seems to be no reason why Canadian companies shouldn't engage in the business. A Canadian company will carry 25 to 50 thousand on one single risk, which, though it may pass a rigid, medical selection, yet is liable to immediately become a claim, through accident or a disease such as typhoid fever. Does it not seem reasonable to say that a risk on a group of one hundred individuals carrying $1,000 each, with a superstandard mortality for the whole group is better underwriting? It would need a catastrophe to have this risk fall in *in toto*.

If the present demand for group insurance is a real and lasting one, an outcome of the conditions of our time, then all the opposition of bodies of men even though bitter and strenuous, cannot block its progress or prevent its fulfilling, in common with other kinds of insurance, its mission to mankind.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

It is announced that Mr. Colin E. Sword, secretary of the Quebec Fire Assurance Company, of Quebec, has been appointed manager in Montreal of the London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Limited, in succession to Mr. T. F. Dobbin.

In his new capacity Mr. Sword will control the interests of the London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Limited, and its allied Companies, the London & Lancashire Guarantee & Accident Company, the Quebec Fire Assurance Company and the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, in the Province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. James A. Allan, of Liverpool, England, submanager of the London & Lancashire Fire, who has been in Canada for the past couple of weeks returned to Montreal this week from the West, and has left for the Maritime Provinces, accompanied by Mr. Sword.

SIX FACTS

from the 67th ANNUAL REPORT of the

Canada Life Assurance Company

In important respects the Company in 1913 excelled its record for any previous year in its history.

1. THE SURPLUS EARNED in 1913 was $1,709,959.66, exceeding by over $179,000 the earnings of 1912, and by a much larger amount the earnings of any previous year. The present net surplus is $6,183,278.39.

2. THE INCOME of $8,094,885.70 was greater than that of the previous year by $698,125.96, and the greatest in the Company's history. The rate of interest earned, which had been steadily advancing since 1899, was further improved in 1913. This is an important factor in producing surplus.

3. THE ASSETS were increased by $3,860,271.32, and now stand at $52,161,794.81.

4. THE TOTAL ASSURANCES now in force are for $153,121,363.94, an increase of over $8,273,000 in the year.

5. THE PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS in 1913 totalled $2,878,016.11, an increase of $415,051.31 over those of 1912. In addition to this, LOANS TO POLICYHOLDERS on security of their policy contracts were made for $1,692,248.71.

6. THE MORTALITY of the year was again more favorable than the expectation, and this, with a continued LOW EXPENSE RATIO, contributed to the earning of a record surplus.

WANT A BETTER JOB?

The Imperial Life has some splendid openings on its field force for men who can sell life assurance.

Energy, persistence, enthusiasm are required. In return we offer liberal agents' contracts, attractive policies and a reputation for properly safeguarding policyholders' interests.

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Brown Clarke Agency, Winnipeg
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THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

WRITES MORE NEW BUSINESS THAN ANY COMPANY IN CANADA OF ITS AGE.

Applications Received in 1913—$9,566,2[illegible]0 00

Increase over 1912—$2,200,000

SEVERAL GOOD OPENINGS FOR PRODUCERS. APPLY DIRECT TO

Head Office: NATIONAL LIFE CHAMBERS, - - - Toronto, Ontario

ELIAS ROGERS, President.

ALBERT J. RALSTON, Managing Director. F. SPARLING, Secretary

ANNUAL STATEMENTS IN BRIEF.

OTTAWA POWER.

At the annual meeting of Ottawa Light, Heat & Power it was reported that the total revenue of the two subsidiaries, Ottawa Gas and Ottawa Electric was $834,662, providing a surplus of $297,766, which with the previous balance forward made a total of $352,319. Surplus earnings were about 13.4 per cent. on the average paid-up capital of $2,222,780 against 14.9 per cent. in 1912 on $2,000,000 capital. Dividends absorbed $222,278; $90,000 was placed to reserve and after other allocations $34,363 was carried forward against $54,552. Expenditure on capital account was $808,331 against $417,767 in 1912.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL AND COAL.

Profits for 1913 were $1,255,953 against $1,000,609 in 1912. Bond and debenture interest, sinking funds, depreciation, etc., absorbed $738,267 against $614,153 leaving available for dividends $517,686 against $614,153. Dividends absorb $442,400 as last year leaving a net balance of $75,286 against a deficit of $55,944, which balance, with previous balance makes a total surplus of $27,886 against $452,600. In the balance sheet assets figure at $2,533,152 against current liabilities of only $939,407.

SHAWINIGAN POWER.

Shawinigan Power reports gross earnings of $1,690,882 against $1,569,671 and operating expenses of $217,443 against $207,414. Net earnings were $1,473,439 against $1,362,257. Interest charges absorbed $501,360 against $489,896 leaving a net revenue of $972,079 against $872,360, which with balance brought forward makes a total available of $996,361 against $882,131. Dividends absorb $660,000 against $540,000; reserve funds, $206,482 against $189,375; contingent funds, $10,000 against $25,000; depreciation reserve $100,000 against $103,475 leaving a surplus of $19,878 against $24,281.

WINNIPEG RAILWAY

Gross earnings for 1913 were $4,078,695 against $3,765,384 in 1912. Expenses were $2,282,607 against $2,004,147, leaving net earnings of $1,826,088 against $1,761,236. Fixed charges absorbed $570,583 against $566,773 and dividends, $1,070,043 against $720,000 leaving a surplus on the year of $185,462 against $474,463. Total surplus at the end of 1913 was $2,276,679. From this $1,000,000 was placed to reserve account and $375,000 in suspense account leaving at credit of profit and loss $901,697.

CANADA CEMENT.

Canada Cement's annual report shows net earnings after all charges and preferred stock dividend $409,217, equal to 3.03 on the common stock, against 2.10 in 1912 and 2.06 in 1911. Under the successive amounts carried forward surplus account now stands at $1,190,279, equal to about 8.1 per cent. on the common stock. There was a heavy increase in bank loans from $340,275 in the 1912 balance sheet to $1,628,818 in that for 1913, in spite of the fact that the company disposed of $660,000 bonds against expenditure on capital account during the year. Senator Edwards (president) in his report states that it is not anticipated the Company's plants will be operated during 1914 to more than 60 or 70 per cent. of their capacity.

NATIONAL STEEL CAR.

The National Steel Car Company, Ltd., in its first annual report now distributed among shareholders, reports net profits of $157,153 in 1913, a sum which would be sufficient to take care of the 7 per cent. dividend on the $1,500,000 cumulative preferred stock and leave a balance of $52,153, or equal to 2.6 per cent. on the $2,000,000 common. Net earnings for the first fiscal year ending November 30th last were $236,052 and this was increased to $243,228 through miscellaneous income. A sum of $86,074 was taken out of earnings for repairs and renewals during the year, leaving a balance of $157,153 to be carried forward as surplus, no dividend on the preferred stock having been paid during the year.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mr. A. G. Dent, general manager Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, arrived in Montreal this week, and will leave for the West in a day or two.

COST OF CAPITAL BORROWINGS IN LONDON.

A compilation by the London *Economist* shows that the average yield of colonial government offerings made in the London market in 1913 was 4.15 p.c., and of foreign government offerings 5.31 p.c., the latter figure being raised on account of the poor credit of such countries as China and Mexico, which were heavy borrowers. Municipal bonds gave an average yield of 4.73 per cent.; Indian, colonial and foreign railways, 5.22 per cent. industrial and commercial bonds and debentures 5.5 per cent.

NORTHERN LIFE'S REPORT.

The Northern Life, of London, Ontario, reports a favorable business experience in 1913. New business written was $2,190,254, the insurance in force being increased to $10,046,104. Premium income exceeded that of 1912 by nearly $30,000 at $338,481. A satisfactory feature is the decrease in expense ratio, actual expenditure in 1913 being only about equal to that of 1912, in spite of the increased business secured. An addition of $23,952 was made to surplus, total assets of the Company being increased to $2,051,548, a gain of nearly $250,000. The Northern Life is now under the general management of Mr. W. J. McMurtry, who was appointed successor to Mr. John Milne on the latter's retirement last year.

CANADIAN FIRE RECORD

(Specially compiled by The Chronicle)

EASTPORT, N.B.—School at North Head, Grand Manan destroyed, February 12. Loss, $5,000. Insurance, $3,000. Origin, stove.

STORE LOSS AT HAMILTON, ONT.

Following is insurance on stock and fixtures of R. McKay & Co's departmental store at Hamilton, Ont., damaged February 17. Loss settled at a little under 54.75 p.c. of insurance:

Acadia	$ 5,500	Norwich Union	$7,500
Alliance	4,500	Phoenix of H.	7,500
Anglo-Am.	3,000	Phoenix of L.	5,000
Atlas	5,000	Pacific Coast	2,500
British Crown	10,000	Palatine	5,000
Caledonian	5,000	Queen	4,500
Canadian	6,500	Rochester-German	7,500
Com. Union	7,500	Royal	10,000
Continental	5,000	Scottish Union	5,000
Equitable	5,000	St. Paul	5,000
Factories	5,000	Sovereign	5,000
Fidelity-Phenix	7,500	Wellington	1,500
German-Am.	7,500	Western	6,000
Hamilton	1,000	Yorkshire	7,000
Home	13,000		
Independent	3,500		$228,500
Law Union and R.	5,000		
Liverpool-Man.	5,000		
Liv. & Lon. & G.	2,500		
London Ass.	5,000		
N. Y. Undrs.	10,000		
Niagara	3,000		
North British	14,000		
Northern	7,500		

ON FIXTURES.

Alliance	$ 500
Atlas	2,300
Canada Nat.	3,500
North British	1,000
Phoenix of L.	5,000
Queen	1,500
Total	$13,800

LEDUC, ALTA.—C.P.R. depot destroyed, February 5. Loss, $5,0[illegible] Origin, unknown.

NUN'S CHAPEL [illegible]ROYED AT QUEBEC.

On February 20, the Chapel of the Grey Nuns at Quebec was destroyed and other damage to the Order's buildings sustained. Insurance on schedule as follows:—

Atlas	$12,000	Norwich Union	15,000
Com. Union	30,000	Quebec	9,000
Guardian	15,000	Sun	25,000
Liv. & Lon. & G.	25,000	Mutuals (?)	60,500
London Ass.	25,000		
North America	7,500		$249,000
North British	25,000		

Loss placed at $47,700 as follows: Item 1, $10,000; 2, $2,500; 3, $30,000; 4, $4,000; 5, $1,200.

NORTH BAY LOSS.

The Central Ice & Roller rink at North Bay, Ont., was destroyed on February 22, total loss on following insurance:—

Union of L.	$ 750
Home	1,500
St. Paul	750
Sun	1,500
Canada National	750
Total	$5,250

$30,000 LOSS AT ST. HYACINTHE, QUE.

Through the destruction of the Academie Girouard at St. Hyacinthe, Que., on February 21, the following insurance was affected:—

Commercial Union	$10,000
Northern	10,000
Royal	10,000
Loss, total.	$30,000

(*Continued on p. 319.*)

Traffic Returns.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Year to date.	1912	1913.	1914.	Decrease
Jan. 31	$7,201,000	$9,528,000	$7,719,000	$1,809,000
Week ending	**1912.**	**913.**	**1914.**	**Decrease**
Feb. 7	$2,168,000	$2,372,000	$1,752,000	$620,000
" 14	1,982,000	2,200,000	1,733,000	467,000
" 21	2,127,000	2,337,000	1,796,000	541,000

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Year to date.	1912.	1913	1914	Decrease
Jan. 31	$3,422,287	$4,048,248	$3,766,933	$281,315
Week ending	**1912.**	**1913.**	**1914.**	**Increase**
Feb. 7..........	$781,213	$867,467	$873,338	$5,871
" 14..........	777,236	866 864	868,[illegible]32	1,568
" 21..........	818,729	945,099	853,582	Dec. 91,517

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Year to date.	1912.	1913.	1914.	Increase
Jan. 31	....	$1,513,400	$1,570,900	$57,500
Week ending	**1912**	**1913.**	**1914.**	**Increase**
Feb. 7	$26[illegible],000	$293,900	$303,100	$9,200
" 14	276,900	306,200	312,700	6,500
" 21	323,500	389,100	33[illegible],600	Dec. 52,500

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

Year to date.	1912.	1913.	1914.	Increase
Jan. 31	$629,294	$683,872	$739 669	$55,[illegible]97
Week ending	**1912.**	**1913.**	**1914.**	**Increase**
Feb. 7.........	$143,971	$156,287	$170 906	$14,619
" 14.........	146,950	158,947	165,022	6,075

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.

Week ending		1913.	1914.	Increase
Feb. 1	....	$50 366	$50,880	$ 514
" 8	....	56 029	57,094	1.065
" 15	....	52,241	55,117	2,876
" 22	....	51,394	53,347	1,953

DULUTH SUPERIOR TRACTION CO

	1912.	1913.	1914.	Increase
Jan. 7.........	$19,380	$20 595	$22,977	$2,382
" 14.........	19,520	20,170	22,795	2,625
" 21.........	20,018	21,169	23.129	1,959
" 31.........	......	29,242	32,389	3,147
Feb 7.........	19,632	20,766	22,545	1,779
" 14.........	19,699	20,865	22,907	2,042

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.

Week ending	1912.	1913.	1914.	Decrease
Feb. 7.........	$174,219	$207,177	$200,383	$6,794
" 14.........	175,511	212,867	190,537	22,300

CANADIAN BANK CLEARINGS.

	Week ending Feb. 26, 1914	Week ending Feb. 19, 1914	Week ending Feb. 27, 1913	Week ending Feb. 29, 1912
Montreal	$49,[illegible]28,966	$50,4[illegible]7,4[illegible]0	$45,796 841	$43,837,148
Toronto	40.11[illegible],568	39,094.368	36,360,[illegible]09	32 225,580
Ottawa...	3,23[illegible],656	3,74[illegible],[illegible]28	2,977,[illegible]92	3,937,810

THE BRITISH COLONIAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Annual Meeting of Shareholders

The second Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the British Colonial Fire Insurance Company was held at the Company's Office, 2 Place d'Armes, Montreal, on Wednesday, the 11th day of February, 1914.

The Honourable C. E. Dubord, President of the Company, was in the Chair and Mr. Theodore Meunier, Managing Director, acted as Secretary.

The following Report was submitted:

Your Directors beg to submit a report on the Company's business and for your approval the Profit and Loss Account as at the 31st of December last.

This Annual Report is really the first one as the preceding Report covered a few months only.

The gross premium income was $96,068.42 and the total income $194,566.53.

The cash assets amount to $276,615.52 and the total assets to $1,076,615.52.

The liabilities to Policyholders amount to $54,239.12 and the total liabilities, including paid-up capital, to $254,-239.12.

The Profit and Loss Account shews a surplus of $22,660.42.

The Fire Losses amounted to $17,072.78 being less than 18 per cent. of the gross premium income and less than 22 per cent. of the net premium income.

Notwithstanding the financial stringency, your Directors succeeded in increasing the assets from $507,359.01 as at the 31st December, 1912, to $1,076,615.52.

The surplus of $1,022,660.42 for the guarantee of Policyholders should be more than sufficient to induce the insuring public to favour your Company.

Your Directors are of opinion that all the expenses incurred are legal and justified and in the Company's interest.

We desire to express our thanks to the employees and agents of the Company who devoted themselves to its welfare and we feel satisfied that they will continue to fulfil their duties to the best of their knowledge and ability.

In conclusion, your Directors declare themselves satisfied with the Company's operations and I have the pleasure of proposing that the Annual report be adopted, this proposition being seconded by the Vice-President.

In seconding the adoption of the report, the Vice-President, Mr. J. B. Morissette, stated that he was proud of having participated in the organization and management of the British Colonial Fire, as the Company occupied a financial position most satisfactory to the shareholders and policyholders. He also emphasized the fact that the total loss ratio since the Company's inception was only 18.6 per cent. of the net premium income.

Mr. J. A. Lamarche, K.C., in very appropriate terms, proposed a vote of thanks to the Board of Directors.

The same Board was re-elected for the ensuing year.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, the Honourable C. E. Dubord was elected Chairman of the Board, Mr. J. B. Morissette, Vice-President, I. L. Lafleur, Treasurer and Theodore Meunier, Managing Director and Secretary.

THEODORE MEUNIER, Managing Director

The Federal Life Assurance Company

OF CANADA

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR 1913

The Directors have pleasure in reporting that every department of the Company's business for the year ending 31st December, 1913, showed satisfactory advances.

ASSURANCES: The applications for new Assurances amounted to **$5,530,864,** exceeding the preceding record year by **$507,226.**

The new Assurances issued and revived amounted to **$5,352,767,** making the total Assurances in force at the end of the year **$27,578,182.88.**

INCOME: The net cash income from Premiums and Interest amounted to **$1,245,140.50,** exceeding that of 1912 by **$98,998.23.**

ASSETS: The total assets at the end of the year amounted to **$5,400,944.30,** being an increase during the year of **$513,327.35.**

The average rate of interest earned on the invested funds showed a substantial increase over the preceding year and now totals 6.13 per cent.

RESERVES: The reserves for Policyholders' protection now amount to **$4,847,066.00,** having been increased during the year by **$440,936.00.**

EARNINGS AND SURPLUS: The Company's earnings during the year amounted to **$182,839.11,** being over 63 per cent. increase on the earnings of 1912. After payment of profits and dividends and the writing off of **$51,516.24** for depreciation of securities during 1913 the surplus was increased by **$88,744.95,** making the total fund held for Policyholders' protection over and above all liabilities at the end of the year **$485,104.90.**

The deduction from reserves allowable under the Insurance Act was not taken advantage of. Had this been done the total surplus funds for Policyholders' protection would have amounted to **$581,026.90.**

EXPENDITURES: The payments to Policyholders during the year amounted to **$410,100.50.**

The actual general expenditure of the Company was less than in either 1912 or 1911, despite a large increase in business in force and in new business written. The percentage of General Expenses to Premium Income showed a decrease over 2.2 per cent.

PROGRESS: The following table of results for the last three years illustrates the steady progress being made:—

	1911	1912	1913
Insurance in force December 31st	$23,887,141	$25,553,267	$27,578,183
Insurance issued and revived	4,656,265	4,819,129	5,352,767
Income from Premiums and Interest	1,034,437	1,146,142	1,245,141
Reserve for Protection of Policyholders	4,046,326	4,406,130	4,847,066
Assets	4,446,968	4,887,617	5,400,944

The Directors desire to express their appreciation of the efficient services rendered by the Head Office and Field Staffs and of the splendid results accomplished by them during the past year.

M. H. AIKINS, President.

BALANCE SHEET, 1913

ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Real Estate	$1,808,240.27
Bonds and Debentures	1,763,338.67
Stocks	41,430.00
Real Estate	320,000.00
Loans on Bonds and Stocks	214,020.87
Loans on Policies	781,522.71
Cash on Hand and in Banks	181,112.31
Office Furniture	6,652.49
Net Premiums deferred, in course of collection (Reserve thereon included in Liabilities)	197,356.21
Interest and Rents due and accrued	87,270.77
Total Assets	**$5,400,944.30**

LIABILITIES.

Net Reinsurance Reserve	$4,847,066.00
Present Value Instalment Claims	10,595.00
Death and Endowment Claims not yet paid (Including all Claims, whether formally approved or not.)	31,529.53
Taxes accrued and Office Expenses due	16,579.00
Declared Profits to Policyholders	2,260.00
Surrender Values Claimable	574.00
Other Liabilities	7,235.87
Total Liabilities	**$4,915,839.40**

Excess of Assets over Liabilities	**$485,104.90**
Total Surplus over Liabilities and Paid-up Capital	**$355,104.90**

DOMINION TRUST COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: VANCOUVER, B.C.

Ninth Ordinary General Meeting

Revenue Account for the Year ended December 31st, 1913

To Interest at 8 per cent. per annum on Capital paid up to—		
March 30th, 1913 (Dividend No. 13)	$40,173.50	
June 30th, 1913 (Dividend No. 14)	40,759.25	
Sept. 30th, 1913 (Dividend No. 15)	41,258.97	
	$122,191.72	
Dec. 31st, 1913 (Dividend No. 16) Payable January 2nd, 1914.	42,111.92	
To Balance, being profits unappropriated as shown in Balance Sheet	74,412.87	
	$238,716.51	

By Balance brought forward from Dec. 31, 1912	$15,189.15
By Net Revenue, including interest on investments after deducting General Expenses and Interest on Depositors' Accounts	223,527.36
	$238,716.51

Balance Sheet as at December 31st, 1913

LIABILITIES

To the Shareholders:—			
Capital—			
Authorized	$5,000,000.00		
Subscribed	2,500,000.00		
Paid up		$2,167,570.00	
Reserve		800,000.00	
Dividend No. 16, payable Jan. 2, 1914		42,111.92	
Profit unappropriated, as per Revenue Account		74,412.87	
			$3,084,094.79
To the Public:—			
Deposits and Uninvested Trust Funds		$1,292,744.23	
Clients		255,771.37	
Mortgage assumed on purchase of Company's office premises		225,000.00	
Sundry creditors		54,958.08	
			1,828,473.68
Guaranteed First Mortgage Investment Certificates issued			503,887.25
			$5,416,455.72

There are Contingent Liabilities as Guarantor of Loans, Bonds and Investments, incurred in the ordinary course of business, for which the Company holds ample security as a protection against any possible loss.

ASSETS.

Properties—		
Office premises, safe deposit vault, fixtures, etc.		$ 655,085.00
Investments—		
Mortgages and Secured Loans and Accrued Interest	$1,748,993.30	
Municipal and Other Bonds and Debentures and Accrued Interest	1,005,823.41	
Shares in other companies at cost and accrued dividends (amount uncalled upon these shares, $121,429.25)	683,250.09	
		3,438,066.80
Sundry other Assets		54,450.34
Sundry Debtors, including Advances to Estates		587,620.36
Cash in Hand and in Banks		177,345.97
Guaranteed First Mortgage Investment Securities	$502,387.25	
Cash uninvested	1,500.00	
		503,887.25
		$5,416,455.72

Invested Trust Funds and Executorships and other Trusts under administration . **$13,480,221.65**
(At inventory or estimated values).

Trusteeships for Bondholders **26,518,000.00**

(Signed) WILLIAM H. P. CLUBB, President.
WILLIAM R. ARNOLD, Managing Director.
A. H. BAIN, Secretary.

We have audited the Books and Accounts of the Dominion Trust Company, at the Head Office in Vancouver, and at the Branch Offices in Vancouver, New Westminster, Victoria, Nanaimo, Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, Montreal, London and Antwerp.

All the Company's Investments and Securities were verified by us, and are in order. We have examined the securities for Trust Funds invested and we report that they are properly dealt with, and are in good order, and filed separately under the Client's name and apart from the Company's own investments.

We report to the Shareholders, that in our opinion the above Balance Sheet is a full and fair balance Sheet and is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of the information and explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Company. We have obtained from the Officers of the Company all the information and explanations we have required.

(Signed) RIDDELL, STEAD, HODGES & WINTER,
Chartered Accountants.

DOMINION TRUST COMPANY—*Continued*

The annual general meeting of the shareholders was held at the Head Office of the Company at Vancouver on Tuesday, February 24th, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

A large number of shareholders were present, representing 17,491 shares.

The chair was occupied by the President, Mr. William H. P. Clubb, who called the meeting to order and asked the Secretary, Mr. A. H. Bain, to read the notice calling the meeting.

The Revenue Account and Balance Sheet of the Company for the year 1913, as certified by the Auditors, and as shown herein, was then presented to the meeting.

Mr. William R. Arnold, Managing Director, was then called upon to address the meeting, by the President, who after moving the adoption of the Report said he would reserve his own remarks, which would be of a more general nature until Mr. Arnold had presented some views regarding the affairs of the Company during the year.

Mr. William R. Arnold, Managing Director, arose and addressed the meeting as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

When a little over a year ago, it became the duty of your Directors to decide on the policy of your Company for the year 1913, it was found that several problems confronted them.

They recognized that all fundamental conditions warranted the belief that a period of tight money was about to take place.

It was apparent that the period of extravagance which precedes depressions was in full swing in Europe and in Canada, while in the United States business was at a low ebb with little prospect of an immediate recovery.

They saw that money would not be available to anything like so great an extent for mortgage investment and debenture issues in Canada.

They, therefore, had to decide between a policy of retrenchment whereby profits might be continued large from the business on hand with a minimum of expense, or a continued aggressive policy.

It seemed to them that the prospective world conditions would result in a trying-out process in Canadian Trust Companies, which would make clear the distinct difference between the Trust Company endeavoring to transact a strict trust business consisting of acting as executor, trustee, or agent for such, etc., and the company using the word "trust" as part of its name, but which employed its capital in more or less speculative business and depended on profits from the purchase and sale of real estate and other securities of more or less doubtful intrinsic value.

After careful consideration your Directors decided to continue its aggressive policy, thus more solidly establishing the Company.

The result of the work and the correctness of the policy will, I think, appeal to you when it is noticed that the Trusts of various kinds under administration have grown from $6,217,983.00 at December 31st, 1912, to $13,480,221.00 on December 31st, 1913, or more than double within that period.

The number of individuals who made Wills, and deposited them with the Company for safe-keeping, in which this Company was appointed executor, trustee, etc., were more than three times as many as were made so appointing the Company during 1912.

The premiums from insurance written by the Company as agents for Fire Insurance Companies were 50 per cent. greater than in 1912, while the amount of money loaned for clients was much greater than in the previous year.

Such a great increse of business necessitates a good deal of expense in handling at first, and the major part of the earnings from the new business are not applicable to the first year.

One other matter which mitigated against earnings on this trust business during its early stages was the fact that a large amount of your capital was necessarily used in financing many of the estates which came into our care through Wills, and though interest rates were large during 1913, yet your Directors considered it in the best interests of all concerned that the interest on moneys so advanced should be kept as low as possible, rather than to take advantage of conditions by charging the high interest rates current during the year.

The stringency in Europe resulted in large portions of municipal and other debenture issues being left on the hands of the underwriters, consequently your Company did not undertake the disposing of any issues on that market, though the profit to the shareholders of such work during 1912 had proven very remunerative.

Notwithstanding the above, however, the gross profits of the business were $621,000 in 1913, while those of 1912 were $626,000, or a decrease of only about $5,000 during the period recognized as one of great financial stringency.

This fact will, I believe, demonstrate very clearly the solid nature of the business of your Company.

While the policy of 1913 was an aggressive one, so far as the securing of desirable business, present and future, through Wills was concerned, yet it was very conservative in other ways.

The debentures held as investments by your Company were materially written down to bring the book value well within the market value. The value of these investments stands in the books on December 31st, 1913, at $55,470.00 less than the same securities showed on the books at the close of 1912.

In another way also has the policy of your Directors been vindicated in that such a large proportion of your funds are kept invested in first mortgages or first charges on land where the loans are for an average period of not exceeding three and a half years, so that with the early date of maturity, the satisfactory interest rate and ample security, no writing down is called for to meet market value during such periods as that of last year, and while referring to this department, I might mention that in our whole history, no principal or interest of such loans has ever been lost to the Company or any client for whom we have acted; in fact, so great has been the care in selecting loans on improved properties that it has never been necessary to foreclose on any property in order to secure payment.

By reference to the balance sheet you will notice the item under assets, of properties $655,085, which should probably be explained on account of its size compared with similar items in previous years.

Some years ago your Directors decided to adopt the plans of some banks in organizing and maintaining a subsidiary company, which would own and hold the buildings used by the Company as office premises. In consequence the British Canadian Securities Limited was formed for this purpose, and also to deal in real estate or other similar investments—strictly as agent.

During the entire life of the latter Company, it has never bought or sold for its own account any land except that used or intended to be used for office premises.

All its other dealings in real estate or other speculative securities have been as agent on behalf of individuals, and the Company has profited only by the regular agent's commissions.

However, it is a well known fact that all subsidiary companies are not so handled, in consequence of which more or less just criticism has been directed against the general policy of a trust or other financial company having such subsidiaries.

In consequence it has been decided by your Directors to do away with the British Canadian Securities, Limited, at as early a date as circumstances will warrant, and the first step has been taken by the Dominion Trust Company in taking over from the British Canadian Securities, Limited, the building in which we are now met, as well as some other office properties which are being used by the Company.

I stated earlier that the British Canadian Securities, Limited, would be disposed of as soon as possible, and I think you will agree that such procedure cannot wisely be carried out summarily.

It will take some time to complete the work of disposing of the interests of some clients, so that no definite date can at this time be fixed, but your Directors have decided on the policy, so that no more such commissions will be undertaken.

From the various matters referred to, I think you will recognize the one desire of your Directors is to build up a large Trust Company on conservative lines, one of which every

DOMINION TRUST COMPANY—*Continued*

stockholder may be proud, so I will conclude by seconding the adoption of the Report as moved by our President.

Mr. E. P. Miller, General Manager, was called upon, and said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

During the past year it has been my duty to spend some time in almost every important city of this country, and I can say that your Company is making marked headway in the securing of public confidence, which, after all, must be the solid basis of a Trust Company.

During the year offices have been opened in Winnipeg, Halifax and Charlottetown, while about twenty agencies have been established in various cities in the Maritime Provinces, and the way your Company has been received augurs well for its success.

During the few months that they have been established considerable amounts have been invested in such securities as the Guaranteed First Mortgage Investments of your Company, and I have no doubt but that this year will show much larger amounts comparatively.

In calling at the various offices, I have been particularly struck with the excellent character of the various staffs, as well as the place in the communities occupied by your various branch managers. It seems to me that this is of the utmost importance, since the impressions of the residents of the various cities in which we are located must be influenced, if not actually formed, very largely from the personalities of the Managers and their staffs.

The remarkable enthusiasm displayed, the sense of responsibility felt, the loyalty of each to the institution, is certainly a very great asset to an institution such as a Trust Company, which depends for success more on the personnel composing same than on almost any other single matter.

Another matter to which I would like to refer is the ability of this Company to render satisfactory service. This is a most important consideration from your standpoint, in as much as the future of any business depends on the treatment of customers and the results of efforts on behalf of all such clients.

In this respect I feel sure that this Company is not excelled, and I doubt if it is equalled by any other, as it is my firm conviction, shared with every officer of the Company, that the maintaining of business is of more importance than the efforts to create business, the results of which latter have been so clearly set out by the Managing Director.

The year 1913 was one of distinctly adverse conditions. That your Company should have made such great progress during that period is a matter on which I feel you are to be congratulated.

The future of a Company, adding rapidly to its list of clients, with losses therefrom so small as to be practically a negligible quantity, may be left to the imagination.

The President addressed the meeting as follows:

Gentlemen:

The year 1913 will probably be remembered as the year of financial stringency.

Throughout the world business had been for a considerable period growing at a very rapid rate, requiring ever-increasing capital and causing almost universal employment, with the ever-recurring result of extravagance on the part of the people as a whole.

In my address to you two years ago you may remember I referred with regret to the growing tendency toward extravagance and mentioned that this did not promise well for the future. Since then the desire for luxuries has continued to increase.

Extravagance means waste, and political economists show us that waste detracts from the sum of human comfort. The yearly fire waste in Canada is a matter which is receiving considerable attention because so much of it is preventable. During 1913 the loss in Canada was $26,346,618.00 against $22,900,712.00 in 1912. The theory that losses from fire are not total waste because of the employment given in rebuilding is erroneous. The fact is that the capital used in rebuilding is taken from other employment. Assuming that the owner of the house had intended to use his $5,000 to put land under cultivation and pay wages for the work, then the burning of his home diverts that capital from its intended use and is consumed in paying wages for rebuilding the home.

The owner is not better off so far as a home is concerned than before the fire—he and the world at large are in a worse condition by the fact that the lands remain unproductive.

The advent of the automobile has given employment to many but has taken their labor from more productive channels. In a few years the machine is worn out, the capital used to build it is lost, for it must be remembered that a demand for commodities does not increase the amount of labor, but determines the direction in which it is employed. Capital is merely that part of wealth conserved to aid future production.

Capital is needed in Canada for development. Capital is the result of saving, not of spending. Therefore we should have more saving and less spending.

Such disturbing political conditions as the Balkan War with the consequent wiping out of $500,000,000.00 of the world's accumulated funds, accentuated an already unsatisfactory state of affairs, and to this was added the hoarding of European nations in anticipation of the possibility of war between some of the larger Powers.

The necessary result of these accumulated causes was anticipated by the heads of our banking institutions, who sent out warnings early in the year, notifying the public that a period of tight money was to be expected, and advising business men that not only should great care be exercised in commitments requiring borrowed capital, but that a period of actual retrenchment was necessary.

Too much credit cannot be given these men for their foresight as well as their handling of the problem.

The gradual demands for higher rates of interest on the part of investors during 1911 and 1912 had led Canadian Municipalities to hold over the sale of their debentures hoping for improved market conditions during which time the improvements for which the debentures had been issued had been carried on by borrowing from the banks.

The general prosperity had led to what was undoubtedly excessive Real Estate speculation.

This latter condition was promptly discouraged by bankers and the municipalities were forced to liquidate their indebtedness by selling their debentures at the best price possible—thus releasing much money which might be used for business purposes.

The excellence of the methods adopted may be demonstrated by the fact that while Canada is and must for a long time remain a large borrowing nation and therefore susceptible to great inconvenience during such periods, yet while many European and American banks failed during the year, yet no such calamity occurred in Canada—in fact no conditions approaching those of a panic were anywhere evident in this country.

To our banking system and the ability of the men in charge of it may be largely attributed the fact that this country went through the year almost unscathed in a financial sense, for while some little apprehension was being felt for Canada during 1911 and 1912 in European circles, yet the testing time has done much to remove that feeling, and the soundness of Canadian investments as a whole proven.

There are some unfortunate developments due to over capitalization and inefficient management in industrial enterprises which have been brought forward prominently, but these are comparatively few in number and insignificant in amount.

That there is no real cause for apprehension regarding the ability of Canada to take care of her borrowings may be shown from the fact that the interest charges on Canadian loans amounts to about $150,000,000.00 yearly—a large sum, yet the yearly production of the country amounts to over 2½ billions, made up of crop products, 526 millions; fisheries, 35 millions; minerals, 145 millions; manufactured products, 1,620 millions.

In 1913 the field crops reached the enormous value of $552,771,500.00

However, it seems hardly necessary to produce evidence of the soundness of Canadian securities when it is already recognized, as evidenced by the fact that in 1913, notwithstanding the world scarcity of funds and consequent dearness of money, Canada borrowed from Great Britain alone the unprecedented sum of £47,363,425, made up of Dominion, Provincial, Municipal, Industrial, Railway, Mortgage and Land securities.

Besides the above there were a great many smaller private sales, so that the total is probably in excess of $300,000,000.00.

During the year there has been a marked tendency on the part of investors of the republic to the south, to purchase Canadian securities.

According to carefully compiled figures, the total investments of the United States in Canada are about 637 millions, of which sum the investments in Government, Municipal and Corporation Bonds of Canada amount to a little less than 124 millions, the balance being largely in industrials and lands.

DOMINION TRUST COMPANY—*Continued*

The investments in Canada of Great Britain amount to no less a sum than 2,500 millions.

This difference in the investments in Canada of the two great nations may be accounted for in two ways; first, the fact that Great Britain, France and Holland are the only countries which can be called lending nations, and secondly that thanks to British investors, the rate of interest on Canadian securities has until recently been less than those of equally good American securities.

Canada was this year blessed with an excellent crop which on account of improved railway facilities, was very rapidly marketed and did much to modify the stringent conditions.

In my remarks to you a year ago, I referred to the necessity for more mixed farming, and I am glad to note the improved conditions in this respect that have since taken place. An excellent year has also been had in the Fishing and Mining industries, though I regret the unfortunate position of the lumber industry as a whole.

Railway building has gone forward at a rapid rate, about 4,000 miles of additional road having been completed in the year.

Building permits were less over the whole country than in 1912—so many contemplated undertakings having to be delayed or abandoned owing to the stringency.

Bank clearings as a whole were nearly equal to those of 1912, but a marked decrease was evident toward the end of the year, showing a slowing up condition.

Immigration during the year has kept up, there having been received into this country 417,000 people, of which 156,873 were British, while from the United States alone about 115,000 persons, representing about 25 millions of wealth, were received. Our foreign trade passed the billion mark, being $1,085,170,000.

A slowing tendency in manufacturing generally has been evident, due to the general desire of merchants to go slowly in ordering and to their desire to liquidate indebtedness rather than to incur liabilities.

To sum up these remarks in a few words, there is no doubt of the fundamental soundness of Canada as a whole; Canada is a country of wonderful resources, enormous potential wealth.

I have no misgiving whatever regarding reasonably carefully selected investments of capital to be used in developments whether to provide transportation facilities, municipal improvements, homes for the rapidly increasing population or other necessary expenditures not of a speculative character.

The present period of slowing down will do immense good. It will make Canadians more careful of their offerings, because investors are becoming more discriminating. It wi emphasize the importance of management in our industries; it will lead to greater economy in Municipal government; it will tend to greater efficiency in labor circles; it will place the whole country on a more sound basis.

As to the future I have no apprehension, though business men will require to exercise much care for some time. Economy is also necessary for the individual as well as for the corporation, for after all, the financial strain will not be a thing of the past until money is accumulated through individual savings, and business cannot go ahead full steam until such an accumulation has taken place.

This desirable condition is, however, now coming about, due to both liquidation and savings. A good 1914 crop may be all that is required, but in the meantime, business men will be well advised to go slowly in incurring liabilities.

CANADIAN FIRE RECORD.

(*Continued from p.* 311.)

BERLIN, ONT.—Frame dwelling of P. Mosser at St. Jacob's, burned, February 13. One death.

COMBER, ONT.—R. Jackson's residence destroyed, February 9. Loss, $5,000. Origin, unknown.

CORNWALL, ONT.—House owned by D. J. Lalonde at Lancaster, destroyed, February 12. No insurance.

NORTH COBALT, ONT.—A. Worthing's residence destroyed, February 11. Loss, $7,000. Origin, unknown.

OTTAWA, ONT.—Residence of J. Redmond on the Manotick road destroyed, February 3. Loss, $9,000. Origin, overheated stove pipe.

HAMILTON, ONT.—James Plummer's house on Alexandra street destroyed with contents, February 3. Loss covered by insurance. Origin, overturned lamp.

ST. JOHN, N.B.—Upper flat of building, corner of Water Street and Peter's wharf, owned by W. C. Baxter, damaged, February 6. Loss, $1,500 covered by insurance.

EDMONTON, ALTA.—Dawson & Kennedy's furniture warehouse destroyed. Loss, $12,000. Insurance, L. & L. & G., $5,000; Home, $1,000; Aetna, $2,000; Occidental, $2,500; Ins. Co. of Pa., $1,500.

DUNNVILLE, ONT.—Alexandria Rink, owned by M. Gillap, destroyed, February 17. Insurance for $3,000. Origin, unknown.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.—Plant of Westminster Woodworking Company gutted, February 16. Loss, $75,000 with $40,000, insurance.

SARNIA, ONT.—Coal chutes of Northern Navigation Company at Point Edward, damaged, February 16. Loss, $40,000.

PORT ARTHUR, ONT.—Loss by recent fires at Henderson Bros.' store, on contents: $26,450; insurance, $40,600. Loss on fixtures, $1,000; insurance, $1,000. Origin, unknown.

HAMIOTA, MAN.—Methodist church destroyed with contents, February 10. Loss, $8,000, with $5,300 insurance.

BOW ISLAND, ALTA.—Fire which started in Trading Company's store, February 22, destroyed this and F. Sutton's pool hall and barber shop, Brick and Tile Company's temporary offices, E. C. Ludtke's brick building, occupied by himself, and B. L. Jameson's jewellery store, bakeshop, owned by E. C. Ludtke, and occupied by W. G. Mathers, restaurant, owned by B. T. Whitney, and occupied by Mrs. Cochrane, and E. W. Luckhold's office. Loss in buildings and stock, $34,000, with about $14,000 insurance.

PROBABLE BIG LOSS AT TORONTO.

The fire which took place in the Independent Cloak Company building, 579 Richmond Street West, Toronto, on February 25, will likely give the companies a heavy loss. The building was of slow burning mill construction, isolated, and is said to be a total loss. Following are the firms in the building:—Long & Co., Cloak Co., Beaver Shirt Co., Canadian Suspender Co., Monarch Clothing Co., L. M. Friefield Co., furs, Insurance details not yet available.

MONTREAL LOSSES.

Lande Bros.' furniture store, St. Lawrence Boulevard, damaged February 21, had followrence Boulevard, damaged February 21, had following insurance:—Fidelity-Phenix, $2,000; Firemen's Fund, $2,000; North America, $4,000; Providence-Washington, $3,500; total $11,500.

Building comprising Nos. 216 to 226 St. Lawrence Boulevard, occupied by Bernstein & Goldman, furriers; Harris & Co., waterproof importers; Smart Set Cloak & Suit Company, Standard Suit Co., and H. Diedinger & Co., badly damaged on third floor, February 23. Insurance on building as 222-226 follows:—German-American, $5,000; North British, $5,000; Royal, $10,000. Loss about $15,000. Total loss estimated on $80,000.

List of Leading Stocks and Bonds

CORRECTED TO THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26th, 1914

BANK STOCKS.	Closing prices or Last sale. Asked.	Bid.	Par value of one share. $	Return per cent. on investment at present prices. Per Cent.	Rate of Annual Dividend Per cent	Capital subscribed $	Capital paid up $	Rest Fund $	Per cent'ge of Rest to paid up Capital	When Dividend payable.
British North America	....	....	....	....	8	4,866,667	4,866,667	2,920,000	60.0	April, October.
Canadian Bank of Commerce ....XD	214	213½	50	5 60	10+2	15,000,000	15,000,000	13,500,000	90.0	March, June, Sept., Dec.
Dominion	....	....	100	....	12+2	6,000,000	5,811,344	6,811,344	117.3	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Hamilton XD	....	....	100	....	12	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,600,000	120.0	March, June, Sept., Dec.
Hochelaga XD	156	155	100	5 76	9	4,000,000	4,000,000	3,625,000	90.6	March, June, Sept., Dec.
Home Bank of Canada	....	....	100	....	7	2,000,000	1,942,807	650,000	33.5	March, June, Sept., Dec.
Imperial	....	....	100	....	12	7,000,000	6,977,753	7,000,000	100.3	Feb., May, August, Nov.
Merchants Bank of Canada	....	....	100	....	10	6,904,600	6,934,600	6,511,650	94.4	March, June, Sept., Dec.
Metropolitan Bank	....	....	100	....	10	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,250,000	125.0	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Molsons	205	201	100	5 36	11	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,800,000	120.0	Jan., April, July, Oct
Montreal XD	249	248	100	4 81	10+2	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000	100.0	March, June, Sept., Dec.
Nationale	....	132	100	6 06	8	2,000,000	2,000,000	1,550,000	77.5	Feb., May, August, Nov
Northern Crown Bank	....	....	100	....	6	2,862,400	2,818,802	350,000	12.4	January, July.
Nova Scotia	262	261	100	5 34	14	6,000,000	6,000,000	11,000,000	183.3	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Ottawa XD	....	....	100	....	12	4, 00,000	4,000,000	4,750,000	118.7	March, June, Sept., Dec.
Provincial Bank of Canada	....	....	100	....	6	1,000,000	1,000,000	625,000	62.5	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Quebec XD	....	....	100	....	7	2,734,700	2,731,240	1,306 962	47.9	March, June, Sept., Dec.
Royal XD	225	224½	100	5 33	12	11,560,000	11,560,600	12,560,000	108.6	March, June, Sept, Dec.
Standard	....	....	50	....	13	2,985,200	2,843,660	3,543,660	124.5	Feb., May, Aug. Nov.
Sterling	....	....	100	....	6	1,241,700	1,161,656	300,000	25.8	Feb., May, August, Nov.
Toronto XD	....	....	100	....	11+1	5,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000	120.0	March, June, Sept., Dec.
Union Bank of Canada XD	....	....	100	....	8+1	5,000,000	5,000,000	3,400,000	68.0	March, June, Sept., Dec.
Vancouver	....	....	100	....	....	1,174,700	874,669	......	......	......
Weyburn Security	....	....	100	....	5	682,200	316,100	65,000	20.5	......
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.										
Bell Telephone	154	153½	100	5 19	8	15,000,000	15,000,000	......	......	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Brazilian Traction	87½	87⅛	100	6 87	6	104,500,000	104,500,000	......	......	Feb., May, Aug., Nov.
B. C. Packers Assn, pref	....	....	100	....	7	635,000	635,000	......	......	May, Nov.
do Com	142½	....	100	4 21	6	1,511,400	1,511,400	......	......	May, Nov.
Canadian Pacific	212	211¾	100	4 71	7+3	260,000,000	198,000,000	......	......	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Canadian Car Com	66½	66¼	100	6 02	4	3,500,000	3,500,000	......	......	April, Nov.
do Pfd	109	107	100	6 42	7	6,100,000	6,100,000	......	......	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Can. Cement Com	30½	30	....	....	....	13,500,000	13,500,000	......	......	......
Do. Pfd	91½	9 ½	....	7 65	7	10,500,000	10,500,000	......	......	......
Can. Con. Rubber Com	....	84	100	4 76	4	2,805,500	2,805,500	......	......	Jan., April, July, Oct.
do Pref	98	97	100	7 14	7	1,980,000	1,980,000	......	......	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Canadian Converters XD	....	38	100	10 52	4	1,733,500	1,733,500	......	......	Feb., May, Aug., Nov.
Canadian General Electric	....	114	100	7 01	7+1	5,640,000	5,640,000	......	......	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Canadian Cottons	39	36½	100	....	......	2,715,000	2,715,000	......	......	......
do do. Pfd	77	76	100	7 77	6	3,661,500	3,661,500	......	......	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Canada Locomotive	....	....	100	....	......	2,000,000	2,000,000	......	......	......
do. do. Pfd	....	....	100	....	7	1,500,000	1,500,000	......	......	Jan., Apl., July Oct.
Crown Reserve	1.84	1.83	....	....	24	1,999,957	1,999,957	......	......	Monthly.
Detroit United Ry XD	72	72½	100	8 29	6	12,500,000	12,500,000	......	......	March, June, Sept., Dec.
Dominion Canners	....	....	100	....	6	2,148,600	2,148,600	......	......	......
Dominion Coal Preferred	105	104	100	6 66	7	3,000,000	3,000,000	......	......	January, August.
Dominion Textile Co. Com	83½	83¼	100	7 18	6	5,000,000	5,000,000	......	......	Jan., April, July, Oct.
do Pfd	....	....	100	....	7	1,859,030	1,859,030	......	......	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Dom. Iron & Steel Pfd	....	90	100	7 77	7	5,000,000	5,000,000	......	......	April, October
Dominion Steel Corpn.	35	34½	100	11 42	4	35,656,200	35,656,500	......	......	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Duluth Superior Traction	....	....	100	....	5	3,500,000	3,500,000	......	......	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Halifax Tramway Co	....	....	100	....	8	1,400,000	1,400,000	......	......	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Havana Electric Ry Com	....	....	100	....	6	7,463,703	7,463,703	......	......	Jan., Apl., July, Oct.
do Preferred	....	....	100	....	6	5,000,000	5,000,000	......	......	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Illinois Trac. Pfd	94	92	100	6 38	6	5,304,600	5,304,600	......	......	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Kaministiquia Power	....	....	100	....	5	2,000,000	2,000,000	......	......	Feb., May, August, Nov
Laurentide Com	190½	[illegible]	100	4 20	8	7,200,000	7,200,000	......	......	February, August.
Lake of the Woods Mill. Co. Com XD	133½	[illegible]	100	6 00	8	2,100,000	2,100,000	......	......	Mar., June, Sept., Dec.
do do Pfd. XD	....	....	100	....	7	1,500,000	1,500,000	......	......	Jan., Apl., July, Oct.
Mackay Companies Com	93	85	100	5 37	5	41,380,400	41,380,400	......	......	Jan., April, July, Oct.
do Pfd	75	68	100	5 33	4	50,000,000	50,000,000	......	......	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Mexican Light & Power Co.	....	....	100	....	4	13,585,000	13,585,000	......	......	Jan., April, July, Oct.
do do Pfd.	....	....	100	....	7	2,400,000	2,400,000	......	......	May, November.
Minn. St. Paul & S.S.M. Com	133	131	100	5 26	7	20,832,000	20,832,000	......	......	April, October.
do Pfd.	....	....	100	....	7	10,416,000	10,416,000	......	......	April, October.
Montreal Cottons	....	....	100	....	4	3,000,000	3,000,000	......	......	March, June, Sept. Dec.
Montreal Light, Ht. & Pwr. Co	228½	228¼	100	4 37	10	17,000,000	17,000,000	......	......	Feb., May, August, Nov.
Montreal Telegraph	....	140	40	5 71	8	2,000,000	2,000,000	......	......	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Northern Ohio Traction Co.	....	....	100	....	5	9,000,000	9,000,000	......	......	March, June, Sept., Dec.
N. Scotia Steel & Coal Co. Com	79	78½	100	7 59	6	6,000,000	6,000,000	......	......	Jan., Apl., July, Oct.
do Pfd	....	....	100	....	8	1,030,000	1,030,000	......	......	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Ogilvie Flour Mills Com	123	121	100	6 50	8	2,500,000	2,500,000	......	......	Jan., Apl., July, Oct.
do Pfd. XD	113½	112½	100	6 18	7	2,000,000	2,000,000	......	......	March, June, Sept., Dec.
Penman's Ltd. Com	55	....	100	7 27	4	2,150,600	2,150,600	......	......	Feb. May, August, Nov
do Pref	84	80	100	7 14	6	1,075,000	1,075,000	......	......	Feb. May, August, Nov.
Quebec Ry. L. & P.	15½	15	....	....	....	9,999,500	9,999,500	......	......	......
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co. XD	108¾	108½	100	7 35	8	3,132,000	3,132,000	......	......	March, June, Sept., Dec.
Shawinigan Water & Power Co	140½	140¼	100	4 27	6	10,000,000	10,000,000	......	......	Jan. April, July, Oct.
Toledo Rys & Light Co.	....	....	100	....	....	13,875,000	13,875,000	......	......	......
Toronto Street Railway	142½	141½	100	5 61	8	10,968,383	10,968,383	......	......	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Tri-City Preferred	....	....	100	....	6	2,826,200	2,826,200	......	......	Jan., April, July, Oct
Twin City Rapid Transit Co.	107½	106	100	5 58	6	20,100,000	20,100,000	......	......	Jan. Apl., July, Oct.
Twin City Rapid Transit, Pfd.	....	....	100	....	7	3,000,000	3,000,000	......	......	Jan., Apl., July, Oct.
West India Electric	....	....	100	....	5	800,000	800,000	......	......	Jan., April, July, Oct.
Windsor Hotel	100½	80	....	4 98	5	3,000,000	3,000,000	......	......	May November
Winnipeg Electric Railway Co	209	207	....	5 74	12	6,000,000	6,000,000	......	......	Jan., Apl., July, Oct.

STOCK AND BOND LIST, Continued

BONDS	Closing Quotations Asked	Closing Quotations Bid	Rate p.c. of Interest per annum	Amount outstanding.	When Interest due.	Where Interest payable	Date of Maturity.	REMARKS
Bell Telephone Co.	..	..	5	$3,649,000	1st Oct. 1st Apl.	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl.	April 1st, 1925	
Can. Car & Fdy.	105	..	6	3,500,000	1st June 1st Dec.	....	Dec. 1st, 1939	Red. at 110 aft. Nov.'19 or in pt. aft. Nov '1[illegible]
Can. Converters	88	..	6	474,000	1st June 1st Dec.	....	Dec. 1st, 1926	
Can. Cement Co.	98	97	6½	5,000,000	1st Apl. 1st Oct.	" "	Oct. 21st, 1929	Redeemable at 110
Dominion Coal Co.	..	..	5	6,300,000	1st May 1st Nov.	" "	April 1st, 1940	Red. at 105 and Int. after May 1st, 1910
Dom. Iron & Steel Co	91	..	5½	7,332,000	1st Jan. 1st July	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl	July 1st, 1929	
Dom. Tex. Sers, "A"	..	..	6	758,500	1 March 1 Sept.	Royal Trust Co. Mtl.	March 1st, 1925	Redeemable at 110 and Interest.
" "B"	..	..	6	1,000,000	"	" "	"	Redeemable at par after 5 years
" "C"	100	..	6	1,000,000	"	" "	"	Red. at 105 and Interest
" "D"	..	..	....	450,000	"	" "	"	" "
Havana Electric Railway	..	..	5	7,824,731	1st Feb. 1st Aug.	52 Broadway, N.Y. .	Feb. 1st, 1912	Redeemable at 105
Halifax Tram.	100	..	5	600,000	1st Jan. 1st July	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl.	Jan. 1st, 1916	
Keewatin Mill Co.	100½	..	6	750,000	1st March 1 Sept.	Royal Trust Co., Mtl.	Sept. 1st, 1916	Redeemable at 110
Lake of the Woods Mill Co	..	102	6	1,000,000	1st. June 1st Dec.	Merchants Bank of Canada, Montreal..	June 1st, 1932	
Laurentide Paper Co.	110	..	6	947,305	2 Jan. 2 July	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl.	Jan. 2nd, 1920	
Mexican Electric L. Co.	87½	..	5	5,778,600	1st Jan. 1st July	" "	July 1st, 1935	
Mex. L't & Power Co.	85	..	5	11,72[illegible],500	1st Feb. 1st Aug.		Feb. 1st, 1933	
Montreal L. & Pow. Co.	..	..	4½	6,787,000	1st Jan. 1st. July	" "	Jan. 1st, 1932	Red. at 105 and Int. after 1912
Montreal Street Ry. Co.	..	100	4½	1,500,000	1st May 1st Nov.		May 1st, 1932	
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.	..	104	6	1,750,000	1st June 1st Dec.	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl.	July 1st, 1932	Redeemable at 105 and Interest
Penmans	93	..	5	2,000,000	1st May 1st Nov.	Bk. of M., Mtl. & Ln.	Nov. 1st, 1926	Redeemable at 110 after Nov. 1, 1911
Price Bros	..	90	6	833,000	1st June 1st Dec,	....	June 1st, 1925	
Quebec Ry. L & P. Co.	52½	..	5	4,866,666	1st June 1st Dec.	....	June 1st, 1929	
Rio Janeiro	..	..	5	25,000,000	1 Jan. 1 July	....	Jan. 1st, 1935	
Sao Paulo	..	..	5	6,000,000	1st June 1st Dec.	C. B. of C. London. Nat. Trust Co. Tor.	June 1st, 1929	
Toronto & York Radial	..	..	5	1,620,000	1 July 1st Jan.	B. of M., Tor. & N.Y.	Feb. 1st, 1919	
Winnipeg Electric	102	100	5	{ 1,000,000 4,000,000	1st Apl. 1st Oct 2 Jan. 2nd July	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl. " "	Jan. 1st, 1927 Jan. 1st. 1935	
West India Electric	..	..		600,000	1st Jan. 1st July	....	1929	

Montreal Tramways Company

SUBURBAN WINTER TIME TABLE

Lachine:

From Post Office—
10 min. service 5.40 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. | 10 min. service 4 p.m. to 7.10 p.m
20 " " 8.00 " 4 p.m. | 20 " " 7.10 p.m. to 12.00 mid.

From Lachine—
20 min. service 5.30 a.m. to 5.50 a.m. | 10 min. service 4 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.
10 " " 5.50 " 9.00 " | 20 " " 8.00 p.m. to 12.10 a.m.
20 " " 9.00 " 4 p.m. | Extra last car at 12.50 a.m.

Sault aux Recollet and St. Vincent de Paul:

From St. Denis to St. Vincent—
20 min. service 5.20 a.m. to 6.00 a.m. | 30 min. service 8.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.
15 " " 6.00 " 8.00 " | Car to St. Vincent 11.30 p.m.
20 " " 8.00 " 4.00 p.m. | Car to Hendersons only 12.00 mid.
15 " " 4.00 p.m. to 7.00 " | Car to St. Vincent 12.40 a.m.
20 " " 7.00 " 8.00 "

From St. Vincent to St. Denis—
10 min. service 5.50 a.m. to 6.30 a.m. | 30 min. service 8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
15 " " 6.30 " 8.30 " | Car from St. Vincent 12.00 midnight
20 " " 8.30 " 4.30 p.m. | Car from Hendersons 12.20 a.m.
15 " " 4.30 p.m. to 7.30 " | Car from St. Vincent 1.10 a.m.
20 " " 7.30 " 8.30 "

Cartierville:

From Snowdon's Junction— 20 min. service 5.20 a.m. to 8.20 p.m.
40 " " 8.20 p.m. to 12.00. mid.

From Cartierville— 20 min. service 5.40 a.m. to 8.40 p.m.
40 " " 11.40 p.m. to 12.20 mid

Mountain:

From Park Avenue and Mount Royal—
20 min. service 5.40 a.m. to 12.20 midnight

From Victoria Avenue—
20 min. service 5.50 a.m. to 12.30 midnight

From Victoria Avenue to Snowdon,—
10 minutes service 5.50 a.m. to 8.50 p.m.

Bout de l'Ile:

30 min. service 5.00 a.m. to 9.00 p.m.
60 " " 9.00 p.m. to 12.00 midnight

Tetraultville:

15 min service 5.00 a.m. to 6.30 a.m.
20 " " 6.30 " 8.30 p.m.