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Are Local Banks Wanted?

There are at the present time various indications which go to show that an effort is to be made during the current revision of the Bank Act to secure authority for the establishment of small independent banks without branches. In the West, where a considerable proportion of the population has been accustomed, until recent years, to the banking system of the United States, there is said to be a strong demand for banks of this kind, and various references made in the course of the second reading debate this week show that there are also those in the East who are sympathetic to the idea.

The establishment of such banks would mean a vital alteration in the banking policy of this country. It is a matter of history that forty years ago definite proposals were put forward, which, if adopted, would have had the effect of securing the development of Canadian banking along American lines. Those proposals were rejected and their rejection involved the resignation of a Cabinet Minister. Since that time the Canadian banking system has developed uninterruptedly as a system of banks of branches, mainly of large banks of branches. Has the time now come for the reversal of that policy? Is a supplementary line of small, independent banks required? Is it desirable that in the present circumstances of Canadian development banks of this kind should be established? The answer to each and all of these questions is in our view, No.

In the decision of Canadian banking policy, national considerations must be paramount and local considerations take a secondary place. It may be argued with some force and reason, that in particular districts local banks would be an advantage. But if it can be shown that their establishment is not desirable from a broad, national standpoint, then the supposed requirements of a district must give way before the necessities of national policy. From the local point of view entirely, however, are these small independent banks wanted? Probably no. The favorite argument put forward for their establishment is dangerously double-edged. It is said that these small independent banks would lend more freely locally than the big banks are inclined to do. Exactly, they would; and that is a very excellent reason why they should not be established. There is ample foundation for the generous optimism and confidence

with which Canadians at the present time regard the future, but in the case of particular communities, that optimism is apt to run wild. Judging from the whoops of their boosters (and every citizen is a booster), there are some scores of towns and villages in the West, which believe themselves destined to be, at no distant date, second Winnipegs, not to say Chicagos. Sooner or later, all of them, except the few which really have a great destiny, will wake up to realisation of the disappointing facts; meantime they are in a condition of ecstatic faith. A small independent bank is established at one of these points; its directors are filled with fervent faith in their own district; they lend freely locally. Given these conditions, an unhealthy state of affairs could easily be created, and a local crop failure might precipitate a crisis in the bank's affairs. It is not to be supposed that there would not be some of these banks which would pursue a useful and honorable course, but we do say that in the present circumstances of the Canadian West, the establishment of these small independent banks would be quite likely to lead to the creation of an unhealthy condition of affairs which ought to be avoided.

It is just as well to remember in these days of great prosperity that we have not yet seen the last financial panic. When the days of stress come, as come they must sooner or later, these small independent banks would probably be a distinct source of weakness and danger to Canada's financial position. No one claims for the Canadian bankers infallibility in either theory or practice, but it can at least be said that they have a technical knowledge, a broad outlook, and a conservative disposition, which applied to the system under which they have hitherto been working, have been of the greatest value to the country as a whole in times of stress. On broad, national grounds, it would be in our judgment a dangerous innovation to introduce into the banking system these small, independent banks, lacking cohesion, possibly lacking in skilled management and with local affiliations that might very easily become harmful. Outside the Dominion, such an innovation would be considered a retrograde step by financial authorities on whose continued good-will we are considerably dependent for our progress and might affect our credit in the foreign markets unfavorably. It is to be hoped that the proposal, if definitely put forward, will be strongly resisted.

THE CHRONICLE.



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THE GENERAL FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The Bank of England again this week secured the greater part of the new gold offered in London. The shipments disposed of aggregated about \$3,000,000. The 5 p.c. official bank rate has been continued in force. Money and discounts are firm. In the open market at London call money is quoted 31/2 to 4 p.c.; short bills are 4 11-16 to 43/4; and three months' bills, 45% p.c. At Paris the Bank of France quotes 4 and the market rate is 41/8; while the Bank of Germany quotes 6 and the Berlin market rate is 434. All the continental countries are holding tenaciously to their gold as heretofore. A great fuss was raised in the French legislature over the action of the Credit Lyonnais in taking an Austrian loan which involved the shipment of some French gold to Austria. The action of the bank was characterized as improper or worse-the general idea being that it was little short of a crime to take the savings of the French people and place them at the disposal of a possible enemy. It is supposed that restrictive legislation will be enacted to meet this development; and no doubt the French banking institutions will be bound and

swathed by red tape to a greater extent than prevails at present. The wearisome negotiations and movements in the effort to avoid a resumption of the Balkan war are still in evidence. The inscrutable Turk has managed to keep the world in doubt for a very long time as to whether he intends to give in to the full demands of the allies or to make a last desperate effort to meet his enemies in the field. That uncertain matter seems now in a fair way to decision, but the negotiations are long drawn out.

* * * *

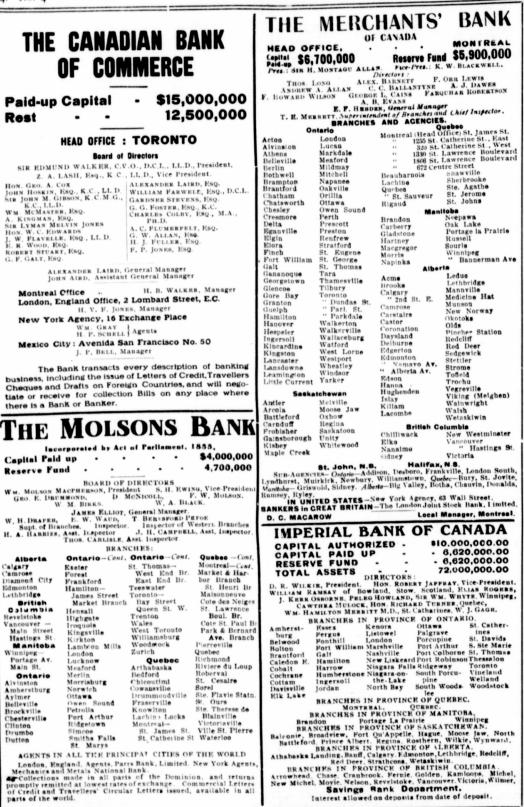
In New York interest rates have weakened further. Call loans are now quoted at 23/4 p.c.; sixty day loans are 31/2 p.c.; ninety days, 334 to 4 p.c.; and six months, 4 to 41/4 p.c. The banking institutions in the big American centre continue to report huge gains of cash and great expansion of loans. The accessions of cash, as shown in the Saturday statement (for all members of the clearing house) amounted to \$20,400,000. Expansion of loans amounted to \$32,900,000. This, with the loan expansion of the preceding week, makes up a total of \$03,400,000 in a fortnight. As explained in last week's article, the New York banks are utilizing the heavy accessions of cash to take back the loans recently shifted to outside institutions. The increase in surplus was about \$6,000,000-bringing the item up to \$21,104,300. In the case of the banks alone the cash gain was \$16,800,000 and the loan expansion, \$12,211,000. The increase of surplus was \$5,057,000.

* *

This week Wall Street has permitted itself to enjoy a respite from the exceedingly gloomy sentiments in which it has been involved. The market has been nervously awaiting the Supreme Courts decision in the Minnesota rate case and the settlement of the Union Pacific-Southern Pacific controversy regarding the final disposition of Central Pacific. With reference to the last-mentioned matter there has been a widespread fear that serious injury would be inflicted on the Union Pacific stockholders as a result of the recent decision. Now that impression appears to be passing away. And if the market could but feel a little confidence that business would be reasonably free for a little while from legislative meddling, no doubt there would be greater activity both in speculative circles and in trade and industry.

The matter of the revision of the tariff is accepted as being merely a temporarily disturbing factor; but the continued insistence of politicians high in office upon governmental regulation of, and interference in all kinds of business operations, naturally has a very unsettling effect on capitalists and business men. Even president-elect Wilson has continued to make speeches such as were made during the heat of the late campaign; and one of the heavy movements of liquidation seen during the past three weeks is attributed in large measure to his utterances.

THE CHRONICLE.



The Canadian money markets are practically unchanged. Call loans in Montreal and Toronto are quoted 6 to 61/2 p.c.; and commercial discounts are going at 6 to 7. The December bank statement indicates clearly that any movement towards an easier state of affairs will proceed but slowly, inasmuch as the closing month of 1912 saw a sharp decline in the ratio of reserve to liability. It is practically certain, too, that in the present month the banks have been busily engaged in redeeming note issues and in liquidating a considerable amount of current account balances. Although a large portion of the notes which are redeemed come in as new deposits, and although some of the funds taken from current accounts are merely transferred to the savings departments there is nevertheless a fairly large proportion of the liquidation that must be effected through parting with specie or legals.

In the meantime—since the close of lake navigation—the loans of the banks on wheat stored in the interior and terminal elevators have been steadily increasing. These loans must be carried, in many instances, until navigation opens again at the beginning of May.

THE BANKS AT THE CLOSE OF 1912.

With the publication of the December bank statement, it is possible to obtain statistical details of the progress and development of the Canadian banks last year. The newly-issued figures make an interesting comparison with December 30, 1911, the following being a summary:—

| being a summar | y . | | |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| | Dec. 31, | Dec. 30, | |
| | 1912. | 1911. | Increase. |
| Paid-up capital\$ | 114,881,914 | \$ 107,994,604 | \$ 6,887,310 |
| Rest | 106,840,007 | 96,868,124 | 9,971,883 |
| Circulation | 110,048,357 | 102,037,305 | 8,011,052 |
| Demand deposits. | 379,777,219 | 335,020,693 | 44,756,526 |
| Notice deposits . | 632,641,340 | 591,068,932 | 41,572,408 |
| Foreign deposits. | 87,050,132 | 80,606,935 | 6,443,197 |
| Total deposits oth- | | | |
| er than Gov't | 1,099,468,691 | 1,006,696,560 | 92,772,131 |
| Securities held | 102,140,511 | 94,905,903 | 7,234,608 |
| Call loans, Canada | 70,655,661 | 72,640,526 | *1,984,865 |
| Foreign call loans | 105,952,101 | 92,106,695 | 13,845,406 |
| Total call loans . | 176,607,762 | 164,747,221 | 11,860,541 |
| Current loans, | | | |
| Canada | 881,331,981 | 774,909,172 | 106,422,809 |
| Foreign Current | | | |
| loans | 40,990,126 | 37,970,839 | 3,019,287 |
| Total current | | | |
| loans | 922,322,107 | 812,880,011 | 109,442,096 |
| Aggregate loans | | | |
| to public | 1,098,929,869 | 977,627,232 | 121,302,637 |
| Assets | 1,526,081,158 | 1,390,069,518 | 136,011,640 |
| *Decrease. | | | |
| and a counter | | | |

It will be seen from this abstract of the principal items that only in one case do the figures of December 31, 1912, show a decrease in comparison with the close of 1911. The exception is Canadian call loans which were nearly \$2,000,000 lower last month than a year previously.

In the light of these figures the degree of stringency recently passed through can be readily appre-

ciated, the loaning of private money bringing only partial relief.

The banks' reluctance to lend money on call is sufficiently explained by the tremendous demands upon them for commercial and industrial purposes, which resulted in an increase during the twelve months in their current loans and discounts in Canada of \$106,422,809-from \$774,909,172 to \$881,331,-081. Part of this increase, however, would be accounted for by loans by municipalities, pending flotation of their securities in the London market and elsewhere. Some of the Canadian municipalities have displayed anything but wisdom in recent action in this connection, and have adopted a line of action which has conduced to the restriction of the amount of funds available for the purposes of commercial and industrial development. However, there are now indications that the municipalities are gradually accepting the inevitable fact that they must pay higher rates of interest than in the past upon the securities they issue, and it may be presumed that during the coming months, the obligations of the municipalities to the banks will show some considerable reduction. Doubtless the reduction will be encouraged by the banks, since the present tendency would appear to be such that there will be ample employment during the coming months for the banks' available resources in commercial and industrial developments. The banks made a large addition to their paid-up capital last year, amounting to nearly \$7,000,000, and a number of them have still new issues in process of being actively paid up. But, as Mr. Alexander Laird suggested at the Canadian Bank of Commerce meeting last week, there would appear to be need for continued increases in the banks' capital. Circulation primarily, if not entirely, depends upon the banks' paid-up capital and in its primary form is a valuable source of profit to the banks. Its net increase last year was \$8,011,000 or over \$1,100,000 more than the advance in the banks' paid-up capital.

The deposits of the banks show a fair increase. The notice deposits, which represent more especially savings accounts and also special deposits resulting from importations of new capital, increased by \$41,-572,000 which is some \$5,000,000 less than the increase in 1911. The demand deposit increase was \$44,756,000. It is evident that at the present time the deposits of the banks are being affected by the investments and speculations of various kinds now being so freely taken part in.

Last month, heavy issues of excess currency were again made by the great majority of the banks, twenty-one of the twenty-six active banks having to adopt this course. The maximum circulation of the banks last month reached the new high figure of \$120,035.377 but by December 31, there was a contraction to \$110,048,357. However, eleven of the banks, compared with eight last year, still had excess THE CHRONICLE.



circulation out at December 31, the list being as fol-

| 101101 | Paid-up | Circulation. | Excess. |
|--------------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| | Capital. | | |
| Montreal \$ | 16,000,000 | \$16,031,426 | \$ 31,426 |
| Montreat | 5,000,000 | 5,023,367 | 23,367 |
| Toronto | 2,000,000 | 2,034,477 | 34.477 |
| Nationale | 1,000,000 | 1,108,273 | 108.273 |
| Provinciale | 15,000,000 | 15,804,145 | 804.145 |
| Commerce | | 5,256,368 | 256,368 |
| Dominion | 5,000,000 | 3,307,835 | 307,835 |
| Hamilton | 3,000,000 | | |
| Standard | 2,390,555 | 2,784,373 | 393, 818 |
| Ottawa | 3.841,420 | 3,895,715 | 54,295 |
| Ottawa | 1,000,000 | 1.026.542 | 26.542 |
| Metropolitan | 1,298,856 | 1.322,895 | 24.039 |
| Home | 1,200,000 | 1,000,000 | |

The circulation of the Dominion fives last month was contracted considerably, being at November 30, \$10,666,780, but at December 31, only \$9,016,660.

Last month, in comparison with November, the banks contracted their foreign call loans by nearly \$6,000,000 and expanded their current loans in Canada by \$6,700,000. A \$3,000,000 increase in demand deposits was offset by a similar decrease in notice deposits—the latter possibly a result of the Christmas season.

Statement of the Chartered Banks of Canada.

Statistical Abstract for Month Ending December 31, 1912, giving Comparison of Principal Items, with Increase or Decrease for the Month and for the Year.

(Compiled by THE CHRONICLE).

| | | | | | | the second se |
|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| | Dec. 31 | Nov. 30 | Dec. 31 | Inc. or Dec. for month, | Increase or Decrease for | Inc. or Dec. for year. |
| | 1912 | 1912 | 1911 🛃 | 1912 | month, 1911 | |
| Assets | \$33,780,333 | \$40,670,854 | \$37,464,226 | -\$ 6,890,521 | - \$1,567,778 | - \$ 3,683,893 |
| Specie | 94,584,484 | 98,990,052 | 97,657,488 | - 4,405,568 | - 1,640,364 | - 3,013,004 |
| Dominion Notes | 81,684,415 | 69,077,252 | 62,065,361 | + 12,607,163 | + 4,153,242 | + 19,619,054 + 598,911 |
| Notes of & Cheques on other Bks. Deposit to Secure Note Issues | 6,410,103 | 6,405,264 | 5,811,192 | + 4,839 | + 1,231 - 292,793 | + 598,911 444,758 |
| Loone to other Bks in Can. sec'd. | 138,900 | 138,900 | 583,658 | | - 292,193 | 111,103 |
| Deposits with and due other | | 8,281,598 | 8,903,767 | + 935,411 | + 306,688 | + 313,243 |
| Banks in Canada | 9,217,009 10,119,957 | 13,521,076 | 20,740,243 | - 3,401,119 | - 2,606,563 | - 10,620,280 |
| Due from Bks., etc., in U.K. | 23,435,488 | 21,783,583 | 25,667,293 | + 1,651,905 | - 6,242,298 | - 2,231,803 |
| Due from Banks, etc., elsewhere | \$ 9,872,832 | \$ 9,137,472 | \$ 9,135,464 | + \$735,360 | - \$ 26,254 | + \$ 737,368 |
| Dom. & Prov. Securities Can. Mun. For. Pub. Securities | 23,427,430 | 24,269,985 | 20,880,987 | - 842,555 | - 426,109 | + 2,546,443 + 3,950,79 |
| Rlwy. & other Bonds & Stocks | 68,840,249 | 68,540,241 | 64,889,452 | + 300,008 | + 674,474 | |
| Total Securities held | \$102,140,511 | \$101,947,698 | \$94,905,903 | + \$192,813 | + \$222,111 | + \$7,234,608 |
| Call Loans in Canada | \$ 70,655,661 | \$ 70,668,521 | \$72,640,526 | - \$ 12,860 | + \$ 607,033 | - \$ 1,984,865 + 13,845,40 |
| Call Loans in Canada | 105,952,101 | 111,812,858 | 92,106,695 | - 5,860,757 | - 4,617,030 | |
| Total Call and Short Loans , . | \$176,607,762 | \$182,481,379 | \$164,747,221 | - \$5,873,617 | + \$5,224,063 | + \$11,860,541 |
| Current Loans and Discounts | \$881,331,981 | \$874,721,593 | \$774,909,172 | + \$6,610,388 | + \$4,552,753 | +\$106,422,809 |
| in Canada | \$881,331,981 | \$514,121,000 | | | | 0.010.007 |
| Current Loans and Discounts outside | 40,990,126 | 40,925,744 | 37,970,839 | + 64,382 | - 1,020,859 | + 3,019,287 |
| Total Current Loans & Discounts | \$922,322,107 | \$915,647,337 | \$812,880,011 | + \$6,674,770 | + \$3,531,894 | +\$109,442,090 |
| Aggregate of Loans to Public | \$1,098,929,869 | \$1,098,128,716 | \$977,627,232 | + \$801,153 | + \$8,755,957 | +\$121,302,637 |
| Loans to Provincial Governments | \$ 5,134,491 | \$ 2,689,730 | \$ 2,475,715 | + \$2,444,761 | + \$116,777 | + \$2,658,770 + 585,922 |
| Overdue Debts | 3,927,213 | 3,762,756 | 3,341,291 | + 164,457 | - 820,176 - 2,270 | |
| Bank Premises | 37,023,299 | 37,100,206 | 32,557,940 | - 76,907 + 943,359 | + 171,688 | |
| Other Real Estate & Mortgages . | 3,604,338 | 2,660,979 13,928,710 | 2,541,903 17,726,147 | 2.021,892 | + 463,675 | 1,775,54 |
| Other Assets | 15,950,602 | \$1.519.087.516 | \$1,390,069,518 | + \$6, 193,642 | + \$1,016,130 | +\$136,011,640 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | \$1,526,081,158 | \$1,513,081,510 | \$1,330,000,510 | 1 40, 00,010 | | |
| Liabilities. | \$110.048.357 | \$115,473,038 | \$102.037.305 | - \$5,424,741 | + \$ 94,249 | + \$8,011,052 |
| Notes in Circulation | 15,354,196 | 11,525,187 | 8,081,605 | + 3,829,009 | -1,624,042 | + 7,272,59 |
| Due to Provincial Governments | 24,258,460 | 25,667,616 | 25,003,062 | - 1,409,156 | - 654,842 | - 744,60 |
| Deposits in Canada, payable | \$379,777,219 | \$376,829, 72 | \$335,020,693 | + \$2,947,847 | - \$6,691,572 | + \$44,756,520 |
| on demand . Deposits in Canada, payable | \$319,111,219 | \$310,000, 10 | 4000,020,000 | | | |
| after notice | 632,641,340 | 635,810, 03 | 591,068,932 | - 3,169,363 | + 2,126,790 | + 41,572,408 |
| Total Dep'ts. of Public in Can. | \$1,012,418,559 | \$1,012,640,075 | \$926,089,625 | - \$ 221,516 | - \$4,564,782 | |
| Dep'ts. elsewhere than in Can. | 87,050,132 | 81,338,648 | 80,606,935 | + 5,711,484 | + 7,342,496 | |
| Total Dep'ts. other than Gov't. | \$1,099,468,691 | \$1,093,978,723 | \$1,006,696,560 | + \$5,489,968 | + \$2,777,714 | + \$92,772,13 |
| Loans from other Bks. in Can | | | | + \$ 402,400 | + \$1,164,706 | \$ 268.73 |
| Deposits by other Bks. in Can. | \$ 6,640,203 | \$ 6,237,803 7,961,808 | \$ 6,908,935 4,350,151 | + \$ 402,400 + 350,241 | | |
| Due to Bks. & Agencies in U. K | 8,312,049 | 1,301,008 | 1,000,101 | 1 000,211 | | |
| Due to Banks and Agencies else- | 7,982,109 | 6,568,203 | 5,464,118 | + 1,413,906 | - 32,854 | |
| where | 20,387,004 | 20,286,545 | 15,781,627 | + 100,459 | | |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | \$1,292,451,137 | \$1,287,699,051 | \$1,174,323,431 | + \$4,752,086 | + \$885,135 | +\$118,127,70 |
| Capital, etc. | | | | | + \$ 522,046 | + \$6,887,31 |
| Capital paid up | \$114,881,914 | \$114,544,475 | \$107,994,604 | | | |
| Reserve Fund | 106,840,007 | $106,212,072 \\ 10,777,523$ | 96,868,124 10,348,216 | + 627,935 - 240,529 | | + 188,77 |
| Liab. of Directors & their firms | 10,536,994 120,035,377 | 119,856,647 | 110,209,196 | | - 1,734,384 | + 9,826,18 |
| Greatest Circulation in Month . | 33,494,948 | 35,250,536 | 36,203,261 | - 1.755,588 | | |
| Aver. Specie held during Month | 33,929,295 | 00,200,000 | 85,711,233 | + 2,294,058 | - 6,382,866 | + 8,671,02 |



THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA'S STATEMENT.

The eighty-first annual report of the Bank of Nova Scotia, which appears in full on another page, is of a character calculated to give all interested in this old-established bank ample satisfaction. Last year was distinguished for the Bank of Nova Scotia by handsome profits and a considerable enlargement of operations and resources, the results achieved showing notably the ability with which the affairs of this Bank are conducted under the general management of Mr. H. A. Richardson. The net profits for the calendar year, 1912, after making the usual allowances amounted to \$970,544, equal to 23.28 per cent. upon the average paid-up capital for the year. This is an increase of some \$155,000 upon the profits of 1911, which were \$815,519. A balance of \$57,848 was brought forward from the previous year, so that the total available on profit and loss account is \$1,028,392. The quarterly dividends at the rate of 14 p.c. take of this amount \$583.538; \$200,000 is transferred to reserve, which has also received additions of over \$1,000,000 owing to the issue of new capital by the bank; \$150,000 is written off the prenises account; and a contribution of \$40,000 having been made to the officers' pension fund, there remains to be carried forward a balance of \$54,854.

| previous year. | 1912. | 1911. |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Paid-up Capital | \$ 4,734,390 | \$ 3,984,790 |
| Paid-up Capital | 8,728,146 | 7,474,447 |
| Reserve | 4,256,739 | 3,672,685 |
| Circulation | | 46,938,341 |
| Deposits | 51,039,468 | |
| Deposits | 57,410,606 | 51,446,559 |
| Liabilities to public | 0 500 501 | 7.637.710 |
| Specie and legals | 11 000 100 | 12,152,247 |
| Call Loans | 11,092,499 | |
| Quick Assets | 33,001,014 | 32,148,864 |
| QUICK ASSets | 36,622,549 | 29,589,757 |
| Current loans, etc. | T1 070 000 | 63,271,190 |
| Total Assets | (1,210,200 | 00,011,1100 |

There was during 1912 a considerable expansion in both the Bank's paid-up capital and reserve fund. Early in August of last year, not long after the figures of paid-up capital had reached \$4,000,000, a further issue of \$1,000,000 was announced and of this by the end of the year nearly \$750,000 had been paid up. The completion of payments upon this issue will bring the paid-up capital of the Bank up to \$5,000, 000 and the reserve fund to \$0,100,000, while the taking over of the Bank of New Brunswick will mean a still further considerable enlargement both of these accounts and of the operations and resources.

Circulation at December 31 last aggregated \$4,256,739, or \$600,000 higher than a year previously while deposits in the twelve months increased from \$46,938,341 to \$51,039,468. The liabilities to the public advanced by about \$6,000,000 to \$57,410,605.

On the other side of the account also large advances are shown. Cash holdings have been increased by nearly \$1,000,000 to a total of \$8,592,531. Call loans, as was to have been expected, show a decrease, being down by about \$1,000,000 to \$11,002,409; but current loans, etc., are swollen by over \$7,000,000 to \$36,622,549. The total assets show an expansion of \$8,000,000, bringing them up to \$71,279,299. Of the total assets, \$33,007,674 are quick assets, giving the high proportion of quick assets to liabilities to the public of \$7 p.c.

the public of 57 p.c. Mr. W. P. Hunt continues as the manager of this bank at its important St. James street, Montreal, branch.

BRITISH BANKS' LOSSES BY DEPRECIATION OF INVESTMENTS.

While the great British banks are showing handsome profits in their newly-issued reports, owing to the high level of money rates during 1012, especially in the latter half of the year, the necessity for providing for depreciation of investments to some extent offsets the benefits of increased earnings. The subjoined table, compiled by the London Economist, shows the sums written off investments during the past three years by some of the leading British banks.

| that the amou | nis arc | very meg | |
|-------------------------------|---------|----------|-----------|
| It will be seen that the amou | 1910. | 1011. | |
| | £ | £ | £ |
| | | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Lancashire and Yorkshire | 20,000 | 10,000 | 215,000 |
| Lloyds | 220,000 | 107,500 | 210,000 |
| Lloyds | 50,000 | 50,000 | 100,000 |
| London and Provincial | 25,000 | 40,000 | 70,000 |
| London and South-Western | 20,000 | | 160,000 |
| London City and Midland | 131,158 | | 200,000 |
| London City and Westminster | 125,000 | 130,000 | |
| London County and Westminster | 30,000 | 82,000 | 120,600 |
| London Joint Stock | 20,000 | 30,000 | 20,000 |
| Manchostor and County | | 00,000 | |
| Manchester and Liverpool Dis- | | | not abarn |
| Manchester and the | 50,000 | not shwn | not snwn |
| trict | 35,000 | 21,500 | 40,000 |
| Metropolitan | | 116,000 | 199,000 |
| National Provincial | 100,000 | 60,000 | 50,000 |
| Union of London . | | | |
| Union of London . | 10,000 | | |
| Union of Manchester | | | 15,000 |
| United Counties | 11.000 | | 12,000 |
| Warkshire | 11,000 | | |
| William Deacon's | 20,000 | 25,000 | 33,000 |
| William Deacon's | | | |

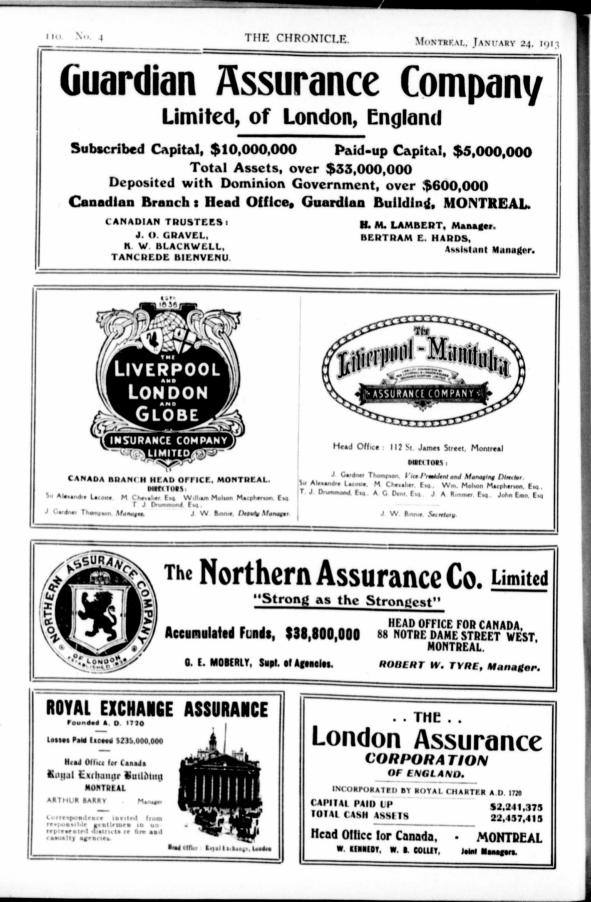
IMPERIAL GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY.

The eighth annual report by the directors of the Imperial Guarantee and Accident Insurance Company of Canada, which appears on another page, is of a very satisfactory character. The business is steadily expanding, and that the management is conservative is evidenced by the decision, announced in the present report, that it has not been deemed advisable to enter the field of workmen's compensation insurance, as it is believed to be a safer policy to build up the business on the lines of accident, sickness, fidelity, guarantee and plate glass insurance. In view of the highly unfavorable experience which other companies have had in the workmen's compensation field, and of the amount of uncertainty which still surrounds the future of that business, the decision of the Imperial Guarantee and Accident in this connection would appear to be an eminently wise one, calculated to further the interests of the company on the sober lines which it has pursued from the outset.

In 1912, the Imperial Guarantee and Accident issued 14,651 policies for \$34,174,157, this being an increase over 1911 of 1.633 policies and of \$3,095,818 in business written. Premium income was \$322,086, and with interest earnings at the higher level of \$12,-334, the total income was \$334,420, an increase of about \$70,000 on 1911.

The assets of the Company were in the course of last year enlarged by nearly \$50,000 and now amount to \$386,234. The surplus on policyholders' account is further increased to \$250,742, which together with the uncalled subscribed capital of \$800,000 makes the available security for all contracts, \$1,050,742.

The Imperial Guarantee and Accident is fortunate in the possession of an influential directorate, while it is strongly officered, Mr. E. W. Cox being president, and Mr. E. Willans, its able general manager.



THE NATIONAL LIFE'S STATEMENT.

The summary which appears on another page of the outstanding features of the National Life of Canada's statement for 1912 discloses a very favorable and in some respects remarkable position. Attention may be particularly directed to the ex-cellent investment record of this Company. The National Life has now closed fourteen years of active operation, and the Company is in the happy position of being able to report that it has never had a single dollar of interest or principal overdue on its invested funds and that it has never lost a single dollar of interest on or principal of those funds. These facts form striking testimony to the wisdom and care which have marked the Company's investment operations. Of the all round success of the Company last year, gratifying evidence is contained in a report received from the distinguished actuary, Mr. Henry Moir, of New York. Mr. Moir having examined the present statement particularly in regard to the mortality rate, interest earnings, expenses and the growth of surplus, reports that mortality shows the same favorable results which have characterised the Company for many years, that the interest rate is excellent, that the increase in expenses is to be attributed to the large volume of new business written which will produce surplus in years to come, and that the gain in surplus of \$50,000 shows that the Company is making progress in soundness as well as in size. An authoritative statement of this kind should be as pleasing to policyholders as to the management, and Mr. A. J. Ralston, the well-known managing director of the National Life, may be cordially congratulated upon the success which has marked his policy.

In regard to volume of business, the National Life last year made progress with considerable rapidity. Applications for new assurance received totalled \$7,359.950 against \$4,450,000 in 1911, and policies issued and placed totalled \$6,318,123. The total volume of business in force (January 9, 1913), is \$18,604,515, an increase of more than \$4,200,000 over the total at the close of 1911, and representing an annual premium income of about \$650,000. The notable advance which has been made by the National Life in this matter of insurance in force is shown by the fact that at the close of 1902, it was only \$3,425,897. So that in ten years, the National Life's insurance in force has increased by practically 500 p.c.

The Company's mortality experience, as already indicated, was again favorable, the amount disbursed in this connection, \$60,727 being actually smaller than in 1911, in spite of the large increase in the amount of insurance outstanding. The total payments to policyholders were \$70,111. The year's income of \$691,207, including \$129,028 interests and rents, showed an advance of \$100,000 upon the previous year, and there was left, after payments to policyholders and expenses, a balance of \$310,637. The assets are accordingly increased to \$2,146,899, exclusive of uncalled capital. Of these assets, \$1,320,-426 are represented by government and municipal bonds and debentures, \$263,496 by loans on policies, \$162,000 by the head office building, which has been valued at \$175,000, and \$161,288 by bank stocks. Including uncalled capital, the total assets of the company are \$2,896,899, with a surplus to policyholders of \$458,323. It will be remembered that in 1911, the

Company took the important step of voluntarily setting aside an amount as a beginning to place the insurance reserves on a 3 p.c. basis. The preparations are being continued, and after allowing for this and other allocations the net surplus is \$390,253. The whole statement serves to indicate that the National Life is being built up on a thoroughly sound basis.

THE INSURANCE JOURNAL.

(Rough Notes, Chicago.)

A case recently came to our notice of a man now in middle age who owns a very mediocre little insurance agency on the outskirts of a great city, whose father before him was in the insurance business, and, altogether, father and son have been identified with the insurance business of that city for the past forty years. The son was solicited for a subscription for an insurance paper, but he said that there is nothing in its columns to interest him nowadays, and that he cannot afford to waste his time reading insurance papers. Here we have a striking instance of cause and effect. Because this man has not devoted a reasonable portion of his time to the study of his business and to keeping in touch with the changes and the opportunities they bring, he has never been able to break out of the little circle in which he has spent his business life and beyond which he will probably never stray.

It will be found, upon examination, that the men who have made notable successes in the insurance business are those who have been students of it and who have not failed to avail themselves of every opportunity that they have encountered to increase their knowledge. They have kept posted as to the current history of insurance, as well as acquainting themselves with the experience of the past. And the purpose of insurance journals is to supply those who are ambitious to improve their condition with the knowledge and information that will equip them for advancement. Although there are many hundreds of valuable books that have been written upon the many phases of the business, yet the insurance papers supply a need that cannot otherwise be satisfied, and the agent who denies himself the profit to be gained from reading regularly at least more than one good insurance journal is keeping closed for himself his most certain door of opportunity.

The men who have attained the greatest stature in the way of influence and importance in the business have uniformly been cordial supporters of the insurance press, and have lent their encouragement to the efforts of insurance newspaper men. Of course, it is not to be claimed that they have attained their success because of insurance papers, but it is true that they have been enterprising enough to recognize this as one of the aids to advancement. That they have the capacity to grow in the business finds one phase of its expression in their ability to recognize and use all the helps to growth. The insurance press has its part to perform in assisting such men to develop, and no agent or clerk who has ambitions to improve his condition, whether as agent or clerk, or in future executive work, can afford to ignore the insurance journal as one means to that end.

It is reported that a bill is to be introduced in the Colorado Legislature by one of the State officials requiring every man applying for a marriage license to produce an insurance policy on his life for at least \$2,000.



MUTUAL LIFE OF CANADA'S NEW HOME.

While the head office staff of the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada moved into their new quarters in Waterloo, Ontario, in May last, the interior of the building was not then quite finished, and the for ral opening was deferred until the Agents' Convention, which was held on the 6th, 7th and 8th of the present month.

The new building is monumental in style, and classical in design. It is characterised by simplicity and dignity. The structure is admirably adapted for the purpose for which it was intended, and happily combines architectural beauty with practical utility. The officials who have had the work in charge and assumed the heavy responsibility appertaining to it, are now being rewarded in receiving the congratulations of all who have inspected the new office.

Following the established tradition of the Company, the celebration was of a quiet nature, but none the less enjoyable. On Tuesday evening, the 7th, Mrs. Clement, wife of the President, and Mrs Wegenast, wife of the Managing Director, gave a receptica to the visiting agents and a few of the citizens. After the reception, the guests were shown over the building by members of the Head Office staff—suitable music being supplied by a capable orchestra. On the following evening, more than one hundred sat down to a generous banquet which was spread in the main office. President Clement was Master of Ceremonies, and after the Toast to the King had been honored, a number of the leading agents representing the several provinces of the Dominion spoke helpfully and inspiringly of the work in their various fields.

Six sessions of the Agents' Conference were held. The various papers and addresses were notable for their practical worth, and the discussions were of a highly instructive and interesting character.

The facilities for business enjoyed by the staff are now unsurpassed, and with this perfect equipment and an agency staff loyal and entusiastic, the Company is confidently looking forward, under the able guidance of Mr. George Wegenast, its well-known managing director, to making the year 1913 the most successful in its history.

A SOUVENIR OF THE OCCASION.

In connection, with this celebration, the Mutual Life of Canada has issued a handsome souvenir, containing a photograph of the new home office and portraits of the directors and other officers, including two of the original incorporators who yet survive-Mr. William Hendry, the first manager and actuary, and Mr. Alexander Millar, K.C., the first solicitor. President Clement contributes to this souvenir a brief but interesting story of the development of the Company, from its establishment in 1868 as the Ontario Mutual Life to its present important position, paying a tribute of admiration to the work of Mr. Hendry, who under the guidance of the late Elizur Wright, "laid the foundation deep and strong for the imposing superstructure that has since been built thereon.

The New York Insurance Department is introducing legislation providing for the licensing of public adjusters.

PROVINCIAL BANK'S STATEMENT.

The Provincial Bank of Canada, whose report for 1912 appears on another page, continues to make steady progress in its operations. The Bank has now some fifty branches, these being located in the three provinces of Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick.

The following figures show the leading items of the Bank's newly published balance sheet in comparison with 1911:---

| | | | | | | | 1912. | 1911. |
|-----------------------|---|---|-----|---|---|---|--------------|--------------|
| Capital paid up | | | | | | | \$ 1,000,000 | \$ 1,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 1 | | ÷ . | | 2 | | 575,000 | 500,000 |
| Circulation | | | | | | ŝ | 1.108,273 | 1,109,468 |
| | | | | | | | 0 020 101 | 8.521.048 |
| Deposits | • | ٠ | • • | | * | • | | 10,568,530 |
| Liabilities to public | • | | • • | • | | | 11,034,000 | 3,192,011 |
| Call loans | | | | | | | 1,875,387 | |
| Quick Assets | | | | | | | 6,930,573 | 7,551,458 |
| Current loans | | | | | | | | 4,159,448 |
| Total Assets | | | | | | | | 12,080,993 |
| Total Assets | | • | • • | • | | | 10,000,000 | |

The Bank enjoyed during 1912 a considerable accession of deposits, amounting to about \$1,450,000. It is natural to find on the other side of the account a reduction in call loans, but there has been a substantial advance of practically \$1,200,000 in current loans. Total assets at \$12,683,256 are \$600,000 higher than a year ago, and the proportion of quick assets to liabilities to the public is maintained at the satisfactory level of over 48 per cent.

From the point of view of profits the year also provided a favorable experience. The declared profits are \$185,165. The six per cent. dividend absorbs \$60,000; \$15,868 is written off bank furniture and fixtures and goes for the opening and maintenance of new branches, \$25,000 is transferred to a special fund for strengthening assets, \$75,000 is placed to reserve, and after making other allowances the slightly increased balance of \$13,866 is carried forward. The bank's reserve fund has now been brought up to \$575,000, equal to 57.5 p.c. of the paid-up capital.

Mr. H. Laporte continues as president and Mr. Tancrede Bienvenu, as general manager of this Bank, while at the annual meeting on Wednesday, Mr. Alex. Desmarteau was appointed the shareholders' auditor.

The issue in London by the Bank of Montreal, of Quebee City $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. debentures is reported to have been a success.

Final estimates of the yield and value of the principal field crops of Canada for the season of 1912 are issued by the Census and Statistics Office of the Department of Trade and Commerce. Upon a total area under field crops of 32,474,000 acres a harvest has been reaped, the value of which, calculated at average local market prices, makes a total of \$509,-437,000. The area under wheat last year was 9,758,-400 acres, of which 781,000 acres represents the harvested area of fall wheat grown principally in Ontario and Alberta, but also to a limited extent in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The total production of wheat was 199,236,000 bushels of the value of \$123,522,000. Fall wheat produced 16,-306,000 bushels of the value of \$13,735,000. Oats upon 9,216,900 acres yielded 361,733,000 bushels of the value of \$116,996,000, barley upon 1,415,200 acres yielded 44,014,000 bushels of the value of \$20,405,000 and flax upon 1,677,800 acres, yielded 21,681,500 bushels of the value of \$19,626,000.

| 114. No. 4 THE | CHRONICLE. MONTREAL, JANUARY 24, 1 |
|--|---|
| COMMERCIAL UNIO ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED of LONDON, England | N PALATINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED of LONDON, England |
| Capital Fully Subscribed . \$14,750, Capital Paid Up 1,475, Life Fund, and Special Trust Funds, 66,136,7 Total Annual Income exceeds 37,500,0 Total Funds exceed 115,000,0 Total Fire Losses Paid . 147,603,4 Deposit with Dominion Govern- ment | 000 Fire Premiums 1911, Net \$2,264,769 Interest, Net 129,270 780 Total Income \$2,394,039 000 Funds \$4,000,000 000 Deposit with Dominion Gov'nt \$105,666 175 In addition to the above there is the further guarantee of the Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited, whose Funds exceed \$115,000,000 927 Applications FOR AGENCIES SOLICITED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS. 10 Applications FOR AGENCIES SOLICITED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS. 11 Head Office: Canadian Branch:- Commercial Union Building, MONTREAL W. S. JOPLING, J. McGREGOR, Assistant Manager |
| SUN INSURANCE OFFICE FOUNDED A.D. 1710. Head Office : Threadneedle Street - London, England The Oldest Insurance Office in the World Surplus over Capital and all Liabilities exceeds \$10,000,000 Canadian Branch : 15 Wellington Street East, Toronto, Ont. H. M. BLACKBURN, Manager | INSURANCE COMPANY DIRECTORS A. MACNIDER, ERQ. CHAIRMAN CHAS. F. SISH, ESQ. G. N. MONCHE, ERQ. WM. MCMASTER ERQ. Head Office for the Dominion: 80 St. Francois Xavier Street - MONTREAL. Agents in all the principal Towns in Canada. RANDALL DAVIDSON, Manager. |
| This Company commenced business in Canada by lepositing \$300,000 with the Dominion Government or security of Canadian Policy-holders. INSURANCE Phœnix of Hartford Company Total Cash Assets : \$11,404,634.19 Total Losses Paid : 70,700,545.46 J. W. Tatley, Manager. | FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Head Office, 61-65 Adelaide St. East, Toronto E. E. A. DU VERNET, K.C., President H. H. BECK, Manager The MONTREAL-CANADA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY |
| MONTREAL. pplications for Agoncies Invited. | ESTABLISHED 1859. Head Office: 59 St. James St., Montreaj |

THE DILEMMA OF ASSESSMENTISM.

(George McBroom, London, Ont., before the Life Underwriters' Association of that city.)

The word dilemma has been defined as "A position in which difficulties or evils present themselves on both sides so that there seems to be no way of escape; an awkward predicament." That this definition is applicable to the present condition of assessmentism will not be denied by any one conversant with conditions and tendencies of fraternal orders and assessment associations. If ever there was a period in the history of fraternalism in which its members were between the two horns of a dilemma, it is undoubtedly at this present time. On the one hand are broken pledges to the membership with consequent vexation and disappointment; on the other, doubt and uncertainty concerning the future of the beloved orders which have been trusted to furnish protection to the loved ones whenever death should remove any of their members from the present scene of action. As a result many thousands are wavering in their allegiance, and are looking about for a way of escape.

This condition is further aggravated by the option of increased assessments, extra calls, reduced policies or rates adapted to attained ages in order to continue the protection their contracts call for. Facing all these worrying problems, the question of the hour has been "To be, or not to be" a member in good standing—whether it is better to continue to feed on the husks of assessmentism or to arise and seek for some other form of protection.....

WHY ASSESSMENT SYSTEM IS WEAK.

It may not be amiss at this point to enumerate to the hesitating assessment policyholder a few of the reasons why the assessment system is weak and wholly unable to carry out its obligations to such of its membership as may live out a normal life time.

(1) The rates are insufficient. Many of the societies have constructed tables based on the cost for the first year of insurance plus a small sum for expenses and have adhered to the same table year after year instead of adopting an advancing step rate plan as is the practice of old line companies which write insurance on the natural premium system. The result is that, notwithstanding the entrance of "new blood," the rates have finally to be increased because of the ever increasing death rate among the old members. When a new table is constructed to meet the changed conditions and is put in force, it is found that the original error has been again repeated, whereas a yearly increasing table should have been adopted, or an equivalent level premium which would suffice for all time.

(2) The security is deficient. No reserves are set aside for the final payment of death claims. No deposit is maintained with the government except in the case of the I. O. F., who have voluntarily placed a small deposit with the receiver general. The socalled surplus funds of the assessment orders are not the balances left after providing for adequate reserves as is done by old line companies, but is the excess left after paying deaths and expenses and should be properly called "sinking funds."

The Royal Templar quotes the late Howard Hunter, superintendent of insurance for the Province of Ontario, as follows in his address before the Canadian Fraternal Association in April, 1909:

"You gentlemen should have a sinking fund to

meet your maturity obligations. Some of you have a partial sinking fund, but by an extraordinary misuse of words you call it a surplus. I am getting letters almost every week asking this question: 'If this society has a surplus what do you mean by increasing the rates?' The question is simply unanswerable. As a matter of fact there is no surplus, but there is a large deficit."

The surplus claimed by the I. O. F. at the end of the year 1905 was over \$9,000,000. The report of the Royal Commission for 1906 shows a deficit of over \$50,000,000. In other words, it would have required \$41,000,000 more than the amount on hand, plus future mortuary calls to pay the death claims on the membership then enrolled. The L O. F. at the end of the same year, 1905, had only \$36 for every \$1,000 The Sons of Scotland had also the same at risk. ratio. The remaining societies (seventeen) had a ratio of \$1.27 to \$33.46. What then must be the deficit of these orders with so much smaller pro-rata sinking funds? The report of Mr. Abb. Landes, one of the leading actuaries of the United States, under date of November 10, 1910, places the deficit of the A. O. U. W. at \$13,500,000. As an offset towards meeting this liability the society had a sinking fund approximating \$1,500,000, leaving the net deficit in round figures at \$12,000,000.

Mr. F. Sanderson, M.A., F.F.A., consulting actuary of the A. O. U. W., under instructions from the society has been making an investigation of the order's position as at January 1, 1012. Taking the present value of outstanding certificates at \$27,505.000, the present value of future assessments (present rates), \$12,162,600; reserve fund, \$1,500,000, he finds the deficiency to be \$13,843,000, and then makes the following comment:

"In plain language, this balance sheet means that based on the lenient standard of valuation employed, the order should now have on hand and invested nearly \$14,000,000 more than it actually has in order to carry out its obligations on the basis of twelve assessments per year which the members are now paying."

The insurance obligations of the Canadian Order of Woodmen of the World at the end of 1905 are reported by the Royal Commission at \$1.017,000. The total available assets, \$157,274; deficit, \$859,825.

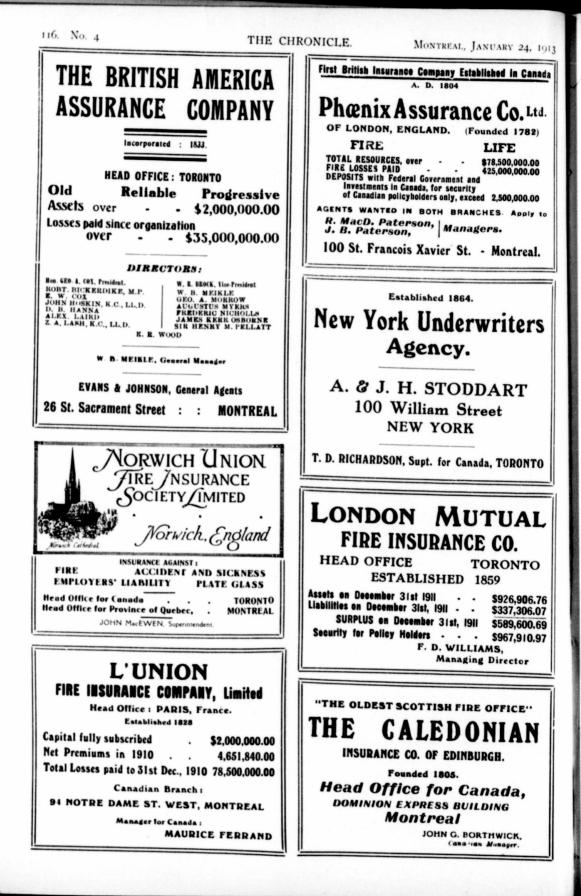
The Commission, however, in making its report of the W. O. W., made the following significant comment:

"It is quite impossible to obtain any clear knowledge of the actual position of the company, the state of any of its funds, its income, expenditure, assets or liabilities. The society kept no ledger, and its cash book entries have never been posted or classified or assembled in any way. The accountant employed by the Commission reported his inability to apply any check to the bookkeeping of the society."

It will be apparent, therefore, from the foregoing considerations that the primal reason for deficient security is the insufficient rates charged by the assessment societies.

The following extract from the report of the Royal Commission on this matter is very clear and to the point:

"The rates charged by these societies were never based upon any scientific computation of the cost of insurance, and when compared with rates computed upon any known experience have always been found inadequate."



THE CONTRACT IS DEFICIENT.

There is considerable misconception in the public mind regarding the nature of the contracts issued by friendly societies and those of old line companies. It should be made clear that under what may be termed the law of contracts, there are open and close contracts. The society issues to its members an open contract called a certificate; the standard insurance companies a close contract called a policy. Under the former, the member holding a certificate is made subject to the by-laws now in force and to those that may hereafter be enacted. Hence the government does not require legal reserves to be set aside for future liabilities as is obligatory with old line companies, but requires the society to print on the member's certificate and on all literature and advertisements the words "assessment system." This is intended as a warning to the public that the certificates are issued on the assessment or call system, and that the members are liable for extra calls or higher rates as may be necessary to meet the society's legal obligations.

The difference, then, between the two classes of insurance is that the old line company having made a fixed or close contract, both as to the amount of premium and insurance payable, is required to set aside the legal reserve on every premium paid by the policyholder, while the society which issues an open contract is not obliged to create any reserve whatever, but can assess the members when the ordinary payments are found insufficient.

ADEQUATE RATES.

The question which naturally arises is, are there any tables extant from among the experience of friendly societies or otherwise that would be practically safe for the assessment orders to adopt. In answer to this query we again quote the report of the Royal Commission:

"Given a reliable mortality table and a rate of interest which may be depended upon, the average cost of insuring a life and what the cost is during each year of protection are matters capable of accurate demonstration."....

"The mortality table to which the name of the National Fraternal Congress has been given has very recently been under review at the instance of that body. The experience of forty-three friendly societies was examined, of which sixteen admitted men only to membership, four admitted women only, and the other twenty-three admitted both men and women."....

"The work of reducing the death rate appears to have been skilfully performed, having been in the hands of Mr. Landis, whose professional experience among friendly societies makes his work of peculiar value. Four per cent, was the rate employed in com-

puting preariums therefrom.".... "The object of this inquiry into friendly society experience was to test the reliability of the N. F. C. table and the adequacy of the rates deduced from it. The conclusion of the committee, in its report to the National Fraternal Congress, was that-the N. F. C. table of mortality is an acceptable and adequate minimum table, which will produce rates of contribution sufficient to cover the cost of death benefits as promised by societies of this Congress, while in a normal condition."

This conclusion, the commission adds, recommends itself to your commissioners.

HUNTER AND N. F. C. TABLES.

What is known as the Hunter table was compiled by the late Howard Hunter, superintendent of insurance for the Province of Ontario, from the experience of the Canada Life, 1847 to 1893, and from the fact that the first five years from date of entrance of its members is excluded from the record, it may be regarded as a fairly safe minimum table for adoption. It must be borne in mind, however, that the Hunter

or National Fraternal Congress tables are compiled for the use of friendly societies when commencing business. If adopted after the society has been in business for a number of years, it necessarily follows that one of four things should be done.

(1) The adoption of the Hunter or N. F. C. tables at ages at entry or ages attained at some past date for old business and the placing of a lien against all old policies or certificates equivalent to the deficiency created by reason of the old members paying theretofore rates much below those applicable to their present attained ages.

(2) In lieu of a lien, the Hunter or N. F. C. rates should be increased to a point sufficient to be an equivalent to the deficiency incurred under the lower

(3) The continuance of the old rates may be mainrates. tained, but the payment by the society under the certificate shall be a sum not exceeding the amount named in the face of the policy.

(4) The continuance of the old rates and the levy of extra calls from time to time to meet the cost of the increasing death rate.

To illustrate the present position of the leading societies we herewith submit their rates for five-yearage periods so that they may be compared with the Hunter and N. F. C. tables.

| ·əzv 20 | 1.72 2.19 2.71 3.30 4.28 5.60 | $2.90 \\ 4.20$ | $\begin{array}{c}W . 1. 0 $ | $\begin{array}{c} .4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ .90 & .0 & 1.05 \\ 1.21 & 1.43 \\ 1.71 \end{array}$ | .4.0.0.0.65 .60.5.70 .85 1.00 | .uempoo M 6.6741 6.662 1.92 1.92 | Wolf Works No. 100 No. | | Can. 0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.0 0.0, 0.5, 0.0 0.0, 0.5, 0.0 0, 0.0, 0.0 0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, | 905 1.05 1.213 1.71 2.249 3.30 | $\begin{array}{c} 0 & \pm \\ & \times \\ & \cdot \\ & \\$ | |
|---------|--|----------------|-----------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|
|---------|--|----------------|-----------------------------|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|

So far as the A. O. U. W. is concerned it will be observed that the payment by the old members of the present rates at their attained age, as in the year 1905, is in nearly all cases below the Hunter and N. F. C. tables. If the members were required to pay the rates now in force at their present attained ages, there would still be the deficiency to make good between the society's table and the Hunter and N. F. C. tables besides the loss that would be sustained by reason of the greater death rate among the many thousands of its members who would be unable to pass a satisfactory medical examination.

The Canadian Woodman in its issue of July, 1912, quotes the Minneapolis Tribune as saying that "fraternal insurance is the cheapest and safest insurance in the world. It rests upon a bond of union among chosen associates and the economic principles of elimination of all unnecessary expense." Such a gross misstatement of facts by a respectable newspaper in view of the history of assessmentism is in-

THE CHRONICLE.

BRITISH AND CANADIAN UNDERWRITERS

of NORWICH, ENGLAND.

GUARANTEED BY THE

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Limited, of NORWICH, ENGLAND.

AGENTS WANTED AT ALL POINTS IN THE DOMINION.

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

JOHN MacEWEN, Superintendent.

Union Mutual Life Insurance Co. Of Portland Maine.

FRED. E. RICHARDS, President.

Accepted value of Canadian Securities held by Federal Government for protection of policyholders, \$1,206,576.

All policies issued with Annual Dividends on payment of second year's annual premium.

Exceptional opening for Agents, Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario.

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President, Hon. H. B. Rainville ::: Vice-President, J. M. Wilson J. E. CLEMENT, Jr., General Manager Responsible Agents wanted in Montreal and Province of Quebec

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ACCIDENT INSURANCE

SOLICITING INSURANCE FOR THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK IS ONE OF THE MOST LUCRATIVE OF CALLINGS.

Are you in the business to stay? Choose a Company good enough for you to stay WITH, and strong enough to stay with YOU, during your whole career;

The oldest Company in America, which began business seventy years ago, is bigger, better and stronger now than ever before, and will be still bigger, better and stronger seventy years hence:

Not the Company which YOU must introduce, but the Company which introduces YOU wherever you go.

The Company whose better selling policies earn most for you in the way of commissions:

The Company which furnishes the insured the largest protection for his money.

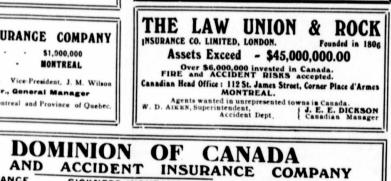
FOR TERMS TO PRODUCING AGENTS, ADDRESS;

George T. Dexter

2nd VICE PRESIDENT

34 Nassau Street

New York, N.Y.



SICKNESS INSURANCE GUARANTEE BONDS PLATE GLASS INSURANCE BURGLARY INSURANCE THE OLDEST AND STRONGEST ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY MONTREAL

J. E. ROBERTS, President.

GUARANTEE

OFFICES : TORONTO CALGARY VANCOUVER C. A. WITHERS, General Manager. J. L. TURQUAND, Secretary-Treasurer. E. ROBERTS, Manager, Montreal Branch.

GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL AND CORPORATION BONDS

Our list comprises carefully selected offerings of Canadian Municipal, Government and some of the best class of corporation bond issues suitable for the investment of the funds of banks, trust and insurance companies, estates and private invest-ors. The securities we offer combine the two essentials of a satisfactory invest-ment, namely, safety and good interest return.

WOOD, GUNDY & COMPANY. LONDON, ENG. TORONTO, CAN.

comprehensible. It shows, however, that even the press needs to study history and experience and to learn some of the laws and facts that determine the cost and safety of the life insurance contract.

SHORTCOMINGS OF ASSESSMENTISM.

Time will not permit of our dealing with this question as exhaustively as the subject demands. We have, perhaps, said enough, however, to show that the dilemma of assessmentism is a matter of momentous concern to those who have loved ones to protect, and the contingency is one which needs heroic treatment. That the remedies which have been applied from time to time are only half-way measures must be admitted from the fact that every few years the rates have to be raised.

These reflections and considerations lead us to summarize the shortcomings of assessmentism as follows:—(1) Insufficient rates, (2) deficient security. (3) deficient contracts, (4) lack of reserve funds, (5) doubt, uncertainty, vexation, disappointment and loss instead of contentment, satisfaction, compensation and great gain.

The Canadian Fire Record.

COBOURG, ONT.—Barn of W. Peterson at Morganstown burned, January 15. Small insurance. Origin, overturned lantern.

overturned lantern. HASTINGS, ONT.—Roof and upper story of Front street residence damaged, January 16. Insurance,

\$500 in Northern. Origin, overheated stovepipe. CHATHAM, N.B.—Fire consumed home of Arthur McDiarmid, together with all furnishings in upper Origin unknown.

flat, January 14. Loss, \$1,500. Origin unknown. CALGARY, ALTA.—J. M. Bateson woodworking plant destroyed, January 19. Loss about \$60,000 covered by insurance. Origin, unknown. Water

Pressure poor. PALMERSTON, ONT.—The Mansion House, a temperance hotel owned by John Boyd, of Preston, and run by Richard Graham destroyed, January 16.

Origin unknown. WAPELLA, SASK.—Queen's hotel owned by M. Harris destroyed. Loss on building \$5,740, on contents \$1,980. Insurance on building, North Empire, \$1,500; Northern, \$2,000; Occidental, \$500. On contents, Western Union, \$1,000.

WINNIPEG.—Stonewall Automobile Club destroyed, January 14. Loss includes valuable collection of curios valued at \$12,000, and insured for \$2,500. Building occupied by Great West Wire Fence Company, Lombard Street, damaged, January 14.

TORONTO.—Premises of Coleman Baking Company, 132 Euclid Avenue, damaged, January 15. Twentyeight horses suffocated and 3,000 bags of flour damaged. Loss \$10,000. Clarke House, corner of King and Brant Streets, damaged. Loss, \$12,000. American Hat Frame Company's premises, 35 Church Street, damaged, January 15. Loss, \$7,000, covered by insurance. Origin, explosion of gasoline.

EDMONTON, ALTA.—Kerr building valued at \$75.-000, occupied by Canadian Rubber Co., with contents of \$50,000 and La Chambre block, valued with contents at \$50,000, with other property destroyed, January 16. Two lives lost. Insurance on the Kerr building owned by W. A. Kerr, of the Brackman-Kerr Milling Company, totals \$45,000, divided as follows: Hartford, \$25,000; Canadian Fire, \$5,000;

Pheenix of Hartford, \$15,000. Origin, unknown. Poor water supply.

New MICHEL, B.C.—Dwelling owned and occupied by Blanche Griffiths destroyed. Loss on building \$1,200, on contents \$1,000. Insurance on building in Phœnix of London, \$1,000, on contents, nil. Dwelling owned and occupied by Helena Muellor destroyed. Loss on building \$1,500, on contents \$1,500. Insurance \$1,000 each on building and contents in Phœnix of London and \$500 on contents in Guardian.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, ALTA.—Fire which originated in basement of Queen's Hotel, January 21, wiped out following:—Jones, Graham & O'Brien's dry goods store, loss \$20,000; Queen's Hotel, loss \$70,000; A. M. Sutherland's drug store, loss \$10,000; Carscaden's Hardware store, loss \$15,000; Wright's Liquor Store, \$10,000; Taylor's Jewelry Store, loss \$5,000. It is estimated that seventy-five per cent. of the loss, which is placed altogether at \$130,000, is covered by insurance.

DAUPHIN, MAN.—Malcolm Block destroyed. Occupied by W. J. Stewart's general store, drug store, J. E. Wallwin's clothing store and others. on building \$8,119, insurance, Commercial Union, \$10,000; North West Fire, \$10,000; Law Union & Rock, \$5,000. Loss on contents of general store, \$9,250, insurance, Occidental, \$6,500; Royal, \$3,000 and \$2,000 each in Anglo-American, Calumet, Guardian and Montreal-Canada; \$500 in Royal Exchange. Loss on drug store, contents \$4,800; fixtures \$4,086, insurance, \$2,000 each in Canadian, Norwich Union and Royal Exchange; \$1,500 in Factories and \$1,000 each in Commercial Union and another company. Insurance on clothing store, contents and fixtures, Yorkshire, \$3,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, \$2,000; Northern, \$2,000; Fidelity-Phenix, \$1,500 and Hartford, \$1,000. Loss on contents and fixtures amounted to 80 per cent. of insurance.

amounted to co per cent of Mr. D. McK. Rowat, 572
MONTREAL.—House of Mr. D. McK. Rowat, 572
Lansdowne Avenue, Westmount, destroyed, January
19. Origin, hot ashes. Factory of Thomas Davidson Mfg. Co., Delisle Street, Ste. Cunegonde, damaged, January
10. Fire took place in an airshaft.
Loss, \$2,000. Premises of Canadian Tungsten Lamp
Co., and McCormick Biseuit Co., damaged, January
16. Loss \$100,000. Miss Edgar's school on Guy
Street gutted, January 23. Loss, \$25,000. Originated in cupboard. Premises of Bass Fur Company, 516 St. Paul Street, damaged, January 22. Loss, \$60,000, including damage by smoke and water to stock of furs in adjoining building.

stock of furs in aujoining building. At the Commissioner's enquiry into fire in old Richelieu Hotel, St. Vincent Street, evidence showed that its originated accidentally from an oil stove.

BRANTFORD CORDAGE LOSS.

The following is a list of companies interested in the fire, which occured on the 13th instant, in the warehouse of the Brantford Cordage Company, entailing a complete insurance loss. There is a suspicion that the origin of fire was incendiary.

| Northern \$ 5,000 Norwich Union \$ 3,000 | London Assurance 5,000 Northwestern Na |
|---|---|
| Ins. Co. of North America | tional 6,000 |
| British America 2,000 | Nova Scotia 5,000 |
| York Fire 1,500 Liverpool 5,000 | Vorkshire 5,000 |
| L. & L. & G 4,000 | Aetna 5,000 Continental 5,000 |
| North British 10,000 | Yorkshire 5,000 |
| Hartford 5,000 | and the second se |
| Yorkshire 4,000 | Total \$88,500 |

THE CHRONICLE.



Funds : FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS.

Applications are wanted for Agencies. Liberal commissions would be arranged for Agents and Brokers.

ADDRESS :

ARCH. R. HOWELL, Manager for Canada, MONTREAL. THE LATEST BANK AMALGAMATION.

The following are the leading figures, as at December 31 last, of the Home and Internationale banks which figure in the latest bank a nalgamation, the former taking over the latter:—

| | Home | Inter- |
|-----------------------|-------------|---------------------------|
| Capital Paid up | \$1,298,856 | nationale. \$1,359,833 |
| ACCOL | 450 000 | |
| Circulation | 1,322,895 | 886,410 |
| Deposits . | | 658,199 |
| Call Loans, Canada | 1,579,678 | 525,444 |
| Current Loans, Canada | 8,573,971 | 986,259 |
| Total Assets | 13,087,536 | 2,865,514 |

Circulars have been mailed by the Montreal Light, Heat & Power Company and the Shawinigan Water & Power Company to their shareholders announcing the offering of bonds of the Cedar Rapids Manufacturing & Power Company. In connection with the circulars is mailed a prospectus from the Montreal Trust Company announcing the terms under which the offering is to be made and details as to the Cedar Rapids property. The general terms are bonds at 90, with 25 per cent. bonus of common in the proportion of 30 per cent. of Montreal and Shawinigan holdings. It is announced that participation in this offering to the shareholders will be effective to holders of record at the close of business on February 20th. Payments on subscriptions are due as follows: ten per cent. on March 20th, and 20 per cent. on May 15, September 15, January 15, 1914, and July 15, 1914, respectively. The right to subscribe will expire at 3 p.m., March 20th.



SECTIONAL BOOKCASES.



EVERY OFFICE Needs a Bookcase, so why not have the best. Buy "MACEY."

OFFICE FURNITURE

Of the most distinctive character, and perfect construction and materials. Such is the reputation "C.F.M." office furniture bears.

POOR TOOLS will always handicap the mechanic in the proper performance of his work, and it is just the same with your office staff. If they have to work with poor equipment in the shape of office appliances, you are not going to get the best results from them in their work.

A POST CARD

addressed to us, asking us to send you 'Catalogue M,' will bring you by return mail, the handsomest and best Office Appliance Catalogue ever issued in Canada. It will give you much valuable information on fitting up your office in the most modern and approved manner.



THE CHRONICLE.

Insurance Briefs.

Sir William Meredith has stated that he will not recommend a "minimum compensation" in the new Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act.

From "Rough Notes," Indianapolis, comes a neatly bound pocket volume with the title "Life Insurance Storiettes," reprinted from our contemporary. The storiettes are readable, occasionally amusing and always instructive.

The board of directors of the Prudential of America have appointed a committee to consider the question of mutualisation. A statement issued by President Forrest F. Dryden says that a tentative bill has already been prepared by the legal depart-ment and will be laid before the committee.

The State Attorney who is investigating an "arson ring" at Chicago, reports that sausage skins filled with gasoline were used to start incendiary fires. A new chemical preparation known as "fire powder" also was used by the alleged "firebugs" in starting the incendiary blazes. This preparation enabled the alleged "firebug" to be several miles away from the building before the fire was discovered.

* *

Once a year our esteemed Montreal contemporary, the Chronicle, compiles an instructive table showing the interest earnings of the life insurance companies actively transacting business in the Dominion of Canada. The latest of these compilations appeared in its issue of December 20 last, and it certainly deserves to be attentively studied, inasmuch as it affords an explanation of the success achieved by Canadian life offices here, especially in connection with the appeals they have made to purchasers of annuities .- Insurance Observer, London.

According to the record of industrial accidents maintained by the Department of Labour, 97 workmen were killed and 357 injured during the month of December, 1912, as compared with 114 killed and 359 injured during the month of November. The greatest number of fatal accidents occurred in steam railway service, building trades and navigation, the figures being respectively 20, 17, and 12. The largest number of non-fatal accidents occurred in steam railway service, there being 131 employees injured, followed by the metal trades with 75 injured.

The Postal Life, which does without agents, has just been examined by the New York Insurance Department. The report shows apparently that the expense of advertising to secure new business-the only plan used by the Postal-is likely to prove just as expensive, at least for the early years of the policy, as if commissions were paid to agents for securing the business. The report shows that the Postal wrote new premiums of \$26,577 in 1011, at a spent \$26,635 in advertising, so that figuring on home office and other necessary expenses, considerably more than the entire first year's premiums were consumed in placing the business on the books.

Market and Financial Summary

We have only made one kind of mistake in the West, and that is in failing to understand how large our offices required to be, and in thus building many of them too small.-Sir Edmund Walker. * *

*

*

A branch of the Bank of Montreal has been opened at Schreiber, Ont., as a sub-agency to their Port Arthur Branch, under the management of Mr. E. B. Hesson with the title of sub-agent. * *

The Dominion Trust Company has opened a new office at Winnipeg in the building formerly used by the Eastern Townships Bank. Mr. Harold W. Trenholme is the Winnipeg manager.

*

* The last annual meeting of the Bank of New Brunswick, prior to the amalgamation with the Bank of Nova Scotia, which goes into effect next month, was held at St. John, N.B., this week. Profits were reported at \$150,084, a slight increase on the previous year. Dividends absorbed \$130,000 and \$50,-982 was carried forward against \$30,178 a year ago. sk * *

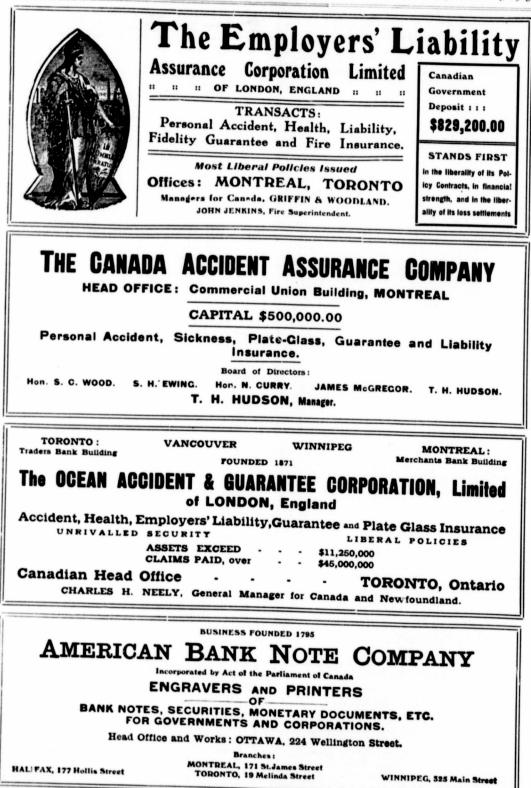
The Department of Labour's index number of wholesale prices rose slightly during December, standing at 135.2 as compared with 134.8 in November, and 129.4 in December, 1911. Commodities advanced slightly in nearly all groups, the only decline of importance being in grains and fodders. In retail prices, the upward movement was not as strong as during the past few months, nor as at the corresponding period of 1911, meats and dairy products being steadier.

By comparison with 1911, says the Census Department at Ottawa, the results of last year's harvest, both as regards yield and value, are upon the whole inferior. The average prices realised for most of the crops were somewhat less, whilst the yields from wheat, rye, peas, beans and corn for husking were also lower. On the other hand oats yielded about 131/2 million bushels more than in 1911 and the following crops also show more or less an excess yield: barley, buckwheat, mixed grains, flax, potatoes, turnips, etc., fodder corn, sugar beet and The quality of the grains of cereals as shown by average weight per measured bushel is somewhat inferior to that of last year in the case of wheat, rye, peas, mixed grains and flax, but is superior in the case of oats, barley, buckwheat, beans and corn for husking.

Carriage Factories, Limited, held its annual meet-ing at Montreal on Tuesday afternoon. A surplus of \$55,831 from the year's operations was reported, equal to 4.6 per cent. on the common stock of the company. The company, it was stated by the President in his annual report, has now at the credit of its depreciation account the sum of \$49.803.74 a reserve of \$51,763.39 to provide for bad and doubtful debts and discounts, and a total of \$94,297.11 to the credit of profit and loss account. The net trade for the year amounted to \$2,199,250.66, being only slightly less than last year. The prospects for the coming year as indicated by orders already placed are that the Company's trade will be at least equal to if not in excess of last year.

THE CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, JANUARY 24, 1913



MONTREAL, JANUARY 24, 1913

EIGHTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF SCOTIA BANK OF NOVA THE Capital Paid up, \$4,734,390 Capital Subscribed, \$4,864.600 Reserve Fund, \$8,728,146 Capital Authorized, \$5,000,000 General Manager's Office, TORONTO Head Office, HALIFAX. Board of Directors. JOHN Y. PAYZANT, President. G. S. CAMPBELL, J. WALTER ALLISON, HECTOR MCINNES, HON. N. CURRY, J. H. PLUMMER, ROBERT E. HARRIS. PROFIT AND LOSS a == 047 89

| \$ 57 | ,847.83 |
|--|---|
| 911. Dec. 30. By Balance | \$1,028,392.21 |
| 912. Dec. 31. Net plotte for year at 14 per cent | 3,537,73 0,000.00 0,000.00 0,000.00 |
| RESERVE FUND | \$7,474,447.20 |
| RESERVE FORD 1911. Dec. 30. By Balance | 1,053,698.80 200,000.00 |
| Dec. 31. " Transferred from Pront and Loss | \$8,728,146.00 |
| | \$8,728,146.00 |
| 1912. Dec. 31, To Balance carried forward | |
| General Statement as at December 31st, 1912 LIABILITIES | |
| Supering Interest | 86,308.59 59,369.95 93,789.75 \$51,039,468.29 |
| Interest accrued on Deposits | 394,616.52 |
| Deposits by other Banks in Canada | 58,070.50 443,370.98 896,058.00 |
| 4. | 256,738.94 |
| Notes in Circulation | 218,340.64 5,475,079.58 |
| | 57,410,605.8 |
| | 734,390.00 728,146.00 54,854.48 190,908.43 689.99 159,704.18 13,868,693.0 |
| Dividend No. 112, payable 2nd that | \$71,279,298.9 |
| ASSETS | |
| Specie | 3,491,558.27 5,100,972.50 5,031,233.30 202,906.30 1,279,411.50 1,861,845.72 |
| Sterling Exchange | 16,967,927.59 4,947,246.47 5,957,024.77 5,135,474.73 190,520,78 33,007,673 |

Deposits with Dominion Government for security of Note Circulation 190,520.78 1,952,887.00 947,995.35 2,226,203.66 Overdrafts, secured ... Overdrafts, authorized but not specially secured ... Notes and Bills discounted and current Notes and Bills overdue, estimated loss provided for ... 376,518.53 538,867.22 30,580,077.17 65,555.65 1,377,020.23 15,979.80 Bank Premises Stationery Department 38,271,625.39

Contingent Liability :--Sterling Letters offCredit Current, £130,182 77. Norg : When the unmatured calls on subscribed capital are paid, the Paid-Up Capital will be \$5,000,000 and the Reserve Fund \$9,100,000. The average Paid-Up Capital for 1912 is \$4,168,125. H. A. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

E. A. RICHARDSON, General Manager. AUDITOR'S REPORT We hereby certify that we have verified 'by 'actual count the cash' on hand at Halifax. St. John (Prince William Street). Montreal, on December 384, 1912. We have also verified the investments owned by the Bank at that date. on December 384, 1912. We have also verified the investments owned by the Bank at that date. Having examined the above General Balance Sheet as at December 384, 1912, and compared it with the books kept at the General Having examined the above General Balance Sheet as at December 3184, 1912, and compared it with the books kept at the General Having examined the above General Balance Sheet as at December 3184, 1912, and compared it with the books kept at the General Having examined the above General Balance Sheet as at December 3184, 1912, and compared it with the books kept at the General Having examined the above General Balance Sheet as at December 3184, 1912, and compared it with the books kept at the General Having examined the above General Balance Sheet as at December 3184, 1912, and compared it with the books kept at the General Having examined the above General Balance Sheet as at Balance Shee

THE CHRONICLE.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT BY THE DIRECTORS OF THE IMPERIAL GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA For the Twelve Months Ending 31st December, 1912

The Directors have much pleasure in submitting to the Shareholders their Eighth Annual Report for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1912.

EUSINESS:

The Company issued 14,651 policies for \$34,174,157.00, being an increase over last year of 1,633 policies, and of \$3,095,818.00 in business written.

The premiums on business written amounted to \$322.085.86, of which \$304.831.69 was paid for, being an increase on business written of \$67,178.67, and on paid business of \$51,963.07.

The Interest earnings amounted to \$12,334.06 being an increase of \$1,753.00.

ASSETS:

The Assets of the Company now amount to \$386, 34.45, being an increase of \$47,682.36.

SURPLUS:

The surplus to policyholders is \$250,741.93, which together with the uncalled subscribed Capital of \$800,-000.00, makes the available security for all contracts \$1,050,741.93.

The Directors have not deemed it advisable to enter the field of Workmen's Compensation Insurance, believing it a safer policy to build up the business on the lines of Accident, Sickness, Fidelity Guarantee and Plate Glass Insurance.

Toronto, 10th January, 1913.

E. W. COX. President.

\$113 158 85

250,741.93

\$386,234.45

21 283 67

1,050.00

Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1912

miums

ASSETS.

Bonds and Debentures \$252,606.25 Accrued Interest 853.32 Outstanding Premiums (Reserve on same included in Liabilities) . 55,279.60 Real Estate and Other Assets 10,394.21 Cash on Hand and in Banks 67.101.07

\$386.234.45

τ;

President.

E. W. COX, General Manager Canada Life Assurance Company.

Vice-President.

NOEL MARSHALL, President Standard Fuel Company.

Directors.

HON. GEO. A. COX, President Canada Life Assurance Company

HON. F. T. FROST, President Frost & Wood Company, Ltd.

R. BICKERDIKE, M.P., Vice-President Banque Internationale, Montreal.

SIR WM. WHYTE, Winnipeg, Director Canadian Pacific Railway, Vice-President Winnipeg Street Railway.

ELIAS ROGERS, President Elias Rogers Company, Ltd.

General Manager.

E. WILLANS.

- S. BURROWS, Branch Manager, The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada.
- D. B. HANNA, Third Vice-President Canadian Northern Railway
- G. A. MORROW, Vice-President Dominion Securities Corporation.
- H. C. COX, President The Imperial Life Assurance Company
- W. D. ROBB, Superintendent of Motive Power, G.T.R. P. G. GOLDSMITH, M.D., Toronto.

FRANK W. COX.

LIABILITIES.

. . \$200,000.00

Government Reserve for Unearned Pre-

Reserve for Unfiled Claims

Surplus over all Liabilities . . 50,741 93

Secretary.

No. 4. 125

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

National Life Assurance Company of Canada

SUBMITTED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY

Held on the 8th day of January, 1913.

ELIAS ROGERS, President.

HON. J. J. ROY. WILLIAM STONE ALBERT J. RALSTON

Vice-Presidents.

ALBERT J. RALSTON, Managing Director. F. SPARLING, Secretary. ALBERT A. MACDONALD, Medical Referee.

| | The outstanding features of this statement are as ollows 691,297.50 |
|----|---|
| | The total cash income was |
| | 1011 \$ 7.359.950.00 |
| 2. | Policies issued and placed total in an art day of January 1913 |
| 3. | The total volume of business in force on set and 1911 of over \$4,200,000,00. |
| 4. | The which is an increase in business in force over 1911 of over viscous \$ 60,727.00 The mortality experience for the year was which is in round numbers \$2,000 less than in 1911. \$ 104,020.48 |
| 5. | The interest earnings, plus profits on sale of securities and the price stock \$2.50 per share. |
| 6. | making a total of \$20,000 He paid-up capital to |
| | as against \$225,000 at the end of here uncalled capital are |
| 7 | 458 323.31 |
| 8 | The surplus to policyholders is |
| | The surplus to policyholders after providing for the following: The surplus to policyholders after providing maintained |
| | Special reserve in 1912, voluntarity management \$11,561.08 |
| | Written off office furniture and equipment |
| | Agents' Ledger Accounts \$ 3,100.30 |
| | Cancelled premium notes |

The most outstanding feature of all is the way the company's funds have been invested, for covering a period of fourteen years the company has not had a single dollar of interest or principal overdue on its invested funds, further it has never lost a single dollar of interest or principal on any of its invested funds. From an actuarial point of view, the following should be of interest:

New York, 4th January, 1913.

Albert J. Ralston, Esq., Managing Director, The National Life Assurance Co. of Canada, Toronto.

Dear Sir:-

I have examined your Statement as of December 31st in particular (1) your mortality rate, (2) your interest carnings, (3) your expenses, and the growth of our surplus, which reflects the effects of these three.

Your Mortality continues to show the same favorabe results which have characterized your Company for rour mortainty continues to show the same tayorable results which have characterized your company for many years, and your selection of risks is evidently of the very best. Your Interest rate, derived from high grade securities, continues excellent, and the increase in your expenses is to be attributed to the large volume of new business written (nearly \$3,000.000 00 more than n any previous year), which will produce surplus in years to come, especially as your renewal charges against such business are abnormally low.

Your gain in surplus of \$50,000.00 shows that the company is making progress in soundness, as well as in size, so that policyholders and shareholders alike should be pleased with the statement now submitted.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) HENRY MOIR, F.I.A., F.F.A., F.A.S.

THE CHRONICLE.

PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA

Proceedings at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, held on January 22nd. at the Banking House, 7 and 9 Place d'Armes.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Provincial Bank of Canada was held at the Banking

House, Place d'Armes, on Wednesday, at noon. The President, Mr. H. Laporte, occupied the chair, and amongst those present were: Messrs. Honorable Louis Beaubien, Sir Alex. Lacoste, Alphonse Racine, G. M. Bosworth, W. F. Carsley, L. J. O. Beauchemin, Dr. E. P. La-chapelle, M. Chevaller, Thomas Prefontaine, jr., P. M. McCaffrey, Seargent P. Stearns, Charles Bruchesi, Hon. N. Pero-deau, H. G. Lajoie, G. N. Moncel, Alf. St. Cyr. F. Guibord, etc., etc., etc., deau, H. G. Lajoie, G. N. Moncel, Alf. St. Cyr. F. Guibord, etc., etc., etc., deau, H. G. Lajoie, G. N. Moncel, Alf. St. Cyr. F. Guibord, etc., etc., etc., Me. Tamerade, Bienvenu to, act as Secretary, and

The President, having called the meeting to order, requested Mr. Tancrede Bienvenu to act as Secretary, and after that gentleman had read the advertisement convening the Meeting, the President named MM. Stearns and Charles Bruchesi to act as Scrutineers.

The General Manager, Mr. Tancrede Bienvenu, then r ad the Annual Report of the Directors as follows:

Report of the Directors submitted to the Shareholders at the Annual General Meeting held on the 22nd of January, 1913.

GENTLEMEN.

We have the honor to submit to you the thirteenth annual report covering the business of the Bank for the year 1912; also the general statement as well as the account of profit and loss, up to the 31st of December last.

The business of the Bank last year was very profitable and the results obtained permit your Directors to declare a dividend of six per cent. (6 p. c.) per annum, while continuing the policy of increasing the Rest Account and making the reductions deemed necessary for fixtures, furniture etc., and the allowance for the maintenance of new branches

Last year we had the pleasure to inform you that the first cost of establishment of branches or agencies of this Bank had been completely written off; this item represents considerable expense and we believe that we should draw your attention to this fact at the present time in order that you may more fully appreciate the value of this comparatively young institution with its fifty branches.

This year we have also the pleasure of announcing to you that it has been possible to provide a sum considered sufficient for rebate of interest on unmatured Bills under discount on the 31st December last; this item in future will be adjusted annually.

The total amount of obligations due by your Bank to the public now exceeds eleven million dollars (\$11,000,-000.00), a fact which should be considered very satisfactory since it proves the confidence which the public has in your Bank.

During the past year new branches have been opened in the following places: in the City of Montreal, Ahuntsie and St. Catherine Street East; St. Andre Avellin; St. Barnabe; Ste. Ursule; Drummondville; St. Malachie; Laurentides, P.Q.

The branches and the Head Office of the Bank have been carefully inspected during the past year. Moreover, in conformity with the by-laws, the members of the Board of Censors have, each month, verified and actually counted over assets immediately available or on which loans could be made. The report of the Board of Censors will be read to you.

It gives us great pleasure to express our high appreciation of the valuable services rendered to the Bank by the General Manager, the Inspectors and generally by all its Officers. On behaif of the Directors,

(Signed)

H. LAPORTE, President.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF CENSORS.

Presented to the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders held on the 22nd of January, 1913. TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

We have the honor to present to you our report for the year 1912.

As provided by the by-law, we have held regular monthly meetings, and at each of these we have counted and verified securities guaranteeing loans made by the Bank and also public municipal and other securities belonging to the Bank held as investments.

The sum available from these securities and loans, added to the moneys on hand and deposited in Bank, constantly exceeded the sum required by your by-laws to meet demands of depositors. In consequence, we have much pleasure in stating that your Bank has been administered zealously and with

prodence and it is a matter of rejoicing to witness its rapid progress and to see it taking its place among the great financial institutions of this Country.

For the Board of Censors, (Signed)

A. LACOSTE, President.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF THE BANK. December 31st, 1912 LIABILITIES. LIABILITIES. ASSETS. Notes of the Bank in circulation \$1,108,273.00 Specie, Dominion Notes and no notes and

| \$1 | 2,683,255.61 | \$12 | 2,683,255.61 |
|--|--|---|---|
| Total of obligations to the public CAPITAL PAID UP RESERVE FUND Balance of Prefits and Loss carried for- ward | \$11,094,389.50 1,000,000.00 575,000.00 13,866.11 | Current leans in Canada and other assets Overdue debts (loss provided for) Real Estate other than Bank premises Mortgages on real estate sold by the Bank Bank premises | |
| Unclaimed Dividend . Quarterly Dividend payable 2nd January, 1913 . | 9,970,160.86 955.64 15,000.60 | Municipal debentures, other bonds and public effects authorized by law CALL loans on stocks and bonds | 2,678,664.41 1,875,386.66 |
| Deposits not bearing in- terest \$2,000,710.51 Deposits bearing interest 6,655,450.53 Due to our European Cor- respondent 1,313,999.82 | 0.070.120.00 | beposits with other Banks in Canada, United States and Europe | \$1,396,139.64 926,822.43 53,560.00 |

PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA (Continued)

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, December 31st, 1912.

DR

Which has been appropriated as follows:-Dividend No. 33-11/2 per cent. paid to Shareholders on 1st April, 1912 . Dividend No. 34-1½ per cent. paid to

Shareholders on 1st July, 1912 Dividend No. 35-11/2 per cent. per cent. paid to Shareholders on 1st Oct., 1912 . Dividend No. 36-11/2 per cent. credited to

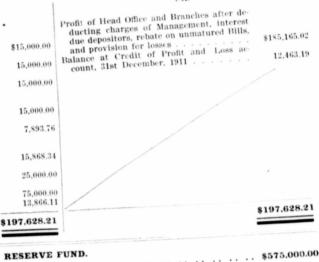
Shareholders on Dec. 31st, and payable 2nd January, 1913

Provincial, Municipal and other taxes paid during year .

Written off Bank Furniture and Fixtures, and allowance for the opening and maintenance of new branches

Transferred to a "Special Contingent Fund" to strengthening assets

Transferred to "Reserve Fund" on the 31st of December, 1912 Balance carried forward to next year .



(Signed)

CR

RESERVE FUND.

Compared with the Books and found correct,

TANCREDE BIENVENU, General Manager.

(Signed)

J. W. L. FORGET,

Chief Inspector.

Gentlemen,-We have much pleasure in submitting the Annual Report and Statement of the Bank. You will notice by comparison with last year's figures that the Bank has made steady progress during the year We have shared in the splendid growth of the country and we can now more safely count on the future for a

Changes in the Banking Act which are now considered by Parliament, will, I am sure, improve our system, which steady increase in the earnings of your Bank. changes in the banking Act which are now considered by Parhament, with i am sure, improve our system, which has already the reputation of being one of the best in the world. The new system of audit will certainly be a safe-guard for the Shareholders generally, and said system is lready working splendidly with English Banks in the Old

Honorable N. Perodeau-"I would like to ask if this Special Contingent Fund' to strengthening Assets is ac-Country

The General Manager-1 must say that this special Contingent Fund has been created last year and now stands tually more than \$25,000?

to the amount of \$50,000; the right way to do, however, would have been to deduct the amount from our Net Profits and not to show it on the debit side of our Profit and Loss Account, but it was thought to do as we have done in

order that the Shareholders may be acquainted with the eal net profits of the Bank. The President then, there being no further discussion said it must be taken for granted that the Report is satisfactory to the Shareholders, and moved the adoption of he Report and Statement.

This was seconded by Mr. W. F. Carsley and unanimously adopted. The President then requested Messrs. Stearns and McCaffrey to act as Scrutineers for the election of Directors. It was then moved by Mr. H. G. Lajoie, seconded by Honorable N. Perodeau, that one ballot be cast for the elec-

tion of Directors for the ensuing year, which was adopt d, when the Scrutineers presented their Report as follows:

We have the honor to report that at the Annual Meet up of the Shareholders of the Provincial Bank of Canada, held this day, the following gentlemen were re-elected to the Board of Directors: --MM. H. Laporte, W. F. Carsley, Hon. Louis Beaubien, G. M. Bosworth, Alph. Racine, L. J. O. Beauchemin and Tancrede Bienvenu.

CHARLES BRUCHESI.

On motion of Mr. Thomas Prefontaine, jr., seconded by Mr. L. J. O. Beauchemin, the following Shareholders were

On motion of Mr. Honnas Freiontaine, fr. seconded by Mr. B. 2000 Parallelistic and the second of Mr. Honnas Freiontaine, fr. second of Mr. Martial Chevalier. Hon. Sir Alex. Lacoste, Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, Mr. Martial Chevalier. Mr. Alf. St. Cyr—"The report having been adopted, I have much pleasure in moving, seconded by Mr. G. N. Mon-Mr. Alf. St. Cyr—"The report having been adopted to the President, the Directors of the Bank, and the cel, that the Shareholders' thanks be and are hereby tendered to the President, the Directors of the Bank, and the Correct of the Bank of Correct Parallelist Correct

Censors, for their efficient service during the past year."

"Gentlemen,-On behalf of myself and the Directors, I must thank you for this vote of appreciation of the manner in which the affairs of the Bank have been conducted, as shown by the Report and Statement. I can assure you that this happy state of affairs is largely due to the efficient work of the General Manager and his staff. Sir Alex. Lacoste.—"On behalf of myself and my col'eigues, the Censors, I duly appreciate your vote of thanks.

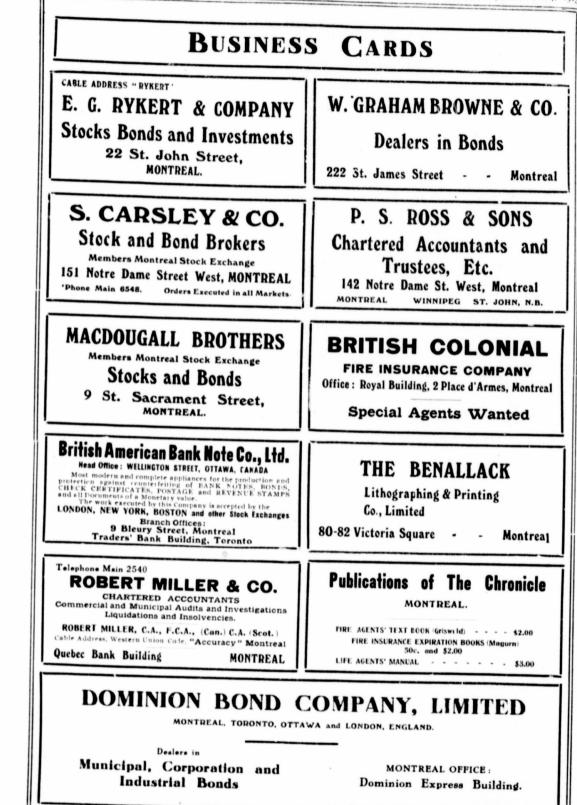
We have every reason to hope and expect that there are many years of prosperity for your Bank before us." On motion of Mr. P. M. McCaffrey, seconded by Mr. G. N. Moncel, Mr. Alex. Desmarteau, Public Accountant, was

appointed Special Auditor to represent the Shareholders or the ensuing year.

Then the meeting adjourned.

THE CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, JANUARY 24, 1011



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List of Leading Stocks and Bonds

CORRECTED TO THURSDAY, JANUARY 23rd, 1913

| BANK STOCKS. | Closing prices or Last sale. | Par value of one share | Return per cent. on in vestment at present prices. | Rate of Annual Dividend | Capital subscribed | Capital paid up | Rest Fund | Per cent' of Res to paid t Capita | ip | When Dividend payable. |
|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--------|--|
| tish North America | Asked Bid | \$ | Per Cent. | Per cent | \$ 4, 866,6 67 15,000,00 | 15,000,00 | 0 12,500,0 | 00 83.33 | Apri | l, October. ch, June, Sept., Dec. , April, July, October |
| anadian Bank of Commerce. | 222 | 50 100 | | 12+2 | 4,975,70 | 3,000,00 | 0 3,500 0 | 00 116.60 | Mar | ch, June, Sept., Dec. |
| milton XR one Bank of Canada XI | 16) 1.9 | 100 100 | 5 62 | 9 7 12 | 3.000,00 1.370.00 6.753.0 | 0 1,294,6 | 450.0 | 00 34.7 130 100.0 | Feb | ch. June, Sept., Dec. May, August, Nov. |
| ternationale | 1 | 100 | 5 12 | 10 | 10.000.00 | 0 1,359,8 0 6,747.6 | 6 413, | 760 95.1 | 6 Ma | rch, June, Sept., Dec. L. April, July, October |
| rchants Bank of Canada | 2 3 20 | 109 | 5 41 | 10 | 1.000,0 4.000,0 16.000,0 | 4,000,0 | 00 4,700, 00 16,000. | 000 117 5 | 0 Jai | reh. June, Sept., Dec. |
| stropolitan Bank Jaons, Jaons, Lionale, W Brunswick | 245 112 11 | . 100 0 100 | 4 12 | 10+2 7 13 | 2,000,0 | 00 2,000,0 | 00 1,400 | 000 179. | 00 Ja | b., May, August, Nov. n., April, July, October |
| Canan Renk | | 100 | | 6 | 2,862.4 4,751.0 | 4.579, | 870 8.311 | 818 181. | 0 38 | nuary, July. n., April, July, October arch, June, Sept., Dec. |
| | | | | 12 6 | 3,857,8 1,000,0 2,500,0 | 001 1.000, | 000 500 | ,000 50. | 00 Ja | arch, June, Sept., Dec. |
| ttawa rovincial Bank of Canada | R 1291 | | 5 38 | 12 | 11,560, 2,412, | 11,560 | 600 12,560 565 2,955 | ,565 125 | | n., April, July, October b., May, Aug. November eb., May, August, Nov. |
| ysl tanlard terling. | | | 0 5.08 | 13 | 1,109, | 100 1,035 | 690 30 0.0 6,00 | 0,000 29 0,000 120 | .00 M | arch, June, Sept., Dec. |
| oronto. | 1346 1 | 52 10 | 0 5 18 | 8 | 5,000 | 900 846 | 600 4 | 1,000 4 | 79 | aren, June, Sept., Dec. |
| Weyburn Security | | | 0 | 5 | | | | | | an., April, July, October |
| MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS. Hell Telephone | ER 15% | | 0 5 20 4 48 | 1 | 622 | 000 635 500 525 | 500 | | | do do farch, June, Sept., Des. |
| do "B" pref. | 157 | 1*61 | 00 3 82 00 4 07 | | 1 511 | .400 1,511 .000 196,80 | 621 | | | pril, October. |
| Danadian Pacific | XR 215) 83 | 821 1 | 00 4 0. 00 4 81 00 6 19 | 4 | 3,50 | 0.000 5.00 | 0 000 | | | lan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October |
| Canadian Car Com | X D 28 | 1 | 00 | - 1 | 1 5,64 13,50 10,50 | 0,000 13,50 | 0.000 | | | |
| Can. Con. Rubber Com. | | | 100 4 4 | | 2,80 | 2,440 2,80 | 2,44 ⁿ 2,860 3,000 | | | Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October Monthly. |
| Canadian Converters, | | 48 3.59 | 100 8 3 | . 6 | 0 1.99 | 9,907 1,9 | 9,957 | | | February, August. |
| Crown Reserve Detroit United Ry Dominion Coal Preferred | | | 100 6 C | | 7 3,04 | 6.0 | 000.00 | | | Jan., April, July, October Jan., April. July, October |
| Dominion Textile Co. Com | 104 | 811 | 100 6 100 6 | 8 | T 1,8 | 5.0 | 000,00 | | | Jan., April, July, October |
| Dom. Iron & Steel Pfd Dominion Steel Corpn | 56) | 561 | 100 7 | | 4 3.5 | 00,000 8, | 00,000 | | | Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October Initial Div. |
| Duluth Superior Traction | | | 100 | | 7,4 | 63.703 7. 00,000 5. | 61.708 | | | Jan., April, July, October |
| Illinois Trac. Pfd | | | 100 | | 2 2, | 00,000 2. | 000,000 | | •••••• | Feb., May, August, Nov February, August. Jan., April, July, October |
| Kaministiquia Power | m 145 | | 100 5 | 58 51 88 | . 2. | 100,000 2. | 500,000 | | | March, June, Sept. Detaba |
| Mackay Companies Com | | | 100 5 | 71 | 5 41. | 380,400 50 000,000 50 | 000,000 | | | Jan., April, July, Octobe |
| Mexican Light & Power Co. | 82 | | 100 | 87 | 7 20 | 400.000 2 532,000 16 | 400,000 | | | April October |
| Minn. St. Paul & S.S.M. Com | | x | 100 | | 8 3 | 000,000 | ,000,000 | | | March, June, Sept. Nov. |
| Montreal Light, Ht. & Pwr. Co | 23 | | 100 | 3 77 | 10 10 | 000.000 11 | .000,000 | | | January, July, Octobe |
| Montreal Street Railway Montreal Telegraph | 10 | 53 1143 | 40 | 5 49 | 5 1 | 000,000 | 000,000 | | | Inly Octobe |
| Northern Ohlo Traction Co N.Scotia Steel & Coal Co. Com do Pfd | | 5 84 | 100 | 6 24 | | 020 000 | 500.000 | | | March, June, Sept., Dec. |
| Ogilvie Flour Mills Com | | | 105 | 6 95 | 7 | 2,000,000 | 2,150,600 | | | Feb. May, August, Nov Feb. May, August, Nov. |
| Penman's Ltd. Com do Prof | XD. | 73 18 175 | 100 100 | | 6 | 1,075,000 | 1,075,000 9,500,000 3,132,000 | | | March, June, Sept., Dec. |
| Quebec Ry. L. & P. Richellen & Ont. Nav. Co Rio de Janiero. | 1 | 18 1175 | 100 100 100 | 6 77 | 8 4 3 6 | 7,625,000 8,500,000 | 8,500,000 | | | Ian April, July, Octob |
| Shawinighan Water & PowerCo | | | 100 | 3 71 | 10 | 13,875,000 | 0,000,000 13.875,000 8,000,000 | | | and the second second second second |
| Sao Paulo T.L. & P. Toledo Rys & Light Co. Toronto Street Railway | | 44) 143 | 100 | 5 51 | 8 | 8,000,000 2,826,200 20,100,000 | 2,826,200 | | | Feb., May. August, Nov |
| Tri-City Preferred. Twin City Rapid Transit Co West India Electric | | 216] | 100 | 5 58 4 61 | 6 10 10 | 800,000 1,000,000 6,000,000 | 800,000 1,000,000 6,000,000 | | | May, November Jan., April, July |
| Winnipeg Electric Railway Co | | | | | | | | | | |

THE CHRONICLE.

May 31, 1912.... \$113,114,914

April 30 113 169,722

March 31 113,4 3,633 February 29..... 114,063,408 January 31 113,188,88 Decemter 31, 1911. 115,149,749

ieneral and his assistants :-May 31 1912.....\$98,831.169 April 30..... 99,570,930 March 31 98,892,395 February 29..... 99,587,787 lanuary 31 ... 98,693,907

Last week. A Year Ago

Week ending Week ending Jan. 25, 1912 Jan. 26, 1911

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.

Traffic Returns.

| Traffi | c Keturns. | | | DETROIT | UNITED R. | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------|
| | | | Week endi | ng 1910 | 0. 1911 | . 1912. | Inc |
| | PACIFIC RAILWAY. | | Dec. 7 | \$157,7 | | | \$2 |
| Year to date. 1910. | 1911. 191 | 2. Increase | ·· 14 | 155,5 | | | 2 |
| Dec. 31\$98,609,0: 0 \$1 | 03,365,00 \$131,424.0 | \$23,059,000 | 41 | 163,8 | | | 1 |
| Week ending 1911. | 1912. 1913 | | | 243,2 | 267,34 | 6 316,922 | 4 |
| Jan. 7 1,349,000 | 1,602,000 2,140,0 | | | IONEY ANI |) EXCHAN | GE RATES | |
| 14 1,154,000 | 1,349,000 1,996,0 | 647,000 | | | | | |
| | RUNK RAILWAY | | Call | | To-day | | A Year |
| Year to date. 1910. | 1911. 191 | 2 Increase | Call money i | | | 6-7% | 5-5 |
| Dec. 31 \$ 14,493,761 | \$52,798,018 \$57,349 | 184 \$4,551,766 | | n Toronto | . 6-7% | 6-7% | 5-5 |
| week ending 1911. | | 13. Increase | | n New York | | 24% | 2 |
| Jan 7 711,427 | 735,888 850. | | | n London | . 31-4% | 31-31% | 31-31 |
| ** 14 795,371 | 758,685 860. | | Bank of Eng | and rate | . 5 % | 5 % | 4 |
| | ORTHERN RAILWAY. | | Consols | | . 751 | 75 | 76 |
| Year to date. 1910. | 1911. 1912 | . Increase | | CANADIAN | BANK C | LEARINGS. | |
| Dec. 31\$14,078,400 | 17.487.300 \$21.444.5 | 00 \$3,957,200 | Brank and a transformer | Week ending | Week ending | Week ending | Week |
| week ending 1911. | 1912. 1913 | 3. Increase | | Jan. 23, 1913 | Jan. 16, 1913 | Jan. 23, 1912 | Jan. 26 |
| Jan. 7 181.800 | 289,200 341,5 | | Montreal | \$57,843,157 | \$59,567,196 | \$43,090,468 | \$39,95 |
| 14 190,200 | 241,400 359,0 | | Toronto | 42,314,708 | | 37,007,456 | 32.68 |
| | ID TRANSIT COMPANY | | Ottawa | 4,021,878 | 4,394,072 | 5,061,971 | 3,79 |
| Year to date. 1910. | 1911 1919 | | DOMI | NION CIRC | ULATION | AND SPH | CIE. |
| Dec 31 \$7,452,843 | \$7,719,036 \$8,113,8 | | Nov. 30, 1912 | @110.050 | Cit Man 2 | 1 101.9 | |
| week ending. 1910. | 1911. 1915 | | October 31 | 115 749 | ALA Annil | 1, 1912 | 112.10 |
| Jan. 7 133,739 | 137,542 152.3 | | Sept. 30 | 115 995 | 602 Marah | 21 | 113.4 |
| ·· 14 138,720 | 141,458 152,0 | | August 31 | 116 910 | 579 Februs | 91 | 114 06 |
| HAVANA ELE | TRIC RAILWAY Co. | 10,001 | July 31 | 113 794 | 845 Januar | ary 20 | 112 19 |
| Week ending | | | June 30 | 111.932 | 239 Decem | er 31, 1911 | 115,16 |
| Jan. 5 | | | Specie I | eliby Recen | er-General | and his assist | ante :- |
| 44 19 | | | Nov. 30, 1912 | \$106.69 | 599 May 31 | 1912 | \$98.83 |
| " 19 | 44,504 51,9 | | Oct. 31 | 103.054 | 008 April | 30 | 99.57 |
| | 45,057 50,67 | 5,613 | Se; t. 30 | 103,041 | 850 March | 31 | . 98.89 |
| | KRIOR TRACTION CO. | | August 31 | 103,014 | 276 Februs | ry 29 | . 99.58 |
| 1911. | 1912. 1913. | Increase | July 31 | 100,400 | 698 Januar | v 31 | 98.69 |
| Jan. 7 18,905 | 19,380 | | June 30 | | | , | |
| | | | | | | | |

CANADIAN BANKING PRACTICE

THIRD EDITION. NOW READY. (HANDSOMELY BOUND IN CLOTH, \$4 PER COPY)

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

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| ATLAS ASSURANCE | COMPANY |
|--|--|
| Established in the REIGN of GEORGE Income Funds (excluding Uncalled Capital) Including Uncalled but Fully Subscribed Capital, the resources of the Compan Head Office for Canada - MATTHEW C. HINSHAW, Branch Manager | \$ 6,916,365 17,633,467 y exceed Twenty-seven million dollars. |

Be Ca

Increase

\$28,587

26,761

12,268

49.576

5-51% 5-51% 21% 31-31% 4% 761%

\$39,959,194 82,685,763 3,791,345

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MONTREAL, JANUARY 24, 1913

THE CHRONICLE.

No. 4. 131

| | And a second sec | | |
|--|--|-------|-----------|
| | | INCT | Continued |
| | BOND | LISI. | Continued |

| BONDS erest outsts | mount When Interest due. | Where Interest payable | Date of Maturity. | REMARKS |
|---|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| Bu- | | | | |
| Asked Bid num | | | 1025 | |
| le l'elephone contractione 105 6 3. | 649,000 1st Oct. 1st Apl. 5,500,000 1st June 1st Dec. | | 1000 | |
| an. Car a ray the | 474 000 1st June 1st Dec. | | Oct. 1st, 1946 | Redeemable at 110 |
| an. Converters | 2,579,600 1st Apl. 1st Oct. | | | Redeemable at 110 |
| Campant Co 100 991 61 5. | 5,000,000 lst Apl. 1st Oct. 6,300,000 lst May lst Nov. | 4 1 ¹¹ | April 1st, 194 | Int.after May 1st, 1910 |
| Can. Cement Co 100 99 5 6 Dominion Coal Co | 7,332,000 1st Jan. 1st July | Bk, of Montreal, Mt | July 1st, 192 | |
| Loon & Steel Co 941 911 51 7 | 7,332,000 1st Jan. 1st July 758,500 1 March 1 Sept | Royal Trust Co. Mt | March 1st, 19 | and Interest. |
| Dom. Tex. Sers, "A" 00 | 1,000,000 | | | ofter 5 years |
| " "B" 1011 1014 | | | | Red. at 105 and Interest |
| " C" 99 98 6 | 1 000.000 | | " | Redeemable at 105 |
| " "D" 98 | 450,000 7,824,731 lst Feb. 1st Au | g. 52 Broadway, N.Y. | . Feb. 1st, 19 | 016 |
| Havana Electric Railway | 7,824,731 1st Feb. 1st Au 600,000 1st Jan. 1st Ju 750,000 1st March 1 Se | nt, Royal Trust Co., M | tl. Sept. 1st, 19 | 916 Redeemable attro |
| Halifax Tram | 1,000,000 1st. June 1st D | Merchants Bank | of | 022 |
| Lake of the Woods Mill Co 6 | | ec. Merchants Bank Canada, Montre uly Bk. of Montreal, M | al. June 1st, 1 Itl. Jan. 2nd, 1 | 920 |
| Laurentide Paper Co 105 6 | 947,305 2 Jan. 2 J | aly BR. of Montreal, | | |
| | Int Int let J | nly " | · July 1st, 1 Feb. 1st, 1 | |
| Mexican Electric L. Co 83 81 5 893 89 5 | 5,778,600 lst Jan. 1st J 11,723,500 lst Feb. lst A | | Jan. 1st, | 1933 1932 Red. at 105 and Int. after 1912 |
| Mex. L't & Power Co 893 89 5 Montreal L. & Pow. Co 993 99 42 | e 797 000 1st Jab. 150 0 | 14 · 2 · | May | |
| A Charact Ry Co 41 | 1,500,000 1st May 1st N | Dec. Bk. of Montreal, | Mil. July 1st, | 1932 Redeement |
| Ogilvie Flour Mills Co 1093 6 | 1,750,000 ist build lat | Nov. Bk. of M., Mtl. & | Ln. Nov. 1st, | 1926 Redeemable at 110 after Nov. 1,1911 |
| Penmans | | | | 1925 |
| Bring Bros 6 | 833,000 1st June 1st 4,866,666 1st June 1st | Dec. | lune 1st, | 1929 |
| Quebec Ry, L& P. Co 55 | | | | 1929 |
| R o Janeiro. | a and odd Lat Inne 1st. | Dec. Nat. Irust Co. | at at Wals lat | 1919 |
| Sao Paulo | 1 620.000 1 July 180 | Int -f Montroal | Mtl. Jan. 1st | 1935 |
| Winning Electric 102 5 | $\begin{cases} 1,000,000 \text{1st Apl. } 1\text{st} \\ 4,000,000 2 \text{ Jan. } 2\text{nd} \\ 6000 \text{st Jan. } 1\text{st} \end{cases}$ | July July | | 1929 |
| West India Electric | 600,000 ist sain is | | | |

Montreal Tramways Company WINTER SERVICE TIME TABLE, 1912-1913

Lachine: Sault au Recollet and St. Vincent de Paul: From St. Denis Station :--
 1 St. Denis Station:-

 15 mins. service from 5.15 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.

 30 """" \$9.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.

 15 """ \$4.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.

 30 """ \$8.00 p.m. to 12.00 midnight.
 From St. Vincent :--Mountain: Cartierville: From Snowdon Junction:-20 mins. service from 6.00 a.m. to 8.40 p.m. 40 service from 8.40 p.m. to 12.00 midnight.
 20 mins
 s.40 p.m. to 12.00 minutation

 40
 s.40 p.m. to 12.00 minutation

 20 mins
 service

 20 mins
 service

 40
 service

 40
 service

 40
 service

 40
 service
 Bout de l'Ile:
 30 mins. service from 5.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.
 5.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

 60
 1.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.

 50
 8.00 p.m. to 12.00 midnight.
 Tetraultville: 15 mins. service from 5.00 a.m. to 6.30 a.m. 50 6.30 a.m. to 8.00 p.m.

Contain American Insutance Company New York STATEMENT MAX, 1011 \$2.000,000 RESERVE FOR ALL OTHER LIABILITIES 9,802.074 NET SURPLUS 8,447,668 20,249,742 AGENTS WANTED

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THE CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, JANUARY 24, 1913

