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OUR ROYAL VISITORS. M ONTREAL has en-

their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, who are evidently enjoying their visit to the Canadian metropolis. We hope that the present visit may be the forerunner of many others. The new Governor-General has won golden opinions wherever he has gone in Canada. He evidently has ability and tact in a marked degree.

WALK THIS WAY. HIS Royal Highness said to have expressed

preference for a thoroughly democratic civic reception in Montreal. According to some of the daily papers, the democratic character of the event must have exceeded his expectations. Probably the Prince enjoyed the experience more than he would have enjoyed a more orthodox ceremony. One reporter declares that most of the people presented hadn't the least idea what to do, and many got out of the difficulty by imitating those in front of them, right or wrong. This recalls the story of the bandy-legged shop walker who invited a lady customer as usual to "Walk this way, please." "Oh, but I really could'nt" replied the lady.

THE CITY AND THE HARBOUR. Treal Board of Trade passed a resolution on Wednesday severely condemning the

proposal of the Legislative Committee of the City Council to tax non-residents of Montreal seeking work in the harbour. All local discrimination of this kind is certainly open to objection and we doubt whether it is intra vires of the Quebec Legislature to grant such powers of municipal taxation of non-residents. It is difficult to see how Montreal can consistently ask that the Port of Montreal shall be recognized and subsidised as the National Port of Canada, while the City Conneil treats it in this way. The reasons set forth by the resolution of the Council of the Board of Trade are as follows:

(a) That the city has no right to interfere with the employees of the harbor;

(b) That the harbor of Montreal has a separate charter from the Dominion Government and is entirely independent of the city of Montreal; besides, the city of Montreal contributes nothing towards the upkeep of the harbor;

(c) That the harbor is national and that the moneys expended thereon are loaned from the national purse, and that to allow only the citizens of the province of Quebec the right to work on the harbor front would be a discrimination against the citizens of the other provinces;

(d) That large expenditures are made in the city by the steamship lines using the harbor, upon which expenditures the local trades-people depend so much for their livelihood;

(e) That any restriction in the supply of labor would undoubtedly be detrimental to the city and also to the harbor, by creating a monopoly that would ultimately drive trade from the port, a sad example of the effect of such restriction being the port of Quebec, which has suffered so seriously from the result of agitation by agitators who have no other purpose to serve but their own selfish interests:

(f) That already the supply of labor is short of the requirements of the port, and such action as that proposed could have but one result, namely, to divert trade to other channels.

A DEPARTMENT OF A Canadian Public Health PUBLIC HEALTH.

T the meeting of the Association on Wednesday evening at the Royal

Victoria College, which was formally opened by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, the Hon. Martin Surrell, the new Minister of Agriculture, made an excellent suggestion. He proposed a Department of Public Health and possibly, a Minister of Public Health. It has always seemed to us a mystery why Governments should attach so much importance to cattle disease and so little to the diseases which affliet humanity. Looking at the matter from the lowest point of view, a man has an economic value to the State, as well as a cow or a pig. The Dominion, Provincial and municipal governments would all be justified in spending money to reduce the death rate. The Department of Agriculture has altogether too many odd jobs to attend to now, most of which have nothing to do, with agriculture.



Prominent Topics.

New City Treasurer. Mr. Arnoldi, who has been appointed to succeed Mr. Robb as City Treasurer is a careful, conscientious official of the city, who has had long experience in

the department over which he is now called to preside. He has also had the advantage of training in a good school of civic finance. The appointment will be a popular one both in and out of the City Hall.

Scheme.

The civic pension scheme is in-City of Montreal's evitably of a rather complicated Proposed Pension character. There are numerous elements in connection with it, which have to be taken into

consideration and it is not an easy proposition to get any scheme in operation in other cities for guidance. It would be well for the city to consider the matter very carefully before its adoption.

Sir James Whitney's Govern-Ontario Elections. ment has been returned to power

in Ontario with a loss of only four seats and as he still has a majority of sixty, he could not only afford to lose a few more, but would be rather the better off for the loss. The result of the election is, however, a striking tribute to the popularity of the Whitney Government, and must be regarded by Sir James as a most gratifying endorsation of his policy. The new House consists of 83 Conservatives and 23 Liberals-including one Labour-Liberal.

Application.

The Gazette says: "Mrs. Pank-The Moral in the hurst urges that women should have the right to vote because man has not shown himself able

to solve all the problems that arise in connection with the law and its administration. For instance, he has not been able to find a way to keep the suffragettes quiet."

The National

Mr. Lloyd-George's National Insurance Bill has been passed by the Insurance Bill. House of Lords without a division. Lord Lansdowne took the ground

that the choice lay between accepting the bill with all its defects and two or three years of distracting controversy between the two Houses. The measure seems to be so generally unpopular that its own father must feel rather disappointed that the Lords did not kill it. From a tactical point of view the peers have acted wisely. Instead of incurring themselves the odium of throwing out another bill passed by the House of Commons, they have left the Government to incur the odium of a piece of legislation which promises to be a source of infinite vexation to the class upon which the Government relies for its support. During the next two years the Bill will

appear at its worst, the chief benefit enjoyed by its beneficiaries being the privilege of paying a tax under compulsion.

The Death of Mr. J. P. Cleghorn.

By the death of Mr. J. P. Cleghorn, at the ripe age of 82, Montreal loses yet another of its prominent citizens. In the

course of his long life, Mr. Cleghorn occupied many prominent positions. It was only a short time ago that he retired from the directorate of the Molsons Bank, while for about twenty years he was a director of the Canada Accident Assurance Company, and he was also on the board of the Sun Life Assurance Company. A member of the council of the Board of Trade for sixteen years, and for two years president of that body, a life governor of the Montreal General Hospital, and an active worker in numerous other philanthropies, Mr. Cleghorn will be much missed, although failing health had compelled him to curtail his activities for some time past. With the widow, two sons and a daughter who survive him very deep sympathy will be felt.

The Sherbrooke Street sewer promises to take as long to construct as Sherbrooke Street Sewer. the Panama Canal. Meanwhile the

street is practically all sewer, for there is enough mud on the street to keep half a dozen sewers busy. As a monument of monumental civic incapacity it is a remarkable success. The trouble is, of course, with the residents, who are too easy with the public servants who are having so much fun with them at their own expense. Real estate used to be regarded in law as immovable, but nous avons changé tout cela. If you don't believe it take a walk on Sherbrooke street, and then look at your boots. The residents pay higher taxes than the average citizen for the privilege of calling it the principal residential street. For the last four or five years it has been a charming residential street, for those who paid their taxes there and lived somewhere else.

The annual meeting of the Crown Trust Company was held in Montreal on Wednesday, when a satisfactory financial statement for the year ended October 31, was presented. After paying all expenses of management and putting aside a special reserve to cover expense of equipping the company's new offices, the company has paid a dividend at the rate of 6 p.c., and the sum of \$25,000 was transferred to the reserve account. Lieut.-Col. Frank S. Meighen, president of Lake of the Woods Milling Company, was elected a new director. The directors elected for the present year were: Robert Reford, president; W. I. Gear, vice-president; Lieut.-Col. John Carson, managing director, and Messrs. Tancrede Bienvenu, C. M. Bosworth, S. H. Ewing, A. G. Gardner, Thomas F. How, Lieut.-Col. Frank S. Meighen, Lieut.-Col. J. G. Ross.

THE CHRONICLE.



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THE GENERAL FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The new gold arriving in London this week amounted to \$4,000,000. The bulk of it passed into the possession of the Bank of England. Money and discounts are slightly firmer in the London market. Call money is quoted 3 to 4 p.c.; short bills, 4; and three months' bills, 378. Bank rate is maintained at 4 p.c. In the Paris market discounts are 31/4 p.c.-the Bank of France rate being held at 31/2. Discounts in the market at Berlin have risen further-to 5 p.c. The Reichsbank also quotes 5 p.c. as yet, but a rise is expected before the end of the year. Usually the tendency in England during the closing weeks of the calendar year is towards firmer money; and it is not likely that the present year will prove an exception to that rule. So far as Germany is concerned the trend of events in financial Berlin evidences the fact that the anticipated pressure in

are again bidding strongly for funds in the American metropolis. They offer 51/2 to 6 p.c. for secured "deposits" repayable after the year end. That is to say, financial institutions may get those rates and may have good collateral security as well if they will deposit large sums in the big German banks for a month or six weeks. It is said that some additional American funds have been placed in these investments during the past week. Commenting on this movement of American bankers' funds into German loans. the New York Evening Post draws attention to the fact that carrying rates for American shares at the fortnightly settlement on the London Stock Exchange rose to 51/2 and 6 p.c. as against 41/2 at the preceding settlement two weeks ago. The Post says this indicates clearly enough that a considerable part of the loan reduction effected in the past month by the New York banks resulted from shifting of speculative loans to Europe; and it says the fact that loans are being made by New York to Berlin at the high rates referred to, contrasts oddly with New York's borrowing from London at exactly the same high figures. Judging from appearances, one might almost presume that the major portion of the profit arising from the much-talked of American loans to Berlin will go to London.

The money market in New York continues to exhibit firmness. Call loans are 4 p.c.; sixty day loans, $4\frac{1}{4}$; 90 days, 4 to $4\frac{1}{4}$; and six months, 4 to $4\frac{1}{4}$. By means of sensational loan contraction the New York banks succeeded in changing their deficit to a surplus. The bank statement shows, for all members of the clearing house, loan reduction of \$45,850,000, cash increase of \$1,700,000, and increase of \$10,-387,000 in the excess cash reserve. The excess reserve, therefore, stood at \$11,606,000. In the case of the banks alone the loans decreased \$33,875,000; the cash increased \$7,500,000; and the deficit of \$6,146,000 was turned into a surplus of \$8,408,500.

In the foreign exchange market there were a number of different movements of funds in evidence. Thus the movement to transfer loans from New York to London, which was originated partly for the purpose of restoring the deficits in reserve shown by the New York banks, would probably result in creating a considerable volume of bills on London. The continued heavy movement of cotton and other produce eastwards across the Atlantic would also call into being a large number of bills on the European centres. On the other hand the loans made by New York bankers to Berlin would represent a movement of funds in a contrary direction. Also, the exchange market in New York has now to supply a large amount of exchange on Europe, principally on London, for the purpose of meeting the money-orders and drafts remitted to Europe on account of the December has materialized. The great Berlin banks Christmas season. From the fact that the quotaTHE CHRONICLE.

1796



tions for exchange have not approached either the upper or lower gold point, it is to be presumed that in the aggregate the opposing movements of funds nearly balanced each other.

Money rates in Canada are practically unchanged. Call loans are 5 to $5\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.; and commercial discount rates at varying figures in the neighborhood of $5\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 p.c. One of the interesting events for the money markets was the announcement of Canadian Pacific's new common stock issue at 150. Of course, Montreal and Toronto will not be called upon to provide a large proportion of the \$27,000,000 which the company will receive as a result of this issue of stock. As a large part of the stock is held in England, Holland and Germany, so a considerable part of the new capital will cone from those countries. New York also will be required to contribute its quota.

Recent developments in connection with the affairs of certain of the industrial mergers promoted since the 1907 panic have more than justified THE CHRON-ICLE's consistent stand in opposition to the over-capitalization that has been perpetrated in several cases. It is as yet not exactly clear what effect the collapse in values of certain industrial securities will have upon the market in London for Canada's bonds and debentures and upon the financial situation at home in the Dominion. We may, however, assume with confidence that the happenings will do us no good.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

An excellent statement for the year ended November 30 last, is issued by the Canadian Bank of Commerce and printed on another page. The declared profits, after making the usual allowances, are \$2,-305,409, an increase of almost \$500,000 upon last year's total of \$1,838,065, and of \$800,000 upon the profits of two years ago, which were \$1,510,605. This year's profits are equal to 19.70 p.c. upon the paid-up capital at the close of the year, against 18.38 p.c. last year. To these are added, in the profit and loss account, an amount of \$500,000 recovered from over-appropriation in connection with assets now realised, this amount including \$350,000 which appeared in the last half yearly statement, and \$1,357,820, premium on new stock paid up. Adding the balance at the credit of this account brought forward from last year, \$310,204, the total amount available becomes \$4.473.433.

Of this available amount, only \$1,057,218 or about 46 p.c. of the year's profits are distributed in the 10 p.c. dividend. A total of \$2,757,820, being \$1,-400,000 in addition to the amount of the premium paid on new stock, is transferred to reserve, raising this fund to \$0,757,820. When the payments upon the new issue of stock are complete, this fund will

stand at \$10,000,000, or **83.33** p.c. of the paid-up capital which will have then been raised to \$12,000,000. Additionally, \$400,000 is written off bank premises, against \$300,000 last year, and an increased annual contribution of \$55,000 is made to the Officers' pension fund. After making these allocations there is a balance carried forward of \$203,395.

The following table shows the leading items of the bank's statement in comparison with last year:---

	1911.	1910.
	\$	\$
Capital Stock	11.697 275	10 000 000
Rest	9,757.820	7,000 000
Circulation		10 222,953
Deposits (not bearing interest)		34,481,663
Deposits (bearing interest)		92 352 590
Total Liabilities to Public	60,440,532	139,515,332
Specie and Legals	25.829,694	18.643,324
Call Loans Abroad	8,420,602	$11,541\ 842$
Total of Quick Assets	67.386.578	62.149.459
Current loans and discounts 1	10,999,611	91 242,440
Total Assets	82,389 984	157,053 015

From this table, the great expansion in the business of the bank which has taken place during the last twelve months will be readily seen. Circulation is \$1.800,000 higher than twelve months ago, and there has been a notable expansion of \$19,000,000 in deposits from \$126,834,253 to \$145,965,735. Last year's advance in this connection was only just under \$6,350,000. On the assets side of the account the bank's cash holdings-specie and legals-have been increased by over \$7,000,000 to \$25,829,694. Foreign balances are down somewhat, call loans being reduced by \$3,000,000 to \$8,420,002 against \$11,541. 842 a year ago, while bank balances due from abroad are reduced also by just over \$1,700,000 to \$6.982,-376. The increase in the bank's current loans and discounts during the year is almost \$20,000.000, bring their total up to \$110,999,611. This follows upon an advance of nearly \$11,000,000 last year, so that there has been an increase in the last two years in this connection of well over \$30,-000,000 in the bank's business. The assets of the bank now stand at \$182,389,984 against \$157,053,015. twelve months ago. Of these \$67,386,578 are "quick" assets. This is a proportion to liabilities to the public of 42 p.c.

The Bank's annual meeting is fixed for January 9, at Toronto. Sir Edmund Walker's usual informing addresss on Canadian conditions, and the speech of Mr. Alexander Laird, the able general manager. will be all the more pleasant hearing this year from the foreknowledge which shareholders have that the bank has had a satisfactory year.

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It is reported that Harry Gordon Selfridge, formerly managing partner of Marshall Field & Co., in Chicago, who is now running a department store in London, England, took out a million dollars of life insurance during his recent visit to the United States as a business protection.



BANK NOTES DESTROYED IN CIRCULATION.

One of the notions or opinions firmly held by the general public is that the banks make vast profits through the destruction of their notes while in circulation. It is thought that a considerable amount of bank notes are each year destroyed in fires, lost in marine disasters and in other ways, and that the banks which issued such notes benefit to a great extent from the accidents or disasters referred to. It will be interesting to study the record of the circulation of the various banks that have passed out of the active sphere in the past few years, with the view to discovering what proportion of the outstanding notes remained unredeemed after a reasonable period of liquidation. The Sovereign is the most important of these banks. Its business was partitioned in January, 1908. At the end of December, 1907, it reported notes outstanding to the amount of \$1,988,-565. As this bank still appears in the monthly bank report it is possible to trace the redemption of its circulation for nearly four years. Following is the record :---

SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA.

Dec.,	1907			1.988.565	Apr.,	1909						\$82,685	
Jan.	1908			1,195,570	May	**						78,935	
Feb.	**			686,790	June							74,125	
Mar.	**			443,150	July	64						70,600	
Apr.	**			326,395	Aug.	**	ċ			÷		68,005	
May	**			260,710	Sept.	**	÷			÷		65,865	
June	**			209,425	Oct.	**			÷		÷	63,445	
July	**			176,890	Nov.	"				÷		61,055	
Aug.	**			155.085	Dec.	**	0			÷		58,540	
Sept.	**			139,130	Mar.	1910	÷			2		53.275	
Oct.	**			124,420	June		÷					48,910	
Nov.	**		÷.	113.280	Sept.	**				÷		45.095	
Dec.	**			104.025	Dec.	**				÷		42,135	
Jan.	1909		÷	96,190	Mar.	1911	•			:		40.055	
Feb.	**	1	÷	92.055	June					÷		37.815	
Mar.	**	÷	:	86,695	Sept.	"		:	:	:	:	35,890	

Thus in the fourth year since the bank ceased active business its notes have been coming in at an average rate of about \$700 per month, and the total amount outstanding has been reduced to \$35,890. In this small balance there is not much room for profit through destruction of notes. But the Sovereign was not an old bank. Let us take the Ontario and see what its figures have to tell. This bank failed in October, 1906.

ONTARIO BANK.

Sept.,	1906		. \$	1,351,402	Sept.,	1907		\$ 96,336
Oct.				1,102,449	Oct.	**		90,521
Nov.	**			479,939	Nov.	**		133,771
Dec.	**			317,091	Dec.	**		130,434
Jan.	1907			230,766	Jan.	1908		126,534
Feb.	**			198,011	Feb.	**		123,129
Mar.				169,381	Mar.	"		120,724
Apr.	**			146,701	Apr.	**		119,265
May	**		2	128,656	May	**		117,505
June	**			118,706	June	**		115,710
July	**			110.226	July			114,370
Aug.	**			102,806	Aug.			112,215

The Ontario disappeared from the bank statement in September, 1908. The circulation was then still coming in at the rate of, say \$1,500 per month. It will be noticed that in November, 1907, an increase of about \$43,000 occurred. While the bank was a going concern the management had arbitrarily marked off \$50,000 from the amount of notes in circulation, assuming that that amount had been destroyed; and they had credited profit and loss account with the same amount. The curator of the bank reversed this entry in November, 1907. He debited profit and loss account with \$50,000, and restored that amount to the bank's liability for its note circulation. To get the true figures of the circulation this amount -\$50,000—should be added to the figures shown each month from September, 1906, to October, 1907, both months inclusive.

The next bank to consider is the Farmers. The failure occurred in December, 1910. Following is the record of circulation:

FARMERS BANK OF CANADA.

Dec.	1910		\$537,605	May.	1911		,	\$534,050
Jan.	1911		. 536,550	June	••			. 443,500
Mar.	**		. 534,050	July	**			442,835
Apr.	"		. 534,050	Aug.	**	•		. 442,835

In this case the liquidation of the notes is waiting on the liquidator of the bank. The banks have apparently redeemed them from the hands of the general public and they are holding them pending the liquidator's announcement of readiness to redeem.

Then comes the Banque de St. Hyacinthe, which failed in June, 1908; its record is as follows:

BANQUE DE ST. HYACINTHE.

June	1908					\$246,810	Mar.,	1909			÷	\$21,975
July			÷	Ċ		162,530	Apr.	**				19,765
Aug.		•				141.725	May	**				17,530
Sept.		•	•	•		54,465	June	**				15,980
Oct.	**	•	•	•	•	43,565	July					14,610
Nov.		•	•	•	•	35,885	Aug.	**				13,375
		•	•	•		28,535	Sept.	**		ŝ	÷.	13,000
Dec.	1909	•	•	•	•	25,995	Oct.					12,530
Jan.	1909	•	•	٠	•	23,295	Nov.		Ċ			11.825
Feb.		٠				20,200				•		

And the Banque de St. Jean which failed in April, 1008.

BANQUE DE ST. JEAN.

10,659
10.359
9,064
8,614
8,389
7,894

In this latter case, also the banks which redeemed the circulation from the hands of the public apparently had to wait several months before the liquidator was ready to pay the notes.

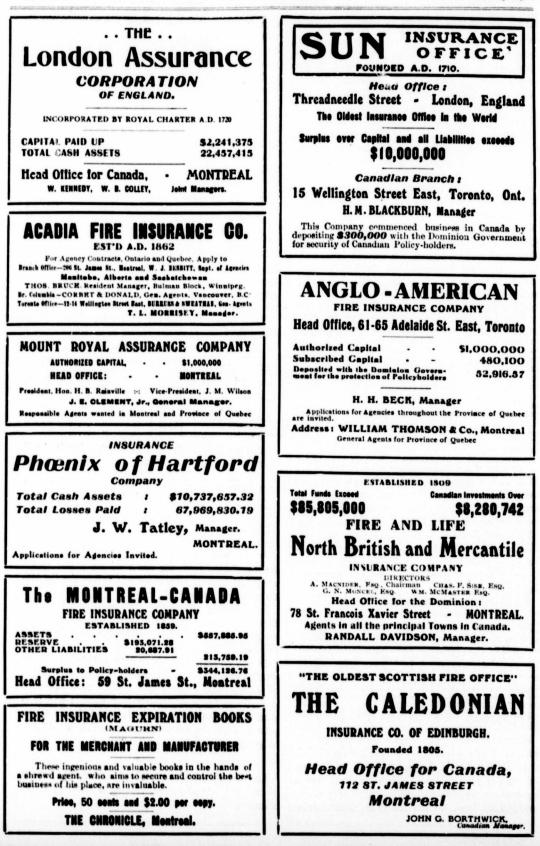
In the case of another failure—that of the St. Stephen's Bank, the bank disappeared from the monthly return the next month after that in which the failure was announced.

It will be seen from these figures that there is not much room for excessive profits through destruction of notes. The Ontario was a bank that had been in business for a moderately long period; and it is safe to say that according to the bank's books at the present time the outstanding circulation would not be greater than \$80,000 or \$90,000.

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Last month the Canadian banks opened 23 branch offices and closed seven, making a total of 2.628 branches.

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THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

The statement of the Merchants Bank of Canada for the year ending November 30, issued preliminary to the annual meeting next Wednesday, continues the satisfactory sequence of Canadian bank reports now making their appearance. The results announced are exceedingly handsome. The net profits for the year, after making the usual allowances, are \$1,170,581, an increase of \$122,000 over those of 1010, which were \$1,057,140, and equal to 19.66 per cent. upon the paid-up capital against 17.62 per cent. last year. Adding the balance brought forward from November 30, 1910, \$99,297, the total amount available on profit and loss account becomes \$1,278,-878. Of this amount the dividend payments, two at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum and two at 10 per cent. absorb \$570,000; and a sum of \$500,000 is transferred to reserve, making this fund \$5,400,000 or 90 per cent. of the paid-up capital. As usual, also, \$100,000 is written off bank premises account and \$50,000 is contributed to the officers pension fund, these allocations leaving a balance of \$58,878 to be carried forward to the current year.

The following are the leading figures of the annual statement in comparison with last year :---

		1911.	1910.
Capital Stock	. \$	6,000,000	\$ 6,000,000
Rest		5,400,000	4,900,000
Circulation		6,351,230	5,183,580
Deposits at Call	. 1	25,897.925	21,457,952
Deposits subject to notice	. 1	36,239.679	32,638,323
Total liabilities to public		70,470,083	60,600,761
Specie and legals		7,808,107	5,299,137
Call Loans in Canada		3,854,845	4,745,473
Call Loans Abroad		9,091,613	8.135,770
Total of Quick Assets		31,863,472	28,214,039
Current Loans and Discounts.		47,411,049	41,196,937
Total Assets		81,928,961	71,600,059

An increase of \$1,200,000 in the note circulation and of \$8,000,000 in deposits by the public (apart from deposits by other banks in Canada) are the chief factors which lead to what is practically a \$10,000,-000 advance in liabilities by the public, these now being \$70,470,083. On the other hand, there has been an increase of \$6,200,000 in current loans and discounts and a rise approaching \$1,000,000 in foreign call loans. The total assets are advanced by \$10,300,000 to \$81,928,961, and of these \$31,863,472

are quick assets, a proportion of liabilities to the public of 45.2 p.c. The whole statement is an eminently satisfactory one and there will doubtless be at next Wednesday's meeting cordial congratulations to Mr. E. F. Hebden, the general manager, upon the results achieved.

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THE ADVANCE IN THE GOVERNMENT'S REVENUE.

Though not in the notable proportions which marked the October returns, the Government's revenue for last month again shows a substantial advance over the figures reported for the same period in the previous year. November's revenue at \$11,595,670 showed a gain of \$1,500,000 over the corresponding figures of 1910, and the customs revenue at \$7,042,-324 is also more than a million higher than a year ago. With two-thirds of the fiscal year past, the revenue has reached \$87,886,848 or twelve millions in advance of that for the corresponding eight months of the last fiscal year—a gain equal to 16 p.c.

Expenditure on revenue account to date at \$47,-784,010 is about \$150,000 higher than for the corresponding period last year. Expenditure on capital account is, however, somewhat lower—\$15,835,195 against \$19,123,942—so that the combined expenditure to date on both capital and revenue accounts is more than \$3,000,000 lower at \$63,619,205.

Following are summary tables of the revenue and monthly statement of debt:—

NOVEMBER'S REVENUE.

		1910.	1911.
Customs		5,959,360	7.042.324
Excise		1,583,574	1,863,418
Post Office		1.013.202	1,200,000
Public Works		972,937	905,086
Miscellaneous		531,987	584,842
Totals		10,061,060	11,595,670
EIGHT MONTH	S' REV	VENUE.	
		1910.	1911.
		\$	\$
Customs		48,125,951	57,231,430
Excise		11.024.010	12 370,858
Post Office		5,363,202	6,100,000
Public Works		7.474.824	7.885,544
Miscellaneous		3,887,459	4,299,016
Totals		75,875,446	\$7,886,848
(Continued on pag	e 1803.	.)	

TOTAL REVENUE AND CUSTOMS REVENUE FOR SIX MONTHS OF THE FISCAL YEARS 1910-11 AND 1911-12. WITH RATIOS OF INCREASE. (Compiled by The Chronicle).

RATIOS OF INCREASE MONTHLY REVENUE Increase '11-12 over '10-11 Aggregates Monthly Figures 1910-11 1911-12 Total Customs Revenue Revenue Total Customs Revenue Revenue Total Revenue Customs Revenue Total Revenue Customs Total Customs Revenue Revenue Revenue P.C 14 97 To June (3 mos.).... 11.03 13.37 9,612.677 6,180,362 10,666,205 7,006,969 1,053,528 826,607 10.96 June
 July
 9,320,586
 5,911,403
 11,049,525
 6,880,973
 1,043,528
 828,607
 10.36

 July
 9,320,586
 5,911,403
 11,049,525
 6,880,973
 1,748,939
 969,570
 14.80

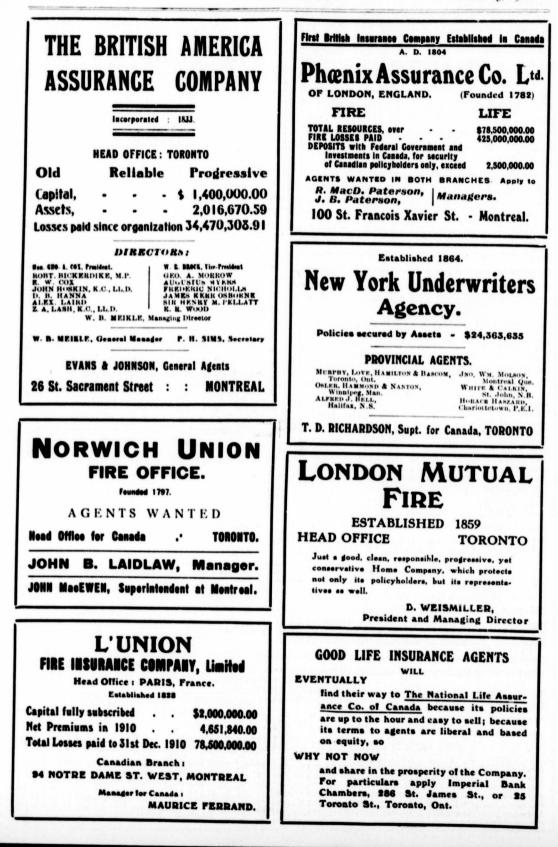
 Angust
 10,174,930
 5,650,662
 1,727,144
 7,974,720
 1,552,514
 1,386,758
 15.26

 September
 10,317,823
 6,619,006
 12,032,908
 7,803,027
 1,715,085
 1,184,021
 16.62

 Octoter
 9,666,193
 5,981,174
 12,221,653
 7,904 571
 2,554,660
 1,923,397
 26.44

 November
 10,061,060
 5,959,36011,595,670
 7,042,324
 1,534,610
 1,082,964
 15.25
 13 00 15.30 fo July (4 mos.).... 16.40 13.54 16.62 To August (5 mos) ... 21.14 12.50 16,80 To September (6 m(s.) 17.88 19.30 To October (7 mos.). 15.92 32.16 18.17 To November (8 mos.) 15.83 18.92

THE CHRONICLE.



LIABILITIES.	1910.	1911.
Funded Debt—	\$	\$
Payable in Canada 4		4,840,127
Payable in London 275	836 577	263.121.430
Bank Circulat'n Redemption Fund 4	306 521	4.654 277
Dominion Notes	145.478	103,482,942
Savings Banks (P. O. & Govern-	,110,110	10011021010
ment)	634.008	57,200.958
	315,600	9,670 227
Province Accounts 11	.920.582	11,920,583
Miscellaneous and Banking Ac-		
counts 23	8,594,129	22,414,519
Total Gross Debt 478	8,643,806	477,305,063
ASSETS.		
	1910.	1911.
	\$	\$
Investments-		
Sinking Funds 1	5,345,765	11,768,001
Other Investments 2	7,461,851	29.101 851
Province Accounts 2	296 429	2,296,429
M'scellaneous and Banking Ac-		
	5,775,140	118,702,150
counts		161,868,431
counts	0.879,185	101,808,401
Total Assets		315,436,632
at-19	7.764.621	

THE BANK OF TORONTO'S ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Mr. Thomas F. How, who, a year ago, succeeded Mr. Duncan Coulson in the general managership of the Bank of Toronto, will be cordially congratulated upon the gratifying character of the general statement of the bank for the year ending November 30, the first to which his signature as general manager is attached. The figures show that during the past twelve months the Bank of Toronto has made substantial additions to its business, with the satisfactory result of considerably enlarged profits. After making the usual deductions, the net profits for the year are declared at \$677,964, an advance of nearly \$90,-000 upon those of last year, which were \$589,657. Of these profits the dividend at the enlarged rate of 11 per cent. per annum absorbs \$455,721 only; \$15,-000, as last year, is transferred to the officers' pension fund; and \$100,000 is written off bank premises, comparing with an allowance of \$48,751 last year. Additionally, an allocation of \$250,000 from the profit and loss account is made to reserve which, with the premium paid upon the new stock lately issued and now in course of being paid up, \$608,050, also placed to this account, brings the rest up to \$5,608,-050 or \$1,000,000 in excess of the paid-up capital.

The following are the leading items of the bank's general statement in comparison with 1010:---

	1911.	1910.
Capital paid up\$	4,608,050	\$ 4,000,000
Rest	5,608,050	4,750,000
Circulation	4,862,432	4,018,580
Deposits (not bearing interest).	6,177,011	5,991,322
Deposits (bearing interest)	34,949,653	30,994,397
Total Liabilities to Public	46,602,145	41,182,710
Specie and Legals	5,568,860	5,781,893
Call and Short Loans	3.711.278	3,738,062
Total of Quick Assets	15,509,665	14,235,762
Current loans and discounts	40.034,759	34,795,331
Total Assets	57.067.665	50,314,397

On the one hand, there is a gain of \$4,140,000 in deposits; on the other, an advance in circulation of above \$800,000 and an expansion in current loans and discounts of practically five and a quarter millions. Total assets are increased by \$6,750,000 to \$57,067,-665. The bank's annual meeting is fixed for January 10, when a gathering of satisfied stockholders may be confidently anticipated.

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LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA IN 1910.

Dominion Superintendent's Report Shows another Large Advance in New Business-\$75,000,000 Increase in Amount in Force-Ordinary Policies in Force number 485,000; their Average Amount is \$1,594.

Volume II of the report for 1910 of the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance, comprising the business of life companies, has now been issued. The activities of the companies last year resulted in another great advance in new business, this totalling \$152,-762,520 against \$131,739,078 in the previous year and just under \$100,000,000 in 1908. The total amount of insurance in force—a better test of progress—was advanced to \$856,115,059, an increase of over \$75,-000,000 upon 1909, and of \$136,000,000 over 1908.

SUMMARY OF THE REPORT.

The business of life insurance was transacted last year by forty-three active companies, of which twentyfive are Canadian, seven British and eleven American. The total amount of policies in Canada taken during the year 1910 was \$152,762,520, which is greater than the amount taken in 1909, by \$21,023,442. The Canadian companies show an increase in 1010 of \$11,240,701, whilst in 1909 they had an increase of \$10,092,394; the British companies have an increase of \$240,332, whilst in 1909 they had a decrease of \$540,473; and the American companies have an increase of \$21,210,005. The respective amounts effected are:—

Canadian companies.								*	\$90,362,678
British companies.					 ć	,			4,170,562
American companies.									58,229,289

so that the amount taken by native companies exceeds that taken by the British and American together by over \$28,000,000.

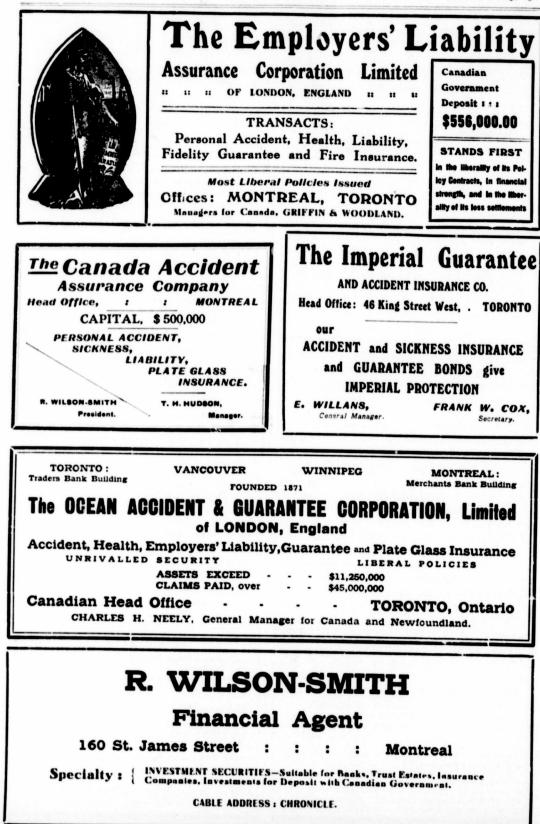
The total amount of insurance in force in Canada at the date of the statements was \$856,113,059, which shows the large increase of \$75,756,079 over that of the previous year, being distributed as follows:—

	An	iount	in	force.	nerease.
Canadian companies	 \$	\$565,6	569,	110	\$50,251,673
British companies	 	47.8	\$16,	775	831,583
American companies	 	242,6	529,	174	24,672,823

\$856,115,059 \$75,756,079

The amount of insurance terminated in natural course, namely, by death, maturity or expiry, was \$13,570,019, which is greater by \$2,134,458 than the corresponding amount in the previous year; and the amount terminated by surrender and lapse was \$72,700,096, being greater than in the previous year by \$9,919,490. Relatively to the amounts at risk the amounts so terminated are somewhat in excess of those of the previous year, giving for every \$1,000 of current risk \$15.85 terminated in natural course

THE CHRONICLE.



and \$84.92 by surrender and lapse, making a total of \$100.77. In the year 1009 these rates were \$14.56 and \$79.94, respectively, making a total of \$94.50, thus giving a difference of \$6.27 for each \$1,000 at risk. The table at the foot of the page exhibits the rates for the last six years.

ALA 580 010 \$20 500 00	British co	companies mpanies companies	\$ Naturally. 7,479,800 1,330,696 4,759,523	By Surrender and Lapse. \$40,975,534 2,138,124 29,586,438
Total\$13,570,019 \$72,700,09	Total.		\$ 13,570,019	\$72,700,096

CANADIAN POLICIES IN FORCE.

Omitting the industrial policies of the London Life, the Union Life, the Metropolitan and the Prudential, the thrift policies of the Sun Life and the monthly policies of the Excelsior, the following table gives the number and amounts of policies in Canada and the average amount of a policy in force at the date of the statements:—

		Amount of
	Number.	Amount. a policy.
Canadian companies.	.345,107	\$541,070,548 \$1,568
British companies	. 23,318	47,816,775 2,051
American companies.	117,241	185,041,995 1,578
	105 000	4550 000 010 01 504

In the calculation of the death rate this year, as in previous years, the mean number of policies in force and the number of policies terminated by death during the year have been admitted as approximations

to the mean number of lives exposed to risk and the number of deaths during the year, respectively. It is believed that the results arrived at, shown in the annexed table, represent the actual mortality per 1,000 among insured lives in Canada as accurately as can be gathered from the returns of the companies.

AMOUNT PAID TO POLICYHOLDERS.

The total amount paid to policyholders during 1910 was as follows:---

Death claims (including bonus	addi-	6 172 989 92
tions)	honus	0,110,000.00
		4.387.717.94
additions)		457.940.16
Annuitants.		3,647,441.55
Paid for surrendered policies		3,603,505.11
Dividends to policyholders		3,603,303.11

					1	Rate of Pay-
						ments to
				Premium	Payments to	Policyhold-
				Income.	Policyholders	ers p. c. of
Ye	aı	۰.		\$	8	Premiums.
1879.				2,606,756	1,301,480	
1880.				2,691,128	1,389,98	
1881.				3,094,689	1,879,240	
1882.				3.544,603	1,946,444	
1883.				3,861,179	2,201,153	
1884.				4,195,726	2,073,395	
1885.				4,684,409	2,544,101	
1886.				5,298,596	2,851,981	
1887.				6,105,474	3,235,205	
1888.				6,655,762	3,440,729	
1889.				8,336,167	3,942,590	
1890.				8,131,852	4,445,668	8 54.67
				(Continued on)	page 1807.)	

AMOUNTS TERMINATED	OUT OF	EACH	\$1,000	CURRENT	RISK.
--------------------	--------	------	---------	---------	-------

THE CHRONICLE.

			Natu	rally.			Surrender and Lapse.													
	1905	1906	1907	1908	1969	1910	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910								
Canadian companies. British "… American "…	\$ c. 14 20 28 08 18 10	\$ c. 12 49 28 42 17 42	\$ c. 12 60 19 57 20 67	\$ c. 12 23 20 26 18 13	\$ c. 12 40 27 98 17 56	\$ c. 13 22 27 83 19 62	<pre>\$ c. 66 96 33 25 114 16</pre>	\$ c. 75 70 37 05 111 47	\$ c. 72 36 43 61 89 42	\$ c. 75 42 53 55 97 66	\$ c. 72 98 45 20 109 29	\$ c. 72 44 44 71 121 94								

MORTALITY OF INSURED LIVES IN CANADA.

			1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905
	Number of Lives exposed to Risk.	Number of deaths.	Death rate.	Death rate.	Death raie.	Death rate.	Death rate.	Death rate.
Active companies, ordinary. Active companies, industrial. Assessment and fraternal societies. Non-active and retired companies.	131,507	3,681 7,958 1,171 82	7.830 12 561 8.904 39.216	8.231 12.086 9.089 36.766	$8.375 \\ 11.935 \\ 8.683 \\ 52.643$		$8.232 \\ 12.044 \\ 8.557 \\ 43.884$	8.56 12.40 7.32 39.12
Total	1,237,263	12,892	10.419	10.260	10.154	10.239	9,985	9.86



MORRISEY ROBINSON & FREYGANG INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS

General Agents ACADIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HALIFAX, N.S.

402 Power Bidg., Montreel. Telephone Main 1768.

Manader for Canada General Agents for PROVINCE of QUEBEC ROLLAND, LYMAN & BURNETT, MONTREAL

J. J. DURANCE.

					D	ate of Pay-
						ments to
					Payments.	
				Premium.		Policyhold-
Ye	ar			Income.	Policyholders.	ers p. c. of
				\$	\$	Premiums.
1901.				17,130,456	8,993,125	52.50
1892.				9,347,131	5,452,151	58.33
1893.				9,952,833	5,133,284	51.58
1894.				10,345,919	5,516,929	53.32
1895.				10,887,501	5,862,447	53.85
1896.				11,469,040	6,506,096	56.73
1897.				12.197,626	7,076,962	58.02
1898.				13,190,742	6,782,006	51.41
1899.		0		14,490,102	7,680,959	53.01
1900.				16,633,142	9,232,061	55.50
1901.			÷.	17,130,456	8,993,125	52.50
1902.				19,501,945	9,397,971	48.19
1903.				21,240,823	10,288,364	48.44
1904.				23,650,887	11,804,359	49.91
1905.				26,535,365	13,796,504	51.99
1906.				27,264,938	13,040,857	47.83
1907.				28,403,423	14,753,533	51.94
1908.	2			30,567,553	16,122,797	52.74
1909.		÷		33,304,241	16,382,136	49.19
1910.				37,868,196	20,270,595	53.53
Tota	1 .			441,855,813	230,256,592	52.11

Hence for every \$100 premiums received in 1909, there has been paid to policyholders \$53.53, leaving \$46.47 to be carried to reserve, expense and profits. Collecting the results for the thirty-two years, 1879 to 1910, we find that the total payments to policyholders amount to 52.11 per cent. of the premium income during the said period. The corresponding figures of companies which have ceased to do new business in Canada show that for the thirty-two years, 1879 to 1910, the total payments to policyholders made by these companies exceed by 73.46 per cent. the total premium income during the same period.

CANADIAN COMPANIES INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Premiums	s an	d a	nn	(U)	πy	s	al	\mathbf{es}							٠			18	,04	10		
Interest a	nd	div	ide	ne	ls.																,46	
Sundry													•				•	1	,01	10	,85	66
Total.																	. \$:	36	,98	88	,77	77
And th	hey	ex	pe	ne	led	1 :	\$2	1,1	83	38	,0	oı		un	d	er	th	ie	f	oll	ov	v -
ing items	:		۰.																			
Paid to p	polic	y l	hol	de	rs	a	n	1 :	an	n	ui	ta	nt	s.			. \$	13	,8	16	,3(0.3
General d	expe	nse	s	(i	nel	lue	li	ng	i	n	ve	sti	m	ent	1	e	x -					
penses																		7	.3:	34	,24	15
Taxes.																			2	92	.3	45

\$21,838,001

Hence out of every \$100 of income they have expended in payments to policyholders, \$37.35; in general expenses, \$19.83; in taxes, 79 cents; and in dividends to stockholders, \$1.07, leaving \$40.96 to be carried to reserve. The total assets at December 31, 1910, of the Canadian life companies other than assessment and fraternal companies (including \$7,007,999 outstanding and deferred premiums, and interest and rents due and accrued which have not vet gone into income) amount to \$170,804,631, an increase over the corresponding amount at the end of the year 1909 of \$17,014,340. The amount of risks in force has increased during the year from \$646,710,120 to \$707,498,804, a gain of \$60,790,684, and the reserves have increased from \$132,928,780 in 1909 to \$146,487,697 in 1910, an increase of \$13.558,917.

THE CHRONICLE.

It is announced that the Bank of British North America will demolish its existing building on St. James Street, Montreal, and erect on the site a new building of modern type. The fact that this decision has been come to is an excellent indication of the progress which this institution, established so far back as 1836, is continuing to make at the present time under the efficient general management of Mr. H. Stikeman. The bank has been doing business in St. James Street for more than half a century. Its present building has long been one of the land marks of Canada's leading financial thoroughfare, and from the sentimental point of view it is almost a matter for regret that the march of progress has made its destruction inevitable. The new building will be occupied solely by the bank-no part of it will be rented-and without doubt a very handsome addition will be made to the new buildings which have lately been put up on St. James Street. The lot is a capacious one, having about 68 feet frontage to St. James Street and a depth of 95 feet.

Of recent years, the Bank of British North America has been rapidly extending its connections throughout the Dominion, and there are now nearly go branches in every part of Canada. The position of the bank as at October 31, is shown by the Government bank return to have been as follows:—

Li	AF		LI	гı	ES								
Capital paid up												. 1	4,866,666
Rest													
Circulation													4,660,957
Deposits by the public	in		C	ı	a	18	۱.	•		×		٠	32,498,373
Total liabilities								٠	٠	٠	•	٠	52,061,529
			121	re:									
Specie and legals		•			*	1	÷	•		•			\$ 3,908,640
Canadian call loans.			• •					•					2,200,021
Foreign call loans							٠	٠	٠	•		•	$7.268.615 \\ 27.841.858$
Current loans in Canada	а.	٠	•	٠	•	٠		٠				٠	00 000 000
Total Assets	- 1				÷ 1	• •		,			٠	*	02,022,000

Legal Decisions.

DECISION UNDER QUEBEC COMPANIES ACT.

An interesting decision under the Quebec Companies' Act was given out recently, when the Court of Appeals handed down a judgment confirming the decision of Mr. Justice Archer, in favor of the plaintiffs, in a case in which the Desbarats Advertising Agency sued the directors of the French Gas Saving Company for \$2,130, being the cost of printing of prospectuses, circulars, stock certificates, and advertising in the newspapers. All this advertising and printing of prospectuses in the name of the French Company was done by Mr. Antoine Robert. The French Gas Company and its directors, Messrs. Leluau, Larocque, Hebert & Galibert, contested the action on the ground that Robert had acted in his own name and without their authority; that the work had not benefited the French Company, and that it had not begun business, and, therefore, could not be held liable.

The Court of Appeals, speaking through Mr. Justice Trenholme, held that even if Robert, as a matter of fact, was not, as between himself and the French Gas Company, its duly authorized agent, yet he must be held to have been as regards third parties who contracted with him in good faith, under the belief that he was duly authorized. The directors of the French Gas Company knew of or saw THE CHRONICLE.

Th	e Stai	nda	rd of EI	Li	fe	As	55U 5C07		1C	e	C	ompany.
			AD O	FFICE	FOR	CAN	ADA :	MONT	REA	L.		
	VESTED FI		•									\$63,750,000
	VESTMENT				N B	RANCI	ł					16,000.000
D	EPOSITED V	with CA	NADI	AN GO	VER	NMEN	T and	GOVI	ERN	MEN	T	
		EES, O	VER .									7,000,000
	NNUAL REV					•						7,600,000
	DNUS DECLA	ARED										40,850,000
CI	AIMS PAID											142,950,000

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE TO AGENTS.

Agents of this Company can refer prospective assurers to our unique record of having paid the same rate of profits to our policyholders for the past 45 years. Insurances in force over \$112,000,000. Assets over \$46,000,000. Most favourable terms to Agents. Address the Secretary, Royal Insurance Company Limited, Life Department, Montreal.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE INSURANCE ONLY-ABSOLUTE SECURITY

J. H. LABELLE, Asst. Manager.

THE FEDERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Head Office, HAMILTON, CANADA.

CAPITAL and ASSETS \$4,866,443.08

INSURANCE IN FORCE \$22,309,929.42

This old established Company has several attractive agency propositions to offer at the present time and to the right men liberal contracts will be given. Two large General Agencies in Ontario are now open. Three General Agencies in Saskatchewan Province.

Manager required for large City branch in Ontario.

Apply: DAVID DEXTER.

President and Managing Director

everything that Robert was doing. The president, Mr. Le-luau, corrected the proof sheets of the prospectuses, and they allowed Robert to hold himself out as the financial agent of their company. As, therefore, the orders which he gave were orders which could have been given by the company itsel' and were within the scope of his apparent authority, the French Gas Company could not repudiate his authority. Their Lordships also held that the directors themselves were liable jointly and severally for these debts, the French Gas Company having been incorporated under the Quebec Companies Act of 1907, which act stipulates that no such company can begin business or incur liabilities before 10 per cent. of its capital is paid in, and if business is begun or liabilities are incurred before the payment of this 10 per cent, then the directors authorizing the same are liable jointly and severally with the company for such debts. Now the authorized capital of the company being \$250,000, and only \$250 being paid in, it was clear that the company did not have in its treasury a sum sufficient to pay for its preliminary disbursements. The purpose of the act is very clear. It is intended to protect creditors who contract in good faith with a newly formed company, and as the Gas Company has incurred liabilities, and had begun business, its directors were held jointly and severally liable with the company.

IMPORTANT POINT OF FIRE INSURANCE LAW.

Before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the case of the Hudson's Bay Insurance Company and another recently came up. This was a petition for special leave to appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada on April 3 last.

The principal question involved, the London Times report says, was whether the court had jurisdiction, under the Northwestern Territories Fire Insurance Policy Ordinance of 1903, in force in Saskatchewan, which was in the same terms as the Manitoba Fire Policy Act (Revised Statutes Manitoba, 1902, cap. 87), to relieve the respondents from a breach of a statutory condition, requiring them forthwith after loss by fire to give notice in writing. A further question was whether the policy was in force, having regard to the fact that the premium had not been paid when the fire took place.

In 1907 the respondents were carrying on business at Sintaluta, Saskatchewan. On September 6, 1907, they applied to the Hudson's Bay Insurance Company for an insurance of \$2,000 upon their goods. On September 17, 1907, the company issued a policy of insurance against loss by fire for \$2,000, for 12 months. One of the conditions of the policy was 13 (a), which stated that the assured was forthwith after loss to give notice in writing to the company. The respondents did not pay the premium of \$66, and it was finally arranged that the company should accept a draft for the amount, payable on November 1, 1907. That draft had never been paid. On November 25, 1907, the goods insured were almost totally destroyed by fire. No notice of the loss was given by the respondents to the company, but apparently the company's adjuster assisted the respondents to fill in the form of proof of loss. The respondents brought their action to recover the amount of the loss. On October 1, 1909, the trial judge dismissed it, on the ground that there had been no waiver by the petitioners of condition 13 (a), and that the Fire Insurance Policy Ordinance did not excuse non-compliance with that condition. He held, however, that the acceptance of the draft for \$66 must be taken as equivalent to payment, as it was open to the petitioners to sue on the draft.

The Supreme Court of Saskatchewan *en banc* dismissed the respondents' appeal, and on April 3, 1911, the Supreme Court of Canada (Chief Justice Fitz-

patrick dissenting), reversed those decisions and gave judgment for the respondents, following their own decision in The Prairie City Oil Company vs. The Standard Mutual Fire Insurance Company (44 S. C. R., p. 40). That case was decided on the Manitoba Ordinance, which is identical in terms with the Saskatchewan Ordinance.

The company now sought special leave to appeal on the ground that the question was one of great public importance, and also that the judges in the courts below were almost equally divided in opinion on the matter.

At the close of the arguments in support of the petition,

Lord Macnaughten intimated that their Lordships were unable to advise his Majesty to grant special leave to appeal.

The petition was therefore dismissed.

Insurance : Fire, Life and Miscellaneous.

The Union Life of Canada recently wrote through its three Montreal districts 2,498 industrial applications in one week.

* * *

The Supreme Court of Oregon rules that an agent cannot issue a policy on his own property for himself for a company which he represents without the knowledge of the company.

• * *

The Eastern Life Insurance Company, Ltd., of Calcutta, India, advertises itself as "Suitable for Princes and Peasants." It also proudly states that the Patron is the Honorable Maharaja Manindra Chundra Nandi, of Cossimbazar. Shades of the Ganges! We're glad he is not a member of this Society.—Bulletin, Ins. Soc. of N.Y.

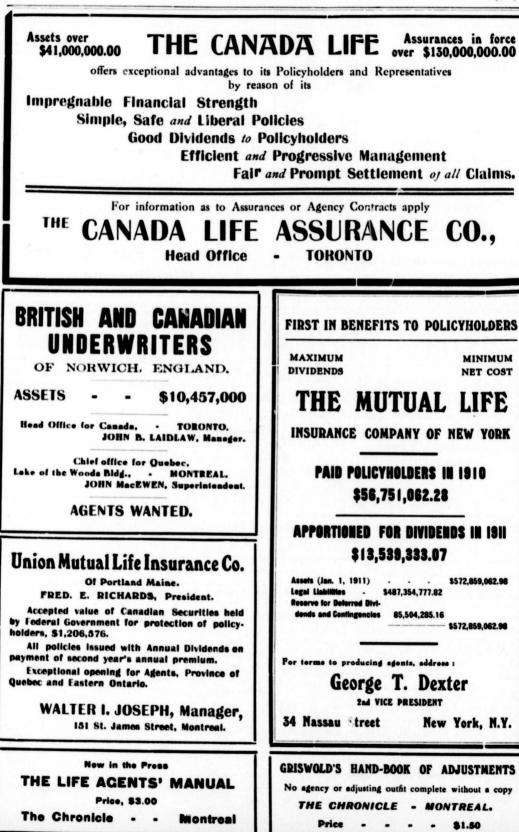
The Caledonian Insurance Company has reinsured from December 15 next, the business of the Allemannia Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh in the States of Minnesota and Missouri, at which time the Allemannia agents will cease doing business in such States. This arrangements carries with it the good will of the reinsured company.

Our New York contemporary, Insurance Engineering, announces a new editor and a new typographical style, beginning January 1. 'The new editor is Mr. Ire Gould Hoagland, who has many years' experience of practical fire preventive work. As a pioneer in the work of conservation, our contemporary has many good wishes on its new departure.

. . . .

It is reported that a new method of mail order soliciting of women as life insurance risks is being extensively used in Chicago, being worked chiefly among school teachers, professional women and those whose names are easily accessible. Letters, written with pen in a feminine hand and signed Miss Blank, with an address in one of the big buildings, are sent out. THE CHRONICLE.

1810



DECEMBER 15, 1911

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

As will be seen by an announcement in another column, the Gresham Life Assurance Society of London, England, has now received its license to transact in Canada the business of life insurance. Applications are now invited for agencies and branch managerships. The head office for the Dominion is at Montreal, Mr. Arch. R. Howell being manager for Canada, and well-known gentlemen are acting as Canadian directors. The funds of the Gresham aggregate \$50,000,000.

At the annual meeting of the Equitable Life Assurance Society the following new directors were elected:—Charles D. Herton and William S. Skinner, for a term of four years from December 31; Richard H. Williams, Edgar J. Levey and W. W. Finley, for a term of one year; John D. Crimmins, Alton B. Parker, Samuel Rea, Douglass Robinson, Norman B. Rein and Samuel Fenton, for a term of two years, and Charles D. Barney and George C. Boldt for a term of three years.

* * *

"The German theory of a fire code, and for that matter of all Europe, is based on the presumption that no fire can ensue without carelessness, or negligence, or the act of God, and that it is 'up to' the occupant of the premises where a fire originates to show (if he does not want to take the consequences of a fire having happened on his premises) that it was not through his carelessness or negligence. If we adopted similar rules our fires would be astonishingly reduced."—F. O. Affeld.

* * * *

British fire offices transact a considerable amount of business in China, their agents usually being local merchants who have experience of the country. But the Chinese have some strange misconceptions of the functions of fire insurance. One enterprising shopkeeper, for example, took out a fire policy not long ago, and soon afterwards removed all his goods and set fire to the building. On payment of his claim being refused he considered that he was an ill-used man and had been swindled out of what was honestly due to him. Another who had a fire shortly after having taken out a policy was charged with having himself set his place on fire. His surprised reply was: "What is the good of a policy if you cannot have a fire when you like and collect the money?"-The Policyholder.

. . .

Ninety-five fatal and one hundred and ninety-one serious injuries to work people were reported to the Department of Labour during November. The record is considerably more favourable than that of the preceding month or that of the same month last year. In October there were 344 accidents, fatal and non-fatal, and in November, 1910, there were 407. The chief accident during the month was the foundering of the schooner Antigua off St. Martin's River in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, when the captrin and eleven sailors were drowned. There were eleven killed in the railway service, eleven in agricultural pursuits and twelve among unskilled labourers. The largest number of non-fatal accidents occurred in the metal trades, namely, forty-five, but the twentythree non-fatal accidents reported in the railway service were of a more serious character.

Personals.

Mr. S. A. Sabbatton, assistant manager of the Laurentide Company, has been elected a director in succession to the late Mr. Charles F. Smith.

* *

The Merchants Bank's new branch at Wallaceburg, Ont., is under the management of Mr. L. P. Thompson.

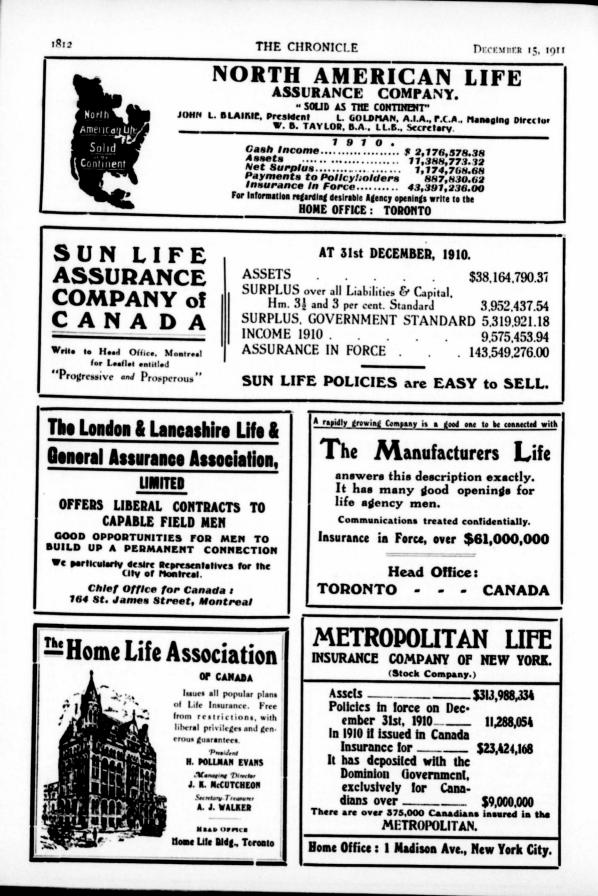
Mr. W. E. Jardine, manager of the Bank of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B., has resigned to accept a position with the Bank of Vancouver, at Vancouver, B.C.

* * *

Mr. Roland de Grandpré, hitherto with Messrs. Evans and Johnson, has resigned from their staff, as from December 11, having been appointed inspector for the Province of Quebec, outside the cities of Montreal and Quebec, for the Sun Insurance Office, of London, England.

DEATH OF MR. EDWARD RAWLINGS.

News of the death of Mr. Edward Rawlings, president of the Guarantee Company of North America, will be received with regret not only in Canada, but also in the United States, where branches and agencies of the company were located in many important cities. The sad event took place at his Montreal residence, 41 Simpson street, on Tuesday, Mr. Rawlings being in the 73rd year of his age. The deceased gentleman, who was born in London, England, was of distinguished Irish and Cornish descent. He arrived in Canada in 1863, having been chosen to establish in Montreal and manage, a branch of the European Life and Guarantee Company, of London, England, with which he had previously been connected. Mr. Rawlings was thus the first to introduce on this continent the system of corporate fidelity insurance. Mr. Rawlings continued as Canadian manager of the European Life and Guarantee until 1868, and on its retirement, when the Canadian Guarantee business was transferred to the Citizens Insurance Company of Canada, took charge of the Citizens' Guarantee branch, until in 1872, he successfully accomplished the organization of the Canada Guarantee Company, now the Guarantee Company of North America. A few years after its foundation the operations of the company were extended to the United States where Mr. Rawlings did pioneer work in fidelity insurance. Rigidly adhering to fidelity business only the company has long been known as one of the most conservative and successful of its kind. Mr. Rawlings was likewise president of the United States Guarantee Company, which he established in New York in 1800 for purposes similar to the Guarantee Company of North America, and working in unison therewith. He was also a director of the Montreal Telegraph Company. In November, 1895, he was elected vice-president of the American Bankers' Association and served for some time, but resigned a few years ago. He was a governor of the Montreal General Hospital for twenty years or more, justice of the peace for the Province of Quebec for about the same period, and twice president of the St. George's Society of Montreal. Mr. Rawlings is survived by a widow, three sons and three daughters, with whom deep sympathy is felt in their bereavement.



The Canadian Fire Record.

SUMMERSIDE, N.S.—Queen's Hotel gutted, December 5.

QUEBEC, P.Q.—Three storey building on Champlain street burned, December 8. Three lives lost.

QUYON, QUE.—Dowd Milling Company's plant destroyed, December 2. Loss, \$25,000. Origin, ununknown.

FERGUS, ONT.—Bloomfield mills gutted, December 6. Loss \$30,000; insurance \$22,000. Started from hot journal in engine house.

DIAMOND CITY, ALTA.—Diamond City Coal Mine Co.'s water tower and tank destroyed. Insurance \$5,000 in Dominion Fire.

IRRACANA, ALTA.—Dr. J. T. Reid's residence destroyed. Insurance: Quebec, \$4,000; Scottish Union & National, \$2,000; Commercial Union, \$4,000.

ST. JEROME, P.Q.—Grey Nuns convent burned, November 24. Building valued at \$20,000; insurance, \$11,000. Supposed to have originated in vicinity of furnaces.

JUNKINS, ALTA.—Swanson & Anderson's store damaged. Loss about \$7,000. Insurance \$1,750 on building; \$5,750 on contents and \$200 on fixtures in Manitoba Fire.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.—House on ranch of Lieutenant-Governor Paterson, near Liverpool station, destroyed, November 28. Four deaths. Supposed origin, overturned lamp.

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA.—S. Swedish's general store damaged. Loss on stock, \$1,750; on building, \$634; on furniture, \$30. Insurance: Quebec Fire, \$1,500; British American, \$1,500.

NORTH BAY, ONT.—Thomas & Co.'s jewellery and stationary store, damaged, December 4, and Fosdick's bazaar adjoining damaged by smoke and water. Loss heavy, covered by insurance.

GLENBORO, MAN.—Grist mill and elevator burned, December 8. Property owned by Joseph Johnson, Winnipeg, and occupied by Adamson & Scott. Loss about \$45,000. Started in engine room.

GUELPH, ONT.—Barn of W. Day, of West Luther, destroyed with contents, December 1, including six horses, a number of cattle, the season's crops and implements. Origin, colt kicked over lantern.

MATTAWA, ONT.—Ottawa House, owned by A. Valois and tenanted by S. Desjardins, destroyed, November 20. Most of contents destroyed. Total loss about \$12,000; insurance about one-half.

HALIFAX, N.S.—Building in Outram street, occupied by A. Edwards, grocer, A. Baig, furnisher, John Fraser, grocer, and Salvation Army barracks, damaged, November 24. Fire originated in Edwards' store from stove. Small insurance.

EDMONTON, ALTA.—M. Laurie & Co.'s furniture store damaged. Loss \$650. Insurance \$2,000 in Rimouski. Lewis Bros. cafe damaged. Loss \$1,-650. Insurance on stock and contents: Hartford, \$2,000; German-American, \$2,000.

ROSTHERN, SASK.—Flour mill of Union Supply Co., destroyed, December 8. Building and plant valued at \$17,000. Total loss. Fire started on fourth storey. Fire in basement of Lyperial Bank building, December 8, did slight damage. Started among paper and boxes.

TORONTO.-Factory of Patterson Manufacturing Company damaged. Loss to machinery and stock. \$2,000, covered by insurance. Planing mill of William A. Dunn Lumber Co., 96 Davenport Road, destroyed with cottage, occupied by R. Hallowell, and adjoining building, owned by William Dawson, and occupied by W. Miller and S. Fine. Fire started in engine room. Loss placed at \$45,000.

Golden, B.C.—The loss sustained by Mr. J. A. Buckram was \$10,250 on stock and \$780 on fixtures, insured in the following companies: Norwich Union, \$500; Fidelity Phenix, \$500; Atlas, \$1,800; Liverpool, London & Globe, \$1,000; Canadian Fire, \$600. Saved about \$2,300 stock and \$262 fixtures. Insurance allowed on stock, viz., \$4,400; on fixtures, \$332. Loss about \$3,500.

MONTREAL.—Stained glass works of Castle & Sons, 215 Mountain street, damaged, December 3. Supposed origin, overheated stove. Damage about \$2,-000. Building of Star Spring & Bed Co., 1146 St. Lawrence street damaged, November 30. Origin, incendiarism, oil and straw afterwards being found concealed on the premises. Barns, stables and granary of Fairview Farm, Cote St. Luc, owned by S. H. McDowell, and occupied by W. H. Bradley, destroyed, November 30, with 10 covs, 5 horses, implements, hay, grain, etc. Loss about \$5,000; insurance \$2,000.

THE NOVEMBER FIRE LOSS.

The fire losses of the United States and Canada during the month of November, as compiled from the records of the New York Journal of Commerce, show an aggregate of \$18,680,600, as compared with \$16,407,000 for the same month last year. The following table gives a comparison by months of the fire losses for this and the two preceding years:

	1909.	1910.	1911.
January	\$22,735.000	\$15.175,400	\$21,922,450
February	16,131,000	15,489,350	16,415,000
March	13,795,400	18,465 550	31,569,800
Apr 1	19.345.300	18 091 800	17,670,550
May	17 360,400	18 823,200	21,422,000
June	14,435 900	13 183,600	20,691,950
July	15 830 900	26 847,800	25,301,150
August	16,423,000	21 570,550	12 662,650
September	15,043,000	11,700 000	11,333,250
October	17,765 200	37 183 300	13,945,090
November	14 808,550	16 407,000	18,680,600
Total 11 months.	\$183,673 650	\$212,942,650	\$211,614,400
December	19,975 500	21 528,000	
Total or year .	\$203,649,150	\$234,470,650	

There were during November no less than 327 fires which in each instance caused a loss of \$10,000 or more. The year so far, observes the Journal of Commerce, is only a little more than \$1,000,000 behind 1010, which was probably the worst on record of those which did not witness a serious conflagration. Only a comparatively few fire insurance companies will make a profit on underwriting for the current year.

The report of the Cuba Railroad Company for the month of October and four months ended October 31st, 1911, compares as follows:

		1910.
October gross	. \$257,682	\$190,692
October net.	103,081	71,684
October surplus	42,956	35,017
4 months gross.	1.037.957	\$21,883
4 months net	451,875	346,454
4 months surplus	211,375	119,788



Market and Financial Section

The much-talked-of Canadian Northern's $\pounds7,000,-000$ debenture issue was made in London this week. The cables say the underwriters were obliged to take 80 p.c.

* * *

Commercial failures last week in Canada are reported by R. G. Dun & Co., as numbering 38, against 34 in the previous week and 24 in the corresponding week of 1910.

* * * *

Dominion Steel's output for November in tons was as follows:----

Pig iron	9.19				5					5			4			22,916
steel ingo	\mathbf{ts}		 													 27.084
Blooms.												2				23.633
Ralls																 7.527
Rods									1							8.325
Shipments																19.923

* * *

The London Economist's end of November index number is 2.597, a gain of 21 points during the month, following a decrease of 17 points in October. The chief advances were in cereals, meat and minerals. Cereals and meat rose 11½ points, to 582½, while "other food" products are 5½ points lower, at 422; minerals rose 15 points, to 452. Textiles are ½ point higher at 556, miscellaneous heavy goods declined $2\frac{1}{2}$ points, to $584\frac{1}{2}$.

* * * *

The latest merger hails from Regina, Sask., and is concerned with agricultural implements. The merger, will, it is said, be known as the M. Rumeley Company and will include the present Rumeley Company, the Gaar-Scott Company, and the Advance Threshing Company while efforts are being made also to include the American Abell Company in the merger. The capital spoken of is \$22,000,000, \$12,-000,000 common stock and \$10,000,000 7 p.c. preferred.

* * * *

According to the notice sent out by the Royal Trust Company, the Asbestos bond holders are called on January 25th, for the following reasons:

I. To determine what action, if any, the bond holders should take with reference to the default in the payment of the coupon accruing December 1st, 1911, and any succeeding coupon.

2. To consider any plan of re-organization that may be submitted or recommended by any bond holder or any committee representing bond holders.

3. To determine generally what action, if any, either the corporation or the bond holders thereof, should take in order to re-adjust the business of the Amalgamated Asbestos Corporation and place it upon a sound and efficient basis, by re-adjustment of capitalization and of bonded indebtedness, foreclosure or otherwise.

 Generally to consider the present condition of the company's affairs and its future policy.

* * *

Returns of the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company continue to exhibit increases over a year ago, September operating results having presented substantial increases over the same month of 1010, both as regards the gross and net. The former item scored an increase of \$54,537, or 20.41 p.c., and the latter a gain of \$40,366, or 20.86 per cent. For the nine months ended September 30, the improvement in gross was \$527,253, or 22.04 per cent., and the net increased \$288,881, or 25.23 p.c.

• •

Camaguey's earnings for the month of November show gross at \$13,929, an increase of \$1,622 over the same month of last year, and net of \$0,923, a gain of \$712 over the corresponding month of the previous year. Following are comparisons for the 11 months ended November 30:

		1910.	1911.	Increase.
Gross		 \$130,009.94	\$147,093.88	\$17.083.94
Net	 	 60,257.93		12,598.07

• •

Detroit United's monthly report for October includes the following figures:---

Month of October. 1911. 1910. Cha	nges.
Gross Earnings\$884,243.10 \$809,455.63 +\$74.75	
Oper. Expenses 578,662.00 523,058.61 + 55.60	03.39
Net Earnings 305,581.10 286,397.02 + 19.11	\$4.08
Surplus 141,796.40 120,417.13 + 21,33	9.27
Jan., to Oct. 31. 1911. 1910. Cha	nges.
Gress Earn. \$8,511,734.17 \$7,837,434.04 +\$674.36	0.13
Oper. Exp 5,465,905.09 5,008,483.94 + 457.43	21.15
Net Earn 3,045,829.08 2,828,950.10 + 216,85	8.98
Surplus $1,424,167.40$ $1,265,057.41$ + $159,10$	99.99

For the twelve months ended October, the Tri-City Railway & Light Company earned a surplus over all charges, including liberal deductions for replacement and renewal funds, sinking fund allowances and preferred stock dividends amounting to \$315,672, which is equal to 3.49 p.c. on the \$9,000,000 outstanding common stock. In the corresponding previous year the company earned a surplus available for the common stock equal to 3.54 p.c. But a year ago up to the close of October nothing had been charged to earnings for replacement and renewed fund, as compared with some \$83,300 this year.

* *

Twin City's surplus in October was \$201,596, against \$196,294 last year, an increase of $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. For these ten months the surplus is \$1.894,535, against \$1.866,003, a gain of less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. The small increase is due to steadily expanding operating charges. The ten months' figures in detail are as follows:---

1911.	1910.	Inc.
Revenue \$6,455,167	\$6,223,829	03.72
Miscellaneous revenue 52,861	41,897	26.17
Total revenue \$6,508,029	\$6,265,726	03.87
Maintenance of way 263,196	229,825	14.52
Maintenance of equipment. 347,702	319,552	8.81
Traffic expenses 28,933	27.573	4.94
Conduct. trans 2,043,340	1,897,811	7.67
General expenses 529,529	522,097	1.43
Total expenses \$3,212,702	\$2,996,849	7.20
Net revenue 3,295,327	3.268.877	.81
Taxes 400,000	400,000	
Interest on debentures, . 823,291	824,473	
7 p. c. preferred stock 175,000	175,000	
Leased lines 2,500	2,500	
Deductions from net 1,400,791	1,401,973	
besuccions from net 1,400,751		* * * *
Surplus \$1,894,535	\$1,866,903	1.48

THE CHRONICLE.

GRESHAM Life Assurance Society, Limited

FOUNDED 1848

Funds : FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS. Policies in Force - - \$119,000,000

Chief Office - LONDON, Eng. Head Office for Canada, MONTREAL

CANADIAN DIRECTORS :

F. W. EVANS, Esq. Montreal HERBERT B. AMES, Esq., M.P. WILLIAM HANSON, Esq.

NOTICE

is given that a license has been granted to transact in Canada the business of LIFE INSURANCE.

> ARCH. R. HOWELL, Manager for Canada.

Applications invuted for Agencies and Branch Managerships.

WANTED.

For a Life Insurance Company, a gentleman with the necessary experience to act as GENERAL MANAGER. The Company has recently received a Federal licence and presents to a competent man a good opportunity to permanently identify himself with the Company and to direct its policy. Communications will be considered confidential. Address,

LIFE MANAGER, c/o THE CHRONICLE, P. O. Box 1502, MONTREAL. **Ottawa Assurance Company**

Authorized Capital, \$1,000,000

Subscribed Capital, \$250,000

General Agents: MATTHEWS, WRIGHTSON & COMPANY of CANADA, Limited

Canada Life Building, MONTREAL. Union Bank Building, WINNIPEG.

39-41 New Broad Street, LONDON, ENGLAND.

All Classes of Fire Insurance written at Tariff Rates. Active Agents wanted in all parts of the Dominion. The facilities which this Company can now offer make its Agency a most desirable one for a business getter. Apply to the GENERAL AGENTS, MONTREAL or WINNIPEG

WANTED.

INSPECTOR for an Accident Insurance Gompany, transacting all classes of Casualty business. Apply in confidence, stating age, experience and salary required, to

> ACCIDENT INSPECTOR, c/o The CHRONICLE, P.O. BOX 1502,

> > MONTREAL

SITUATION VACANT.

An AMBITIOUS RESOURCEFUL MAN with real estate experience will be paid liberal guarantee to organise sales force in Eastern Canada for sale of a high grade Western proposition. Correspondence strictly confidential.—Address

X. Y. Z.,

c/o THE CHRONICLE, Box 1502, MONTREAL

DOMINION BOND COMPANY, LIMITED

MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA and LONDON, ENGLAND.

Dealers in Municipal, Corporation and Industrial Bonds

MONTREAL OFFICE : Merchants Bank Building.

BANK MEETINGS.

Commerce (Toronto), January 9, 1912. Dominion (Toronto), January 31, 1912. Hochelaga (Montreal), December 20. Merchants (Montreal), December 20 New Brunswick (St. John), January 15, 1912. Ottawa, December 20. Provinciale (Montreal), January 24, 1912. Toronto, January 10, 1912. Union (Quebec), December 18. Weyburn (Weyburn, Sask.), January 4, 1912. * *

Subscriptions for \$700,000 of the loan being floated at home by the Province of Ontario have been received by Hon. A. J. Matheson, the Provincial Treasurer. There have also been a number of enquiries which will likely lead to the sale of more of the bonds very soon. The loan is to amount to \$1,000,000.

* *

During the next five years over 2,500 miles of railway will, according to plans now filed, be constructed in British Columbia. This mileage, most of which will be made up by "feeder" lines of the three transcontinental systems, will bear an average construction cost of \$45,000 to \$50,000, per mile. The Provincial Government also contemplates spending a large amount on roads.

Canadian Northern Railway's statement of earnings and operating expenses for the month of October is as follows :-

		1911	1910.	Inc.
Gross earnings	\$2.02	8,900	\$1,627,800	\$ 401,100
Expenses	. 1.34	8,500	1,047,300	301,200
Net earnings	. 68	30,000	580,500	99,900
Mileage in opera-				
tion . '		3,732	3,304	427
	July	1st, 19	10, to Octobe	er 31:
	1	911.	1910.	Inc.
Gross earnings .	.\$6.50	01,800	\$5,225,800	\$1,276,000
Expenses	. 4.71	25,700	3,652,900	1,072,800
Net earnings	. 1.77	6,100	1,572,900	203,200
Mileage in opera-				
tion		3,731	3,304	427

Earnings of the Illinois Traction Company for the month of October show gains with a steady expansion of business. Gross earnings for October were \$640,510, as compared with \$614,475 for the same month of last year. Total taxes and expenses amounted to \$347.351 as against \$332,804 for October of the year before. Net earnings showed the gratifying total of \$286,881 as against \$276,115 for the same month of the previous year.

For the ten months ended October 31, the gross reaches an aggregate of \$5,623,806 as compared with \$5,018,864 for the corresponding period of last year. Expenses reached a total of \$3,370,441 as compared with \$2,921,552 while net earnings are \$2,186,683 against \$2,052,816 for the similar period of 1910.

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The usual monthly compilation by the London Bankers' Magazine of the aggregate value of 387 securities dealt in on the London Stock Exchange shows a further advance for the month. On November 21, the value was £3,613,065,000, a gain of £30,-918,000, or 1.1 p.c. for the month. The seventeen American railroads in the calculation were responsible for £11,070,000 of the increase, equal to 2.8 p.c. British and India funds were £717,726,000, or 0.6 p.c. higher; home rails gained £288,331,000, or exactly I p.c., and South Africa Mines were up £1,-718,000, or 2.4 p.c. Foreign government funds

reflected the improvement in the European political situation, the 31 issues in this classification showing an aggregate increase of £10,029,000, equal to 1.2 p.c. Comparisons follow:

Aggregate value of 387 representative

securi	ties o	n Nov	21, 19	11		. 13,61	3,065,000
Aggrega	te va	lue o	f 387	represe	ntativ	'e	
securi	ties o	n Oct.	21. 19	11		. 3,57	3.147.000
Increas	e					£39	918,000
Figur	es fo	r the	last tw	elve mo	onths	are as	follows:
Dec., 1	910.5	3.635.	000,000	June.	1911	£3,699	402.000
Jan., 1	911	3,678,	894,000	July.	1911	3,684	731,000
Feb., 1	911.	3,690	,900,000	Aug.,	1911	3,611	568,000
Mar., 1	911.	3,688	752,000) Sept.,	1911	3,558	797.000
Apr., 1	911.	3,707	.694,000) Oct.,	1911	3,573	147.000
May, 1	911.	3,707,	412,000	Nov.,	1911	3,613	.065,000
					٠		
						-	

The C.P.R.'s \$18,000,000 new stock is to be offered to shareholders of record of January 2, 1912. The right to subscribe expires on Tuesday, February 13th. Payments will be received at the Bank of Montreal, London, New York or Montreal, as follows

20 per cent. or \$30 per share on subscription on or before 13th February, 1912.

20 per cent. or \$30 on 12th April, 1912. 20 per cent. or \$30 on 14th June, 1912.

20 per cent. or \$30 on 16th August, 1912 20 per cent. or \$30 on 18th October, 1912.

All shares of the issue on which instalments have been paid in full on the due dates will rank with the existing stock for the full dividend accruing for the quarter ending 31st December, 1912.

*

CANADIAN INDEX NUMBER MAKES FURTHER ADVANCE.

The Department of Labour's index number of wholesale prices for November shows that there was a further advance upon October's level. Prices are considerably higher than at the same time in 1910. The number is 130.8 for November, compared with 130.5 for the preceding month. The number in November, 1910, was 125.8 against 127.4 in October. Over two hundred and fifteen articles, carefully selected to represent the entire field of Canadian production and consumption, are included in these calculations. The numbers represent in each case percentages of the average price level prevailing during the decade 1890-1899, the period selected as the standard of comparison. The detailed figures show that the chief features of the price movement during November was a continuance of the upward trend of grains and dairy products, with a drop in animals and meats. Miscellaneous foods, especially canned goods, flour and sugar, were higher, but textiles were slightly lower owing to a fall in cotton. Under paints and oils, turpentine dropped but linseed oil advanced. Pulp and rubber were lower.

WANTED.

A smart COUNTER CLERK, for Fire Insurance business. Address, giving particulars of past employment, to

Alpha,

P.O. Box 1502, THE CHRONICLE. MONTREAL.

THE CHRONICLE.

DECEMBER 15, 1911

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Statement of the Result of the Business of the Bank for the Year ending 30th November, 1911.

a disease and a second s			
Amount recovered from over-appropriat \$350,000 appearing in the state	ions in connecti	forward from last year providing for all bad and doubtful debts on with assets now realised, including the 11	. 2,305,409.42
		911	1,357,820.00
			\$4,473,433.48
Transferred to Pension Fund (ann Rest Account	Ten per cent. ual contribution	per annum	400,000.00 55,000.00
			2,757,820.00 203,394.89
			\$4,473,433.48
CENI			
GENE	SKAL	STATEMENT	
30	oth NOVE	MBER, 1911	
LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Notes of the Bank in circulation Deposits not bearing in-	\$ 12,004,649.68	Coin and Bullion \$10,736,214.55 Dominion Notes 15,093,480.00	
terest		Balances due by Agents in the United Kingdom and Banks in foreign	25,829,694.55
Balances due to other Banks in Canada Balances due to Agents in the United Kingdom and Banks in foreign count- tries	145,965,734.76 196,618.80 2,273,529.13	countries \$6,982,375.82 Balances due by Banks in Canada 6,854.59 Notes of and Cheques on	
Dividends unpaid	2,213,529.13 \$160,440,532.37 2.021.47	other Banks	14,515,472.99 6,604,716.44
Capital paid up	288,940.00	Government Bonds, Municipal and other	8,420,602.53
Rest		Deposit with the Dominion Government	11,541,092.11
ward 203,394.89		for security of Note circulation	475,000.00
	21,658,489.89	Overdue Debts (loss fully provided for)	\$ 67,386,578.62 110,999,611.31 293,240.08
		Mortgages	138,061.35 347,091.02
		Bank Premises	3,142,487.82 82,913.53
\$18:	2,389,983.73	\$11	2,389,983.73
Toronto, 8th December, 1911.		ALEXANDER LAIR	
NoteWhe	sue have been	ts in connection with the completed the Capital and	
Cap		\$12,000,000 10,000,000	

Stock Exchange Notes.

Montreal, Thursday, December 14th, 1911.

The long expected new issue of C. P. R. stock was announced this week, and \$18,000,000 of stock are to be allotted to shareholders in the ratio of one new share for each ten of old. At present prices, this represents a rights value of about \$7.50. The stock was fairly active, and 4,284 shares were traded in at an advance of 3 1-4 points for the week. Montreal Power was the most active stock, and on transactions of over 9,000 shares advanced to a new high record, closing 4 5-8 points up. Shawinigan was also strong on a fair turn-over. R. & O was another prominent feature in the trading, closing at a slight re-action on sales of some 1,100 shares. Dominion Steel Common figured largely in the week's business, and closes unchanged with 56 The market as a whole was dull, and the trading bid. in the general list, was of small dimensions. Crown Reserve closes three cents to the better, closing at 2.78 bid on a business of some 4,000 shares. The undertone of the market continues strong, and while trading is limited, there is no pressure of selling, and a reasonable advance advance is expected after the holidays. This promised advance may be discounted. The turnover in Montreal Street was very limited, less than 800 shares changing hands. The Bank of England rate remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE RATES.

	To-day	Last week.	A Year Ago	
Call money in Montreal	5-51%	5-51%	51-6%	
" " in Toronto	5-51%	5-51%	51-6%	
" " in New York.	4 %	4 %	34%	
" " in London	3-4%	23-3 %	2-21%	
Bank of England rate	4 %	4 %	41%	
Consols	773	7711	798	
Demand Sterling	9.%	915	91	
Sixty days' sight Sterling	813	8,8	818	

QUOTATIONS AT CONTINENTAL POINTS.

	This We	ek	Last We	ek	A Year Ago		
			Market	Bank	Market	Bank	
Paris	31	34	31	31	28	3	
Berlin	5	5	43	5	48	5	
Amsterdam	31	4	4	4	31	4	
Vienna	5	5	41	5	47	5	
Brussels	41	41	41	41	41	5	

STATATE OF WEFE'S SALES AND OUTATIONS.

SUMMARY OF WEEK	8 5/	LES AND QU			
Security. Sal	les.	Closing bid. Dec. 7, 1911.	Closing bid. to day.	char	
Canadian Pacific 4	.284	237 X.D.	2401 x.D.	+-	31
" Soo" Common	835	1324	134	+	13
Detroit United	438	694	69	-+-	4
Halifax Tram		155			
Illinois Preferred	156	893	90	+	ł
Montreal Street	709	229			
Quebec Ry	336	60	61	+	1
Toronto Railway	617	136	1363	+	3
Twin City		1041	'	-	
Richelieu & Ontario 1	.117	121	1203		1
Can. Cement Com	838	3 28	274		
Can. Cement Pfd	599	894	89	101110	
Dom. Iron Preferred	118	3 101	101		-
Dom. Iton Bonds	5,000	94	94		
Dom. Steel Corpn			56	-	
East Can. P. & P		46		-	
Lake of the Woods Com	147		134	-	
Mackay Common		X.D.	814 x.D.	-	
Mackay Preferred	14	5 X.D.	713 x.D.		
Mexican Power		86			
Montreal Power	9.68	3 1873	1924	+	4
Nova Scotia Steel Com	8		943	+	-
Ogilvie Com	110	130	129		1
Ottawa Power	220	0 1453	146	+	
Rio Light and Power	55	0 112	1111		
Shawinigan	2,62	2 122	1231	+	1
Steel Co. of Can. Com	210	331	321	-	1
Can Converters	5	384	37		1
Dom Textile Com	62	5 701	691		1
Dom. Textile Preferred	2	5 100	100		
Penmans Common	3	3 56	56	-	
Penmans Preferred					
Crown Reserve	4,08	2 2.75 x.D	2.78 x.D.	+	3

Bank Statements. BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Yesterday	Dec. 7, 1911	Dec. 15, 1910
Coin & Bullion	(235,980,931	£37,133,284	£35,088,033
Reserve	25,712,000	26,757,000	25,*39,000
Res. to liab	49,46 p.e.	52,45 p.c.	50 p.c.
Circulation	26,280,000	26,387,000	27,999,000
Public Dep	14 473,000	11,434,000	9,797,000
Other Dep	15,237,000	41,956,000	40,928,000
Gov. securs	16,237,000	14,437,000	15,899,000
Other securs	28,709,000	27,489,010	29,377,000

NEW YORK ASSOCIATED BANKS.

1	Dec. 9, 1911	Dec. 2, 1911	Dec. 10, 1910	
Loans.	\$1,205,923,000	\$1,336,231,600	\$1,234,134,600	
Deposits	1,291,031,000	1,330,404,000	1,194,740,300	
Circulation	50,726,000	5.0,758,000	48,483,600	
Specie	252,324,000	260,708,000	235,519,640	
Legal Tenders	74,340,000	74,363,000	66,824,300	
Total Reserves	\$826,644,000	\$335.071.00	\$302,243,900	
Reserves Reg'd	322,757,750	232,601,000	298,685,075	
Surplus	\$ 3,906,250	\$ 3,410,000	\$3,65#,825	
Ratio of R'serv's	25.3	25,2	25.3	

NOTE.—These are the average figures and to facilitate comperisons they do not include these of the trust companies recently admitted to the Clearing House.

CANADIAN BANK CLEARINGS.

	Week ending	Week ending	Week ending	Week ending
	Dec. 14, 1911	Dec. 7, 1111	Dec. 15, 1910	Dec. 16, 1909
Montreal	\$51,581,992	\$57,245.468	\$40,930,984	\$48,993,841
Toronto	41,394,268	43,949.042	35,860,625	31,601,779
Ottawa	5,145,264	4,561,159	3,080,773	3,430,896

Traffic Returns.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Year to date. Nov. 30 Week ending Dec. 7	\$75,824.000 1909.	1910. 190,036,000 1910. 1,973,0(0	1911. \$97,797,000 1911. 2,478,000	THCITAGE
Year to date.	1909.	RUNK RAIL 1910. \$40,394,806	1911.	Increase \$3,845,694

Nov. 30	\$37,428.652	\$40,394,806	1	3,845,694
Week ending	1909.	1910.		Increase
Dec. 7	798,837	838,345		54,612
	798,837	838,345	892,957	54,01

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

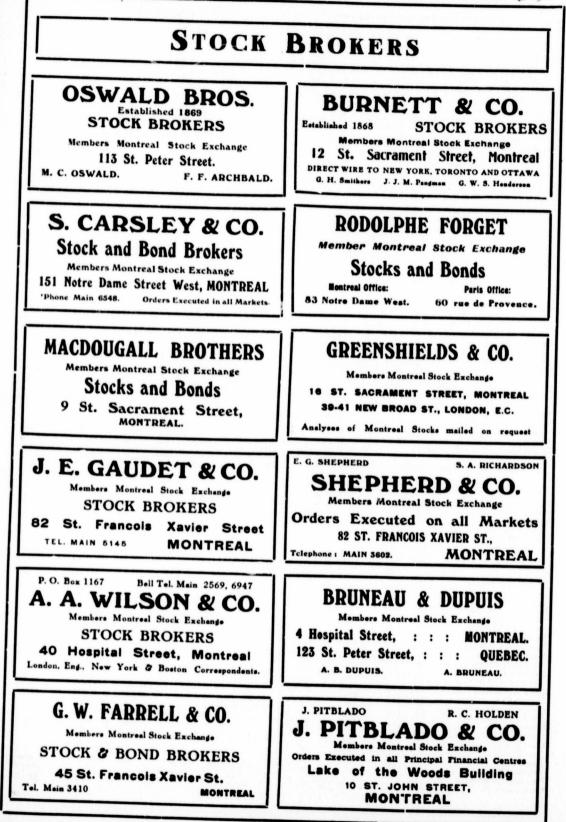
Year to date. Nov. 30 Week ending .Dec 7	1909. \$9,633,300 1909. 321,300	1910. \$12,823,000 1910. 339,200	1911. \$15,656,000 1911. 461,600	12,833,000 Increase 122,400
			Courses	

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY. Increase 1911. 1909. 1910. Year to date. \$6.812,468] \$7,057,188 \$244,780 Nov. 30 \$6,287,805 1911 Increase 1909 1910 Week ending. 147,401 2,367 134,566 145,034 143,019 Dec. 499 129,301 143,518 147,940 5,172 " 21..... 137,196 142,768 189,909 7,674 182,235 " 30 172,331

HALIFAX ELECTRIC TRAMWAY COMPANY.

Week ending. Dec. 7	Railway 1909. \$3,465	y Receipts. 1910. \$3,599	1911. 13,891	Increase \$292
H. Week ending Dec. 3 '' 10	AVANA ELECT	rric Railw 1910. \$43,167 43,546	AY Co. 1911. \$44,692 48,096	Increase \$1,525 4,550
Dec. 7	ULUTH SUPEI 1909. \$19,901	1910. \$20,754	1911. \$21,256	Increase \$ 502
Week ending Nov. 7 " 14	DETROIT U 1909. \$146,005	1910. \$162,405 159,710	1911. \$188,943 180,287	Increase \$26,538 20,576

THE CHRONICLE.



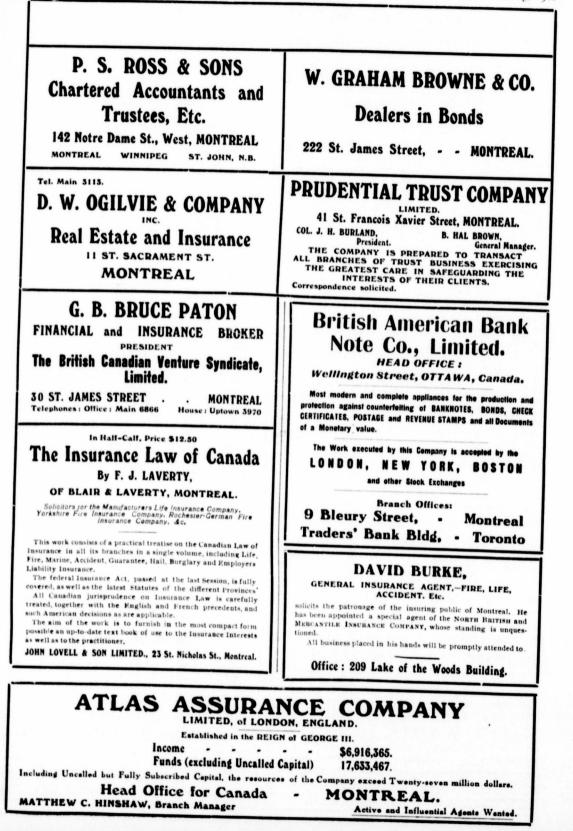
THE CHRONICLE.

List of Leading Stocks and Bonds

AEPORTED FOR THE CHRONICLE BY R. WILSON-SMITH & CO., 160 ST. JAMES STREET, MONIKEAL CORRECTED TO THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14th, 1911

Per cent'ge of Rest to paid up Capital Return Return percent. on Rate of investment Annual at present Dividend subscribed Closing prices or Last sale, Par Capital paid up When Dividend value of one share. Rest BANK STOCKS. Fund payable. prices. \$ 4,866,666 11,697,275 4,629,476 3,000,000 \$ 54.50 83.42 121.60 Per Cent. Per cent \$ 2,652.333 Asked, Bid 4.866.666 April, October. March, June, Sept., Dec. Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October 145 212 243 4 66 4 71 10 12 9 9,757,820 5,629,476 ... 50 100 4,740,200 2.40 .000 80,00 185 184 4 86 100 March, June, Sept., Dec. March, June, Sept., Dec. March, June, Sept., Dec. Feb., May, August, Nov. 2,745,900 3.064.677 111.73 11 2.743.400 100 Hamilton 2,650,000 425,060 5,970,934 2,500,0001,272,599106,00 5 45 Hochelaga Hochelaga Home Bank of Canada Imperial. Internationale 165 100 33.40 100 100 100 1,365,900 100.00 12 5,970,034 10,000,000 1,026,940 March, June. Sept., Dec. Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October March, June, Sept., Dec. Feb., May, August, Nov. Jan., April, July, October 6,000,000 5,400,000 90.00 6,000,000 1973 100 5 05 10 125 00 115.00 000.000 1,250,000 100 100 100 100 4.000,000 14,887,570 2.000,000 4,000,000 207 5 28 15,000,000 100.80 247 4 03 5 60 10 1,300,000 65 00 124 2,000,000 907,900 178.30 1,618,826 5 00 13 907,900 100 January, July. Jan., April, July, October March, June, Sept., Dec. Jan., April, July, October March, June, Sept., Dec. 150,000 7,183,631 3,900,000 2,207,500 2,207,500 6.80 100 6 183.74 4 000 000 3 909.740 100 210 5 24 3,500,000 3 500,000 100 1.000,000 425,000 1,250 000 42.50 100 5 1333 5 23 1331 2,500,000 100 Ogened Jan., April, July, October Feb., May, Aug. November Feb., May, August, Nov. March, June, Sept., Dec. 7.000.000 111.29 5 02 6 200 000 6.200.000 2381 12 100 2,500,000 281,616 5,608,050 125.00 29.08 121.70 2.000.000 2,000,000 968,584 100 100 1,036,100 200 5 36 11 4,608,050 Jan., April, July, October March, June, Sept., Dec. 2,300,0002,781,22050.52 58.40 4,367,500 4,781,900 1,041,900 602,600 4.354,500 Traders Union Bank of Canada Vancouver. Weyburn Security MINCELLANEOUS STOCKS. 5 59 5 38 143 100 88 4,762.440 620,505 301,300 148 100 ... 100 100 8,125,000 1,875,000 12,500,000 2,999,400 8 125 000 Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October 100 1,875.000 12,500,000 2,999,400 5 36 149 148 100 100 7 1,000,000 1,000 000 100 Cumulative. 635,000 7.07 635,000 95 100 7 do March, June, Sept., Dec. April, October. 7 07 522,500 102 510 100 1,511,400 180,000 000 1.511,400 100 2401 4 15 7+3 180,000,000 80,000,000 3,500,000 5,992,336 5,992,336 18,500,000 2,992,440 19,722,860 1,728,980 1,960,057 1,250,000 3,000,000 3,000,000 1,000,000 100 Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October 3,500,000 100 5,000,000 100 ż 5.640.000 27 13,500,000 10,500,000 2,802,440 -71 7 83 Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October 88 100 100 1.972,860 Monthly. 37 733 500 2.84 691 1101 1,999,957 12,500,000 3,000,000 60 7 14 6 25 100 February, August. 57 100 Jan., April, July, October Jan., April. July, October Dominion Textile Co. Com do Pfd...... Dom. Iron & Steel Pfd. Dominion Steel Corpn. 5.000,000 1,859.030 5,000,000 70 7 14 5.000,000 5 100 5,000,000 5,000,000 34,598,6 10 1 100 102 6 86 \$59,030 1021 561 6 84 ż 5 000 000 Jan., April, July, October 56 31,598,600 100 Jan, April, July, October Jan, April, July, October Initial Div. Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October Johnth Superior Traction... Halitax Tramway Co Havana Electric ity Com do Preferred Hinois Trac. Pfd 3,500,000 3 500.000 4 100 1,400,000 7,463,703 5 16 1,400,000 155 100 7,463,703 5,000,000 5,304,600 ... 00 4 6 6 100 000,000 91 901 6 59 5.301.600 Feb. May, August, Nov February, August, Jan., April, July, October Apr., Oct. (\$10 B'nust et '09) March, June, Sept., Dec. Jan., April, July, October 2,000,000 2.000.000 100 3 3 82 6 157 894,400 2,100,000 1,500,000 41,380,400 8 894,400 2,100,000 100 5 97 134 100 1,500,000 41,383,400 100 6 21 5 Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October May, November April, October April, October March, June, Sept. Dec. 59,000,000 13,585,0~0 2,400,000 50,000,000 13,585,000 5 63 100 71 4 100 100 2,400,000 20,832,000 10,416,000 16,800,0+0 8,400,000 3,000,000 5 14 136 134 100 100 8 3.000.000 Feb., May, August, Nov. January, July. Jan, April, July, October Feb., May, August, Nov. Jan., April, July, October 17,000,000 700,000 800,000 19,000,000 100 100 100 8 10 7 17,000,000 4 18 190% 1903 800,000 4 34 10 8 10,000 100 230 9201 2,000,000 2. 40,01 40 March, June, Sept. , Dec. 9,000,000 9.000,000 6,000,000 1,030,000 100 3 59 2 551 53 6,000,000 1,030,000 2,500,000 Jan., April, July, October March, September. March, June, Sept., Dec. 100 100 100 95 94 6 31 887 2,500,000 2,000,000 13) 129 6 15 2,000.000 Feb. May, August, Nov. Feb. May, August, Nov. Penman's Ltd. Com do Pref Quabee Ry, L. & V. Richelten & Ont. Nav. Co. Richelten & Ont. Nav. Co. Shawinighan Water& Power Co. 2,150,600 2,150,600 60 56 100 5 66 4 1,075,000 9,500,000 3,132,000 1,075,000 9,500,000 3,132,000 100 591 March, June, Sept., Dec. 159 100 6 61 121 201 37,625,000 Jan., April, July, October 1110 3 58 4 37.625.000 100 100 8,500,000 8,530,000 1234 122 10,000,000 13,815,000 8,000,000 2,826,200 20,100,000 Jan., April, July, October 10.000,000 13,875,000 8,000,000 2,825,290 5 54 10 1801 100 Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October Feb., May, August, Nov. Jan., April, July October May, November. Jan., April, July, October 100 137 5 83 136) 100 100 665 106 5 66 1033 20,100,000 800,000 800.000 100 1,000,000 1,000,000 Windsor Hotel Winnipeg Electric Railway Co 10 241 4 14

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DECEMBER 15, 1911

THE CHRONICLE.

STOCK AND BOND LIST, Continued

BONDS.	Quota	Bid.	per an-	Amount outstanding.	When Interest due.	Where Interest payable.	Date of Maturity.	REMARKS
Bell Telephone Co		103	<u>num</u> 5	\$3,649,000	lst Oct. 1st Apl.	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl.	April 1st, 1925 Dec. 1st, 1939	Red at 110 aft. Nov. '19
Can. Car & Fdy	106		6	3,500,900	ist June ist Dec.		1003 184 1000	or in pt. aft. Nov.'11
Can. Converters	89	85	6	474,000	1st June 1st Dec.	•••••••	Dec. 1st, 1926	
Can. Con. Rubber Co		98	63	2,579,600	1st Apl. 1st Oct.		Oct. 1st, 1946	Redeemable at 110
Can. Colored Cotton Co	1001	991	6	2 000 000	2nd Apl. 2nd Oct		April 2nd, 1912	after Oct. 1st, 1911
Can. Cement Co			61	5 000,000	Ist Apl, 1st Oct.		Oct. 21st, 1929	Redeemable at 110
Dominion Coal Co		97	6		1st May 1st Nov.		April 1st, 1940	Redeemable at 105 and
								Int.after May 1st, 1910
Dom. Iron & Steel Co			5	7,332,000	lst Jan. 1st July	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl	July 1st, 1929	Redeemable at 110 and
Dom. Tex. Sers. "A"	1	96	6	758,500	1 March 1 Sept.	Royal Trust Co., Mtl.	March 1st, 1920	Interest
" "B"		102	6	1,000,000		•• ••	•"	Redeemable at par
			1	.,,.				after 5 years
" " C "	96	95	6	1,000,000	, "		"	Redeemable at 105 and Interest.
" "D"		1		150 000			"	interest.
Havana Electric Railway			5	450,000	Ist Feb. 1st Ang	52 Broadway, N.Y	Feb. 1st, 1952	l'edeemable at 105
Halifax Tram		1001	5	600,000	1st Jan. 1st July	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl.	Jan. 1st, 1916	
Keewatin Mill Co			6	750,000	1st March 1 Sept	Royal Trust, Mtl	Sept. 1st, 1916	Redeemable at 110
Lake of the Woods Mill Co	110	1093			Lat Lung Lat Dea	Merchants Bank of		
Lake of the woods and Co	5 110	105	6	1,000,000	ist June 1st Dec	Canada, Montreal.	June 1st, 1923	
Laurentide Paper Co	• • • •	110	6	947,30	5 2 Jan. 2 July	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl.		
Mexican Electric L. Co.	864			5 770 60	lst Jan. 1st Jul		July 1st, 1935	
Mex. L't & Power Co	94	84	5	3,118,60	1 1st Feb. 1st. Aug		Feb. 1st, 1933	
Montreal L. & Pow. Co.	100	1 100			0 1st Jan. 1st Jui	y	Jan. 1st, 1932	Redeemable at 05 and
			1 .					Int. after 1912
Montreal Street Ry. Co			4	1,500,00	0 1st May 1st Nov	Dis of Manager Mail	May 1st, 1922	
Ogilvie Flour Mills Co.		113	6	1,750,00	o ist June 1st led	Bk. of Montreal, Mt	. July 1st, 1952	Interest
Penmans		95	5	2,000,00	0 1st May 1st Nov	Bk. of M., Mtl. & Lu	. Nov. 1st, 1926	
Price Bros.			6	833.00	0 1st June 1st Dec		June 1st, 1925	
Quebec Ry. L. & P. Co .	1 80		5		6 1st June 1st Dec		June 1st, 1929	
Rio Janeiro	. 100				01 Jan. 1 July		. Jan. 1st, 1935	
San Daula		1		C 000 00	0 June De	C. B. of C. Londo Nat. Trust Co., Tor		1
Sao Paulo Toronto & Yo.k Radial			5			B. of M., Tor. & N.Y		
Toronto ex Tora natian.	• ••	1	5			t Bk. of Montreal, Mul		
Winnipeg Electric	. 105		5	1 4,000,00	0 2 Jan. 2nd Ju	y " "	Jan. 1st, 1933	5
West India Electric		1	5	600.00	0 lst Jan. 1st Ju	ý . 	. 192	8

MONTREAL PARK & ISLAND RAILWAY COMPANY

LACHINE-From Post Office, 20 min. service; 5.40 s.m. to midnight. From Lachine.-2 min. service; 5.10 s.m. to 12.45 midnight.

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

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

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

Subject to change without notice.

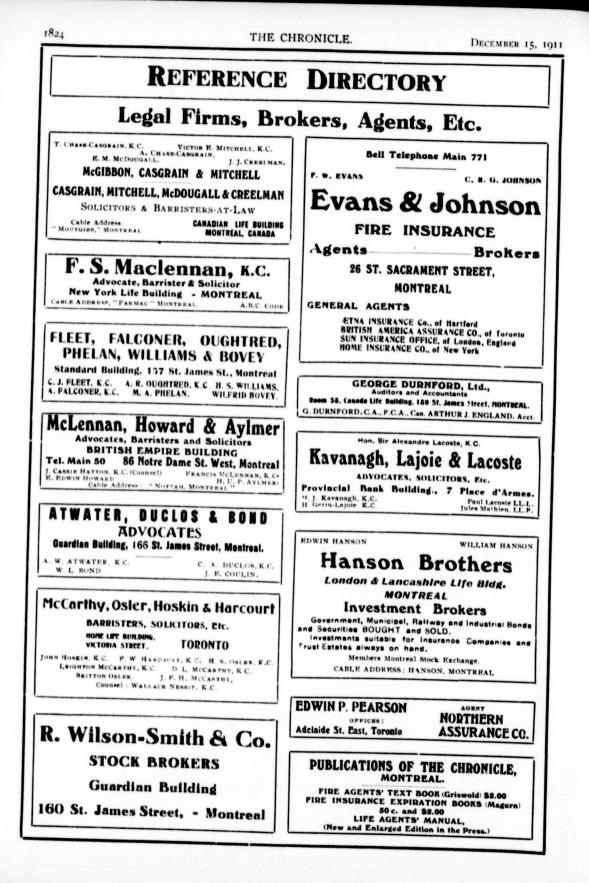
German American Insurance Company New York STATEMENT MAY, 1911 CAPITAL \$2,000,000 RESERVE FOR ALL OTHER LIABILITIES 9,802,074 NET SURPLUS 8,447,668 ASSETS 20,249,742 AGENTES WANTED Apply to THOS. C. MODILE, Supt. of Agencies

[PIRE]

Apply to THOS. C. MOORE, Supt. of Agencies 16 Wellington Street, East, Toronto, Outario

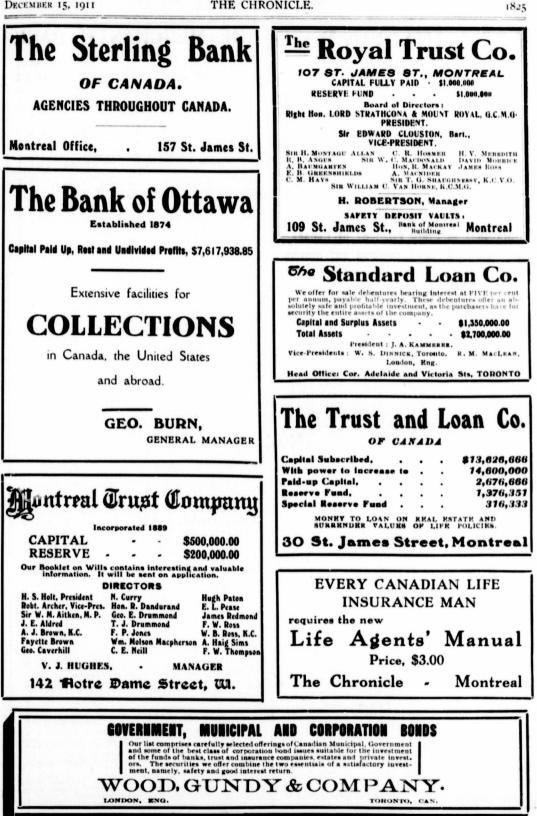


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