Banking, Insurance and Finance

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THE GENERAL FINANCIAL SITUATION

Canada has gone "over the top" in the matter of the second Victory Loan in most brilliant fashion. The magnificent total of over \$676,000,000 announced as the result of the last three weeks' effortsa total that will certainly be substantially increased as delayed returns come in-is far in advance of the result which could have been anticipated even by the most sanguine, and is a remarkable ending to the very fine record of Canadian war finance. Undoubtedly, the events in Europe during the last week of the campaign had a highly stimulating effect upon the amount of subscriptions to the Loan. While the effect of the armstice with Germany may have been to decrease the number of small subscriptions. owing to the mistaken feeling that further financial efforts were unnecessary, on the other hand, any loss in this direction was undoubtedly much more than offset by the keen appreciation of the fact by those who were able to make or arrange for large subscriptions that this was the last occasion on which they would be able to secure Canadian Government bonds on such attractive terms as those offered. Hence it is to be expected that during the last few days, there were many substantial additions to original large subscriptions from quarters where the financial significance of last week's European events was fully appreciated.

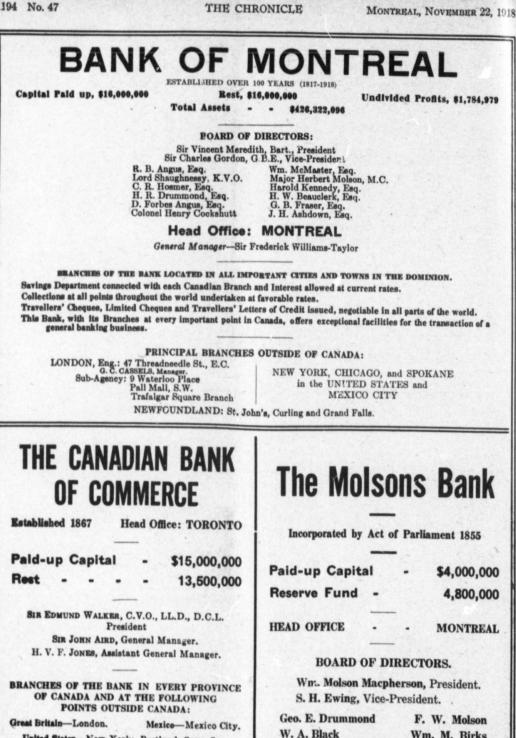
The immense over-subscription of the Loan will presumably be followed by the cutting down considerably of the larger subscriptions, as it is doubtful whether the Government can usefully employ at present any more than the \$500,000,000, which was the real objective of the Loan. This cutting down will have two effects, both of much importance in regard to the immediate financial future of the Dominion. For one thing, it will lighten considerably the task of the banks. Banking arrangements had been made by many large subscribers to the Loan, and the fact that they will not be allotted as much as they applied for will reduce proportionately the expansion of credit caused by the Loan's flotation, and keep the banking credit of the country on a less extended basis for the time being than would otherwise be the case. Secondly, those large sub-scribers, who had funds in hand to take up their subscription in full, will be able to utilse part of these funds in other directions. They will be able to support new financing by the provinces and municipalities, which with the Victory Loan now out of the way, will presumably be undertaken at an early date, and thus the financial way will be cleared for the carrying on of new public works, which will give employment to those now being freed from warwork, and thus set the wheels of industry and devel-

opment going along new lines. Similarly, many industrial corporations, who were prepared to tie up large amounts of funds in Victory Bonds, will have considerable margins for enlargements and extensions of plants. The overwhelming success of the Victory Loan, therefore, is not only important in its direct results—of which the continued granting of credits to Great Britain in connection with the purchases of our foodstuffs and other supplies is not the least—but also in its indirect results.

The dominant thought of the business community at the moment is naturally concerned with the industrial and commercial outlook of the immediate future, brought about by recent events. In this connection it is an excellent sign that public confidence so far remains undisturbed. There are no signs of panic, and the vast changes which must necessarily take place are being faced thus far with a spirit of confidence and equanimity that augurs well for the way in which they will be accomplished. Regarding the matter of the course of prices, a subject which is naturally uppermost in the mind of the general public, it is recognized in commercial circles, that while a decline is inevitable in the long run, it is likely to be quite gradual. As regards staple articles of food and clothing, the fact has to be faced that it will be almost twelve months before the stocked new harvests in the western hemisphere become available, and over six months before any harvest at all can be gathered even in southern Europe. Also, staple products like wool and leather cannot be grown in a few months, and while a por-tion of the available supplies will now be available for general use, which under other circumstances would have been rigorously kept for army purposes, the world-wide demand for these in the next two or three years is likely to be so pronounced that anything more than a very gradual decline, as supplies grow to more reasonable proportions with demand, seems unlikely. Such a course of events, while perhaps not so pleasing to the anxious con-sumer as a rapid break in prices, is certainly more desirable from the point of view of financial stability, since a pronounced break in prices would almost certainly be followed by commercial troubles on a widespread scale.

It is generally recognized that the great task of restoring Belgium and France can only be accomplished with speed and thoroughness through the employment of a great international effort, involving the common use of the labour and other resources of all the principal belligerent countries. It is, therefore, fair to suppose that Canada will take its share in this work of restoration, and that the supply

(Continued on page 1197.)



United States-New York; Portland, Ore.; San Francisco, Cal.; Seattle, Wash.

Newfoundland-St. John's.

Agents and Correspondents throughout the World

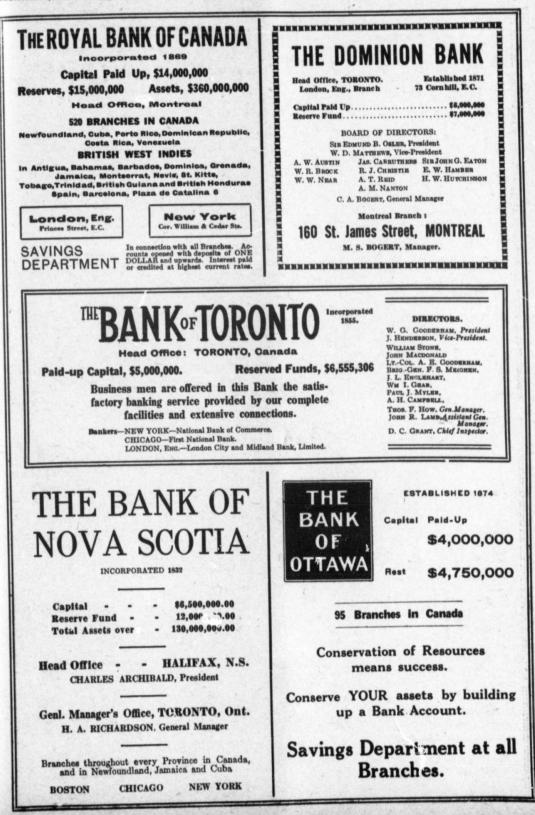
EDWARD C. PRATT General Manager

E. J. Chamberlin

Wm. M. Birks

THE CHRONICLE

No. 47 1195



THE CHRONICLE





THE CHRONICLE

1913...

1912...

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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1918

THE GENERAL FINANCIAL SITUATION

(Continued from Front Page).

of the various goods needed for this purpose will in the course of the next twelve months constitute an important source of activity for Canadian industry and commerce. While there will necessarily be a certain amount of confusion as munition workers are paid-off and have to seek new occupations, and as the armies are disbanded, the vigorous Government action which has been already taken in the giving out of various orders for necessities, orders which have been postponed during the war period, and the preliminary steps which have been taken for further measures looking to the establishment of machinery for the placing of labour where it is required and can be most accepted, are decidedly re-assuring.

While we are able to congratulate ourselves upon the sound position of the national finances at the end of the four years' struggle-a position which is shared by all the principal Allied countries-it is of interest to note the exactly contrary position of Germany. Lately there has been panicky hoarding of currency in that country on a huge scale, and it is estimated that, even apart from indemnities and pension charges, the state debt is likely to total 45 billions of dollars at the conclusion of peace. The chief embarrassment lies in the neglect of the German Government to impose taxation to provide payment of even the annual interest charge, while the situation is also aggravated by the great expansion of currency. It is believed that even if German exchange temporarily rallies when peace is established, an ultimate relapse is inevitable, because of the probability of first recourse to the printing press for currency issues.

BALANCE OF TRADE NOW \$242,333,749.

The net balance of trade in favour of Canada for the ten months ended October 31st was \$242,333,749, a decrease of about 98 millions as compared with the same period in 1917, but an increase of about 16 millions as compared with the same period in 1916.

Despite recent contraction in exports and the favourable balance, it is worth noting that exports are more than three times the total of 1913, the last year before the war, while the favourable balance is of almost exactly the same proportions as the adverse balance at that time.

The detailed statement of October trade, now available, shows the following results for the first ten months of the current year as compared with results for the same period in the six preceding years:

Ten months	Exports	Imports	Balance
1918 1917	1,002,572,840 1,211,703,000	760,239,091 870,791,000	+242,333,749 +340,912,000 +226,089,000
1916 1915 1914	852,108,000 429,022,000 299,226,000	626,019,000 360,756,000 419,370,000	$+ 68,266,000 \\ -120,144,000$
1913	322,648,000	563,855,000	-241,201,000

259,539,000 525,125,000 -265,586,000

Second Best October.

The October statement, although revealing decreases from both September this year and October last year, could be described as satisfactory. The balance of more than 54 millions in favour of this country is the second best showing this year, the recovery shown in September being fairly well maintained. In all respects it is the best showing for any October in the country's history with the exception of October of last year.

Comparisons of October exports and imports for seven years follow:-

Seven year	J TOTTO IL .		Dalamaa
Oct.	Exports	Imports	Balance
1918	\$129,554,438	\$75,541,815	+\$54,012,623
	155,093,000	78,176,000	+76,917,000
1917	100,000,000	71,196,000	+ 14,116,000
1916	85,312,000		100 000
1915	80,038,000	39,515,000	der carter carte
1914	45,883,000	35,113,000	
	57 144 000	52,381,000	+ 4,763,000
1913		61,045,000	
1912	33,785,000	01,010,000	,,

A classified list of the exports shows one striking gain, exports of "animals and their produce" standing about 12 millions higher than in October a year a o and about 4 millions higher than in September this year. The increase reflects a heavy outward movement of dairy products in response to the shortage in Great Britain. Grain exports, while showing a seasonal advance from the level of September, were less than in October a year ago, and exports of manufactures, although bulking large at 64 millions, also show declines. Comparisons follow:

Mine Fisher Forest Animals Agricul Manufact Miscell.	Oct. 1918 \$5,484,573 3,363,647 4,505,162 20,529,772 31,315,614 64,134,325 221,345	Oct. 1917 \$7,668,525 3,744,367 4,900,739 8,679,265 45,504,815 74,419,973 176,060	Sept. 1918 \$5,936,411 2,478,003 5,953,568 16,488,176 16,165,760 91,530,916 185,866
Total	129,554,438	155,093,744	138,738,700

Record by Months.

The record of exports and imports by months this

January February March April May June	86,361,617 99,854,987 71,161,652 79,002,039 108,509,788	$\begin{array}{c} Imports \\ 560,677,414 \\ 52,206,448 \\ 87,255,698 \\ 78,623,941 \\ 89,809,083 \\ 82,094,786 \\ 82,907,900 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \text{Balance} \\ +\$35,538,870 \\ + 34,155,169 \\ + 12,599,289 \\ - 7,462,289 \\ - 10,897,044 \\ + 26,415,002 \\ + 20,111,547 \end{array}$
August September. October	103,019,447 90,153,888 138,738,700 129,554,438 1,002,572,840	79,652,526 71,469,480 75,541,815	$\begin{array}{r} + 23,121,362 \\ + 10,501,362 \\ + 67,269,220 \\ + 54,012,623 \\ \hline + 242,333,749 \end{array}$

TRAFFIC RETURNS

Canadian Pacific Railway

Year to date	1916	1917	1918	Increase	
Oct. 31	\$110,875,000 \$	121,068,000	123,652,000	\$2,584,000	
Week ending	1916	1917	1918	Increase	
Nov. 7	3,036,000	3,204,000	3,437,000	233,000	
Nov. 14	3,051,000	3,575,000	3,247,000	*328,000	
	Grand T	runk Railwa	y		
Year to date Oct. 31	$1916 \\ 43,636,732$	1917 49,929,022	1918 58,409,046	Increase 8,480,024	
Week ending	1916	1917	1918	Increase	
Nov. 7.	1,244,959	944,110	1,342,941	398,831	
Nov. 14	1,283,901	959,136	1,471,654	512,518	
	Canadian N	orthern Rai	lway	-	
Year to date Oct. 31	1916 30,479,200	1917 34,154,600	1918 37,490,400	Increase 3,335,800	
Week ending	1916	1917	1918	Increase	
Nov. 7	885,000	895,400	1,049,300	153,900	
Nov. 14	825,100	1,039,800	1,065,900	26,100	
*Decrease.					

MAINTAINING THE GOLD STANDARD

The recommendation of the special committee which has been investigating on behalf of the British Government questions relating to foreign exchange conditions is now announced. It is in favour of such immediate action as may be necessary in order to insure the maintenance of gold as a standard of value and, according to cable reports, is said to point out that, unless proper measures are taken in the near future, there will be grave danger of credit expansion immediately after the war, culminating in inflation and probably disaster.

The drift of this recommendation as thus announced is unmistakably sound. Few persons perhaps have realized that the drift of war finance has been such as to imperil the gold standard and therewith the stability of values and prices, but such is undoubtedly the case. The simple truth about what has been done is that gold redemption has been suspended practically throughout the civilised world, as is demonstrated by the depreciation of the various national currencies as stated in terms of the money of other countries. As public debts have piled up and as obligations have become harder and harder to carry, the departure from a genuine gold basis has been more and more definite a most encouraging indication that Great Britain, which has been the leader in devising methods for financing the war, now bids fair ro adopt a courageous policy looking toward the restoration of a sound peace_basis for banking and public finance.

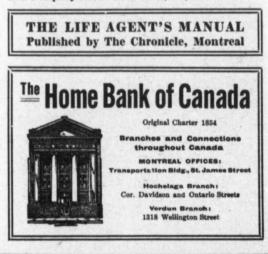
ELIMINATING INFLATION

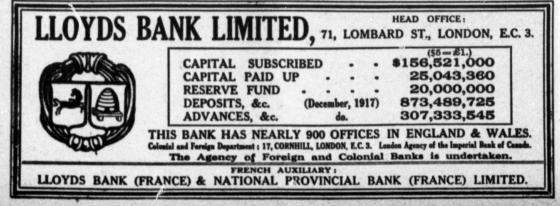
In the process of getting ready for transition to a peace or "after war" basis there are, of course, new problems to be solved. We cannot assume the existence of a perfectly free industrial field without embarrassments. There are necessarily many new questions to be solved and situations to be met which call for careful handling. We can prepare ourselves for these contingencies only by husbanding our resources and properly applying them.

our resources and properly applying them. One of the very first necessities of the present situation is that we should eliminate the inflated paper from our banks so far as we readily and promptly can do so, and thus bring ourselves back to a basis of sound finance and lending at the earliest moment reasonabiy feasible. To relax our safeguards against danger would be to court the very hazards from which we have thus far been largely free. We must endeavour, so far as may be in our power, to maintain these forms of protection and to improve upon them until entirely normal conditions have been restored. The era of speculation and over trading which has followed some former wars ought not to find a parallel at present.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY'S STAFF SUBSCRIBES TO VICTORY LOAN

The staff of the Royal Insurance Company in Canada has subscribed \$14,350 to the Victory Loan. The Company itself subscribed \$350,000.





DEATH OF MR. R. S. TARR Founder of Canadian Finance

The announcement made of the death of Mr. R. S. Tarr, managing editor of Canadian Finance, Winnipeg, was received with considerable regret in Montreal, where he was well known in insurance and banking circles. The sad event took place in Winnipeg on the 15th instant after a brief illness. Mr. Tarr was in this city in the early part of the present month, when he visited this office, as was his usual custom when in Montreal. He seemed quite cheerful, although he informed us that he had not been feeling well for some weeks. Mr. Tarr was connected with the editorial department of this journal for three years, when he severed his connection with The Chronicle in 1916 to proceed to Winnipeg for the purpose of founding Canadian Finance. That he made an unqualified success of that journal is well known. He was a strong advo-cate of clean, independent lietrature, and took an active interest in the public life of the community in which he lived.

DEATH OF MR. SEARGENT P. STEARNS

We regret to annouce the death of Mr. Seargent P. Stearns, manager at Montreal of the Equitable Life Assurance Society since 1887. Mr. Stearns had been in delicate health for some time and passed away on the 16th instant in his 74th year. deceased gentleman was a man of high culture and well known as a fluent speaker. He was educated at Princeton College, U.S., and was mainly responsible for the organization of the University Club in this city. He took an active part in the public life of Montreal. He first came to this city in 1882, as American Consul-General. He resigned that position in 1884 and returned to New York to resume his legal practice which he continued until his appointment as manager for the Equitable Life in 1887. He was a strong advocate of sound insurance, and as such well upheld the high prestige of the great institution he so worthily represented for the past 31 years.

INSURANCE COMPANIES' VICTORY LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS

The following insurance companies' subscriptions are announced:

Ciono ano Companies:		
Life Insurance Companies:	\$10,000,000	1
Com Life Montreal	6,250,000	1
Canada Lito Toronio	500,000	1
Dominion Life, Waterloo	0,000	1
Materio Vaterioo	3,000,000	1
Manufacturer's Life, Toronto	2,000,000	6
Manufacturer & Life, N.Y.	5,500,000	
Metropolitan Life, N.I.	1,250,000	2
Confederation Life, Toronto	1,250,000	
Imperial Life, Toronto	1,100,000	
manalana of Hartford	1,000,000	
Mr. +1 Amoricon Life Toronto		
London & Lanc. Life & General mon	300,000	
Montroal	000 000	
Excelsior Life, Toronto		
Standard Life, Montreal.		
Standard Life, Montreat		
Crown Life, Toronto	200,000	
Continental Life, Toronto	100,000	
Monarch Life, Winnipeg	050 000	
Mational Life Toronto.	F0 000	
Transcellorg Life of Canada	105 000	
Combom Life Assee, Society		
Equitable Life New York	2 000 000	
Great West Life		
Sovereign Life	100,000	
Sovereign Life		1

Fire Insurance Companies:

Fire insurance companies.	250,000
Commercial Life, Montreal	250,000
North Brit. & Mer., Montreal	500,000
aw Union & Rock., Montreal	125,000
Povol Exchange Montreal	150,000
Phoenix Assur. Co. of Eng., Montreal	
Phoenix Assur. Co. of Eng., Montreal Liverpool & London & Globe, Montreal	50,000
Liverpool Manitoba, Montreal	25,000
Phoenix of Hartford, Montreal	50,000
Connecticut Fire Ins. Co	25,000
Westchester Fire Ins. Co	25,000
Atlas Assurance Co	25,000
Canadian Fire, Winnipeg	200,000
Mount Royal Assur. Co., Montreal	167,500
Pacific Coast, Vancouver	35,000
Century of Edinburgh	30,000
Scottish Union & Nat	200,000
Fire Ins. Co. of Canada	100,000
Employers Liability	50,000
Insurance Co. of North America	100,000
Insurance Co. of North America.	41,000
Dominion Fire, Toronto	125,000
Guardian Assur. Co. of London, Eng	50,000
Guardian Ins. Co. of Canada	25,000
British Colonial	250,000
Western Assurance Co	250,000
British America Ass. Co	60,000
Occidental Fire	100,000
Northern Assurance Co. Ltd.	100,000
Union Assurance Society of London,	100,000
Eng	150,000
Great American Fire Ins. Co	25,000
Continental Ins. Co., N.Y	350,000
Royal Ins. Co	
Hudson Bay Ins. Co	10,000
Oneen Ing Co	30,000
Globe & Rutgers Ins. Co	100,000
Home New York	500,000
Casualty Insurance Companies:	
London Guarantee & Accident	150,000
Dominion of Canada Guarantee	75,000
Ocean Accident	- 50,000
General Accident	100,000
Mondond Cogualty	250,000
Guarantee Ins. Co. of North America	50,000
North American Accident Co	50,000
North American Accident commercia	

RECONSTRUCTION.

During the continuation of the war, insurance men of all classes, have stood staunchly by the au-Their office and agency forces have been thorities. Their office and agency forces have been appleted; their credit and available resources have been contributed without stint to the support of the treasury, and above all they have not failed to maintain the requisite security back of the millions of contracts. Insurance has done much to win the war; it emerges from the shadow of the conflict's ruin and devastation with credit unimpaired, and now it must rise to still higher achievements with every ounce of its great power placed behind the business revival, which should follow the declaration of peace. The German Empire in its pride thought it could subdue the world, and the height attained by that pride fittingly measures the depth of humiliation now reached by it. The tremendous conceit of the ruler, the military classes, the people and even those who were outside the immediate boundaries of the empire has been crushed and humbled in short order, much to the benefit of the self-respecting inhabitants of the world at large. The great system of insurance in all its manifold phases will be called upon to play a leading part in reconstruction, in the upbuiling of greater industrial growth, and a wider expanse of financial dealing.

THE CHRONICLE



INTEREST EARNINGS OF LINE COM-PANIES IN CANADA, 1917.

The statistics published on page 1207 regarding the interest earnings in 1917 of the life companies doing business in Canada show that while the rates of interest earned by the Canadian companies receded very slightly last year, the rate of interest of the British and American companies was fractionally higher than in 1916. The method of compiling these statistics is as follows:-The mean of the assets is determined by dividing by two the sum of the ledger assets as at December 31, 1917, and at the same date a year earlier and adding thereto the market values of bonds, stocks, etc., over book values, or deducting in cases where the market value is less than the book value. The addition or deduction is not made in the case of the British and certain of the United States companies, where the Government Blue Book gives ledger values without information as to market divergence. In all cases "assets not admitted" are deducted from the sum of the ledger assets. The interest is considered as made up of receipts from interest and rents during the twelve months ending December 31, 1917, adding thereto the interest and rents due and accrued at the end of the year, less the same items outstanding at the close of 1916. This method has been found generally satisfactory. While there are occasional differences in the form of returns made by incividual companies, these differences do not materially affect the results shown.

Canadian Companies' Earnings

The fractional decline in the Canadian companies' earning p wer last year follows the slight recession of 1916, which was the first recorded in many years. The 1917 average rate for all Canadian companies of 6.00 per cent. compares with a rate of 6.05 in 1916, 6.21 in 1915, with a maximum of 6.28 per cent. in 1914, with 6.17 per cent. in 1913 and 5.87 per cent. in 1912. The pronounced increase in the rate of these earnings steadily maintained over a series of years up to 1914, is shown in the following summary of the average rate of interest earned each year since 190

1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	
4.56	4.66	4.75	4.80 1911 191	4.80 2 1913	4.93 1914	4.98 1915	5.24 1916	
1000				and descention of the	0 00			

5.30 5.41 5.45 5.72 5.87 6.17 6.28 6.21 6.05 The recent recession in the average earning power of the Canadian companies is undoubtedly explained by the change in investment oclicy of the majority of the companies, a change which has been partly forced, by circumstances and legislation. The main factor in the rise of the companies, average earning power from 1900 to 1914 was the very extensive investments made in high interest yielding mortgages, the general rise in the rate of interest on all classes of securities during that period played quite a minor part. With the falling-off in demand for mortgages, and the advent of compulsory investment in Dominion Government securities, there has been a remarkable change in the character of the investments made by the Canadian companies. This is shown in the following table of the companies' mortgages and bonds and debentures in actual amount and

proportion	n to total ass	Bonds	% to Tot	tal Assets
Dec. 31st	Mortgages	and Debentures	Mortg.	B. & D.
1913 1914	\$87.085,966 94,624,042	\$70,924,684 77,032,967 \$5,794,114	37.5 36.9 35.1	30.5 29.9 31.4
1915	95,015,830 95,731,745	107,718,564	32.8	86.8

It will be seen from this table that while mortgages decreased nearly \$3,250,000 last year, holdings of bonds and debentures increased over \$22,-000,000. In 1916, mortgages actually declined slightly, while Londs and debentures increased; \$22,000,000. The mere fact that the rates obtainable from War Loans and other high-grade government and municipal securities, however handsome, are not comparable with those obtained from mortgages, is sufficient to account for the decline in the companies' earning power.

An Ample Margin

This decline need not be a matter of regret. Interest earnings are not everything, and a perusal of the companies' official returns of overdue interest shows plainly enough that some of them have had considerable trouble in collecting interest on a proportion of their mortgages. In common with In common with all loan corporations, the companies have, no doubt, been prejudicially affected by the adverse legislation passed in several of the western provinces. However, when every allowance has been made for this, the figures of overdue interest and of the amounts. of mortgages on which interest has been overdue over a year as at December 31st, 1917, certainly suggest in some cases, either laxity of management or a greediness after high interest returns leading to the acceptance in the past of loans not altogether desirable. For the present, of course, War Loans and not mortgages are the primary subject of investment interest with the life companies. But it is well that the facts here stated should be borne in mind, and it is to be hoped that when another demand for mortgage money arises, the companies, will have learnt something from past experience.

With regard to the future, it is to be expected that the average interest rate will show a stantionary or downward tendency while the companies are compelled to invest a substantial proportion of their annual increase in assets in Dominion Government loans. We think also the companies should bear in mind the possibility-we do not say probability-that this compulsory investment legislation will survive the war. However that may be, there is a very ample margin between the average interest rate earned and the valuation interest rate, which is very low in the case of most of the companies, and with a continuance of capable and economical management, policyholders in Canadian life companies are likely to find nothing to grumble about in regard to "profits," so far as these are dependent upon interest earnings.

British and American Companies

The little group of British companies, including one Australian company, appearing in our tabulation, show a slight gain in their average interest rate last year. The immense subscriptions of the British life companies to War Loans issued at comparatively high rates of interest, have undoubtedly had an important effect in tending to increase the average return received from investments by these companies as a whole, and this tendency has been assisted by the policy of ruthless writing down of values, pursued by the companies generally. The average rate reported by the group included in the present tabulation of 4.60 and 4.43 per cent. in 1916, compares with 4.52 per cent. in 1915, 4.42 per cent. in 1914, 4.15 per cent. in 1913, and 4.10 per cent. in

In the case of the American companies operating in Canada, the interest rate for 1917 was 4.89 per (Continued on page 1203).

THE CHRONICLE



INTEREST EARNINGS OF LIFE COMPANIES IN CANADA, 1917

(Continued from page 1201).

cent. compared with 4.86 per cent. in 1916, 4.84 per cent. in 1915, 4.76 per cent. in 1914, and 4.80 per cent. in 1913. It is noted by American authorities that the older life companies in the States have shown an appreciable rise in their earning power since about 1902.

THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Attention is directed to the prospectus of The Fire Insurance Company of Canada, published on another page. This institution is already operating a general fire insurance business throughout Canada (having been duly licensed) with a strong organization, under exceptionally able management. With a view of extending its sphere of influence, the directors, who are all prominent men, have decided to increase the capital to \$500,000, of which \$150,000 is now offered to the public. A successful career may be fully anticipated for the company under the direction of Mr. J. E. Clement, who has the advantage of being connected with the business of fire insurance for the past thirty years, and is thoroughly conversant with the field throughout He is known as a conservative and Canada. careful underwriter.

CANADIAN FIRE RECORD

Fire at Thetford Mines, P.Q.—On the 13th instant a fire broke out in the Jacobs Asbestos Mining Co., Thetford Mines. The following com-panies are interested:

On Building and Equipment:-Union of Paris, \$10,000; Norwich Union, \$10,000; National of Hartford, \$10,000; New York Und., \$10,000; St. Paul, \$7,500; Employer's \$3,000; Liverpool Mani-toba, \$5,000, Fidelity Phenix, \$5,000; The Home, \$10,000; Royal, \$10,000; Queen, \$10,000; Fidelity Und., \$2,500; Great American, \$5,000, Rochester, Und. \$5,000; North Brit. & Mer. \$10,000; National of Hartford, \$5,000; Globe & Rutgers, \$10,000; General Fire, \$10,000; Union of Canton, \$10,000, London & Lancashire, \$10,000; Liv. & Lon. & Globe, \$15,000, Continental, \$2,500; Home \$5,000; British, Crown, \$2,500; Sun \$5,000; Niagara, \$10,000; Springfield, \$10,000. Total \$208,000. Loss about \$60,000.

On Stock in Cobbing Bldg., Union of Paris, \$1,000. No loss.

On Machinery in Store House and Supply Sheds, Fidelity Phenix, \$5,000; Insurance Co. of North America, \$5,000; Total \$10,000. No loss.

Stock in Storehouses. Commercial Union, \$10, 000; Stock in Storehouses and Mill No. 2, North West Fire, \$5,000. On Dwelling office and furniture, Hartford, \$2,000. No loss.

Fire at Burlington Beach, Ont .- On the 16th instant. a fire destroyed several summer residences at Burlington Beach, near Hamilton, Ont., entailing a property loss of about \$30,000.

Fire at London, Ont .- On the 15th instant a fire broke out in the City Hotel, London, Ont. Insurance, Commercial Union, \$4,000; Phenix of Hartford, \$4,000; Atlas \$4,000; National of Hartford,

\$25,000; Queen, \$5,000; Westchester, \$2,000. Total \$22,000. Loss about \$3,000.

Fire at Montreal.- On the 17th instant a fire broke out in the Patterson Mnfg. Co.'s plant, St. Hubert St., Montreal. Loss about \$7,500. ***

Fire at Elora, Ont.-On the 19th instant, a fire broke out in the plant of the T. E. Bissell Company, Elora, Ont., entailing a loss of about \$60,000. Covered by insurance.

Fire at Campbellton, N.B .- On the 17th instant a fire destroyed the Hotel Dieu Hospital and Sisters of Charity Convent School, Campbellton, N.B Loss about \$35,000 fully insured.

Fire at South Tetagouche, N.B.-On the 15th instant, a fire destroyed the frame dwelling of J. H. McCormack, South Tetagouche, six miles from Bathurst, N.B. Insurance \$4,500 in North America Ins. Co. Loss total.

Fire at Lakeside, P.Q.-On the 10th instant a fire destroyed the summer dwelling of Mr. Rice, Lakeside, P.Q. Insured in North America Ins. Co. \$3,500. Loss total.

TWELFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF LIFE PRESIDENTS.

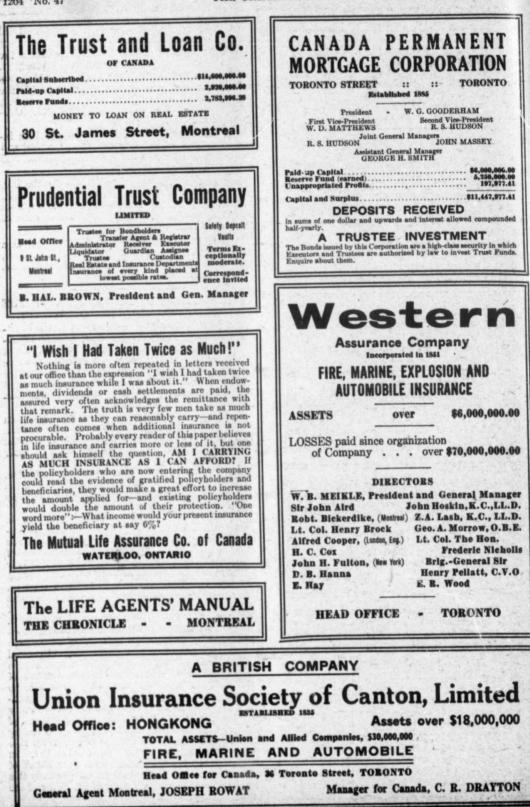
Mr. John B. Lunger, Vice-President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, has accepted an invitation to address the Twelfth Annual Convention of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, which will be held at the Hotel Astor, New York, December fifth and sixth. Mr. Lunger will speak on "A Great National Service-How Life Insurance Has Discharged its Duty to the Nation."

Other speakers whose acceptances have just been announced by the Association are the Hon. John Wanamaker of Philadelphia and Major-General William C. Gorgas of Washington, D.C., former Surgeon-General of the United States Army.

Mr. Wanamaker, who is a pioneer among holders of large policies of life insurance, will present his views on "The Service of Life Insurance as Seen by the Policyholder.

Major-General Gorgas' subject is "Thrift in Health-Application of Lessons of Military Sanita-tion to Peace Times." General Gorgas, who was retired by statutory limitation as Surgeon-General of the United States Army on October 3rd of this year first achieved distinction in the field of sanitation through his elimination of yellow fever in Havana, Cuba, between 1898 and 1902, for which Congress promoted him to be Assistant Surgeon-General of the United States Army with the rank of Colonel. In 1904 he was sent to the Panama Canal zone as Chief Sanitary Officer. In 1914 Congress declared that except for the work of Colonel Gorgas the canal probably would never have been built and he was made a Brigadier-General and Surgeon-General of the United States Army. He was promoted to be Major-General in 1915. As head of the Surgeon-General's Department he directed the sanitary measures connected with the military operations of the United States in this country and overseas during the war just closed. The sickness and death rate among American soldiers was remarkably low. In recognition of his distinguished services in behalf of military sanitation, Major-General Gorgas early this month was made a Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy.

THE CHRONICLE



THE CHRONICLE

No. 47 1205

ISSUE AUTHORIZED BY THE CANADIAN MINISTER OF FINANCE

The Fire Insurance Company of Canada

142 Notre Dame Street West, MONTREAL

\$500,000 CAPITAL -

PRESIDENT

Honourable Senator R. DANRURAND, K.C., P.C., President Montreal City & District Savings Bank; Director Dominion Steel Corporation; Montreal Trust Co.; Montreal Cotton Co.; Sun Life Assurance Co.; Grand Trunk Pacific.

DIRECTORS

Mr. JAMES AULD, Advocate, Winnipeg.

Winniper.
Honourable Senator C. P. BEAUBIEN, Director Toronto Street Railway; Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Ltd.; Atlantic Sugar Refineries, Ltd.; Ames Holden, McCready, Ltd.; etc.

Mr. J. M. FORTIER, President J. M. Fortier, Ltd.; Director Dominion Gresbam Guarantee & Casualty Co.

Director Dominion Gresbam Guarantee & Casualty President Hart & Tuckwell. Mr. F. J. LAVERTY, K.C., of Blair, Laverty & Hale, Advocates. Mr. N. LAVOIE, Quebec. Director and General Manager Banque Nationale; Director La Société d'Administration Générale. Director Les Prévoyants du Canada Honourable EODOLPHE LEMIEUX, C.R.P.C., Former Postmastre General; Director La Société d'Administration Générale.

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. RAYMOND. President Queens Hotel Company.

Captain WM. ROBINSON, Merchant, Winnipeg. President Selkirk Navigation Co.; Director Royal Bank of Canada; Director Northern Mortgage Co.

Mr. WILLIAM G. ROSS, S.S.D., President Harbour Commission: Director Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd.; Dominion Steel Corporation; Montreal Tramways Co., etc., etc.

> VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL DIRECTOR: J. E. CLEMENT.

SECRETARY: J. A. BLONDEAU.

THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

This Company, licensed by the Insurance Department at Ottawa, has begun operations with a subscribed capital This Company, licensed by the insurance Department at Ottawa, has begun operations with a subscribed capital of \$250,000, of which \$100,000 is paid up. However, with a view of extending its sphere of influence, the Directors have decided to increase the capital to \$500,000 of which \$150,000 or 1500 shares of \$100 each are now offered to the public at the conditions named on the subscription blank hereto attached.

COST OF ORGANIZATION

The cost of organization of this Company has been limited to \$5,000, and will be reimbursed only out of the earnings of the enterprise. It consequently begins operations without impairment of capital, and with all the shareholders on an equal footing.

CALLS ON CAPITAL

All subscriptions must be accompanied by a payment of 10% of the amount subscribed; to be followed by a further instalment of 30% on or before the 18th of December. The present intention is to not call the balance of the capital, but rather to pay it off from the earnings. However, any further calls will be limited to 10% of the amount subscribed, and payable only after 60 days notice, and in that event, the first additional call may be applied to the Reserve account and be considered provisionally as a premium on the capital, but immediately its equivalent will have been realised from the earnings, the said payment will revert to the credit of Capital account. unt.

MANAGEMENT

The Company will be managed by Mr. J. E. Clement, formerly manager of the Mount Royal Assurance, which Company he organized in 1903, with a paid up capital of \$30,000. In 1906 the capital was increased to \$75,000 and in 1909 to \$250,000 and at the end of 1917

the Company had, under his management, realized profits of \$640, 708.63.

708.63. After having provided for all contingencies, the Company paid since its organization \$301.507.20 in dividends, which amount represents over 13% of annual revenue since its capital has been entirely paid in. For the year 1917 alone the dividend and bonus amounted to 450".

For the year 1917 alone the dividend and the serves to 45%. The Mount Royal at the end of its last fiscal year, had legal reserves of \$317, 208.27, a surplus of \$412,501.02 and total amets of \$1.190.-903.33 in other words its schartes were at total amets of \$4.190.-904.33 in other words its schartes were at the lowest ebb. when the market value of its securities were at the lowest ebb. The value into account the great future of this country, and the after-war possibilities, as well as the experience of Mr. Clement and his numerous connections, there is every reason to expect that the above results will not only be attained, but considerably in-creased. SUESCRIPTIONS

SUBSCRIPTIONS

The subscriptions will be received until the 28th of November at noon and the Company reserves the right, in case the demand should exceed the amount offered, to reduce the larger subscriptions after having given preference to the subscribers of \$1,000 or less.

The Company will accept in payment of the instalments on the subscribed capital, any issue of the Dominion of Canada War Bonds, at the market price.

THE FIRE INSURANCE	COMPANY	OF	CANADA
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FORM OF SUBSCRIPTION

I	apply and agree by these presents to subscribe apiral of The Fire Insurance Company of Canada , and to pay a on the 15th of December, 1918. I further agree that an additional same being applied to the reserve account may be considered provi- ing been realized from the earnings, the said payment shall revert to
sionally as a premium distock. the credit of the capital stock.	. day of
Signed this	
Witness	

THE CHRONICLE



INTEREST EARNINGS OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES

OPERATING IN CANADA

(COMPILED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE CHRONICLE)

CANADIAN LIFE COMPANIES

Sec. Sec.	Rate	Mean A	mount of Ass	iets	Interes	t Earned		Rate
COMPANY	1914	1915	1916	1917	1915	1916	1917	1915 1916 1917
berta-Saskatchewan. ritish Columbia. anada apital. onfederation. ontinental. rown bominion. xcelsior. reat-West. mperial. ondon. Annfacturers. donarch. dutual. Vational. Vational. Vational. North American. Northern. Saskatchewan. Sauvegarde. Sauvegarde. Sovereign. Sun. Travellers. Totals.	$\begin{array}{c} 3.11\\ 7.08\\ 5.59\\ 6.27\\ 5.83\\ 5.83\\ 6.35\\ 7.54\\ 7.22\\ 7.66\\ 6.79\\ 6.79\\ 6.79\\ 6.79\\ 6.79\\ 6.55\\ 2.8\\ 5.96\\ 6.65\\ .5.28\\ .5.96\\ 6.65\\ .4.35\\ 4.35\\ .4.35\\ .4.55\\ .4.51\\ 6.44\\ .6.41\\ .6.4$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,755,731\\ 14,708,079\\ 2,243,254\\ 133,668\\ 993,684\\ 6 & 81,438\\ 1,079,794\\ 67,341,040\end{array}$	\$ 59,934 235,242 55,293,368 289,115 19,967,930 2,038,871 1,741,029 3,703,707 3,776,C42 19,527,916 11,607,074 6,240,259 20,588,763 634,465 26,188,084 3,027,282 15,477,396 2,499,713 138,548 1,050,424 89,555 1,188,840 76,262,344 261,921 271,887,822	\$ 61,501 202,681 58,530,115 336,220 20,842,847 2,203,143 1,949,134 4,038,529 4,121,995 21,616,113 12,946,934 7,208,275 22,428,532 7,15,270 28,804,814 3,329,675 16,402,831 2,780,794 164,024 17,780,794 164,024 17,780,794 17,780,794 17,780,794 17,780,794 164,024 17,780,794 164,024 17,780,794 164,024,024 164,024 164,024 164,024,024 164,024,044 164,024,04416,024 164	\$ 3,582 16,477 2,978,245 14,381 1,086,597 109,360 86,660 269,585 -207,015 1,217,775 681,219 367,252 1,221,900 41,967 1,574,193 145,066 877,378 152,650 9,959 45,101 4,126 70,944 4,267,647 13,140 15,462,819	\$ 3,676 15,993 3,141,737 17,168 1,100,687 97,430 82,807 292,564 233,901 1,386,208 753,795 412,665 1,315,657 47,271 1,747,447 150,777 910,559 156,108 10,125 50,444 4,414 79,621 4,305,564 16,884	$\begin{array}{r} 14,712\\ 3,311,009\\ 21,295\\ 1,085,660\\ 113,033\\ 93,138\\ 305,351\\ 277,945\\ 1,535,209\\ 838,125\\ 468,737\\ 1,434,120\\ 52,166\\ 1,871,908\\ 171,355\\ 949,822\\ 170,599\\ 10,722\\ 57,044\\ 5,400\\ 88,12\\ 55,400\\ 88,12\\ 57,044\\ 5,400\\ 88,12\\ 170,599\\ 10,722\\ 57,044\\ 5,400\\ 88,12\\ 10,722\\ 57,044\\ 5,400\\ 88,12\\ 10,722\\ 57,044\\ 5,400\\ 88,12\\ 10,722\\ 57,044\\ 5,400\\ 88,12\\ 10,722\\ 57,044\\ 5,400\\ 88,12\\ 10,722\\ 57,044\\ 5,400\\ 88,12\\ 10,722\\ 57,044\\ 5,400\\ 88,12\\ 10,722\\ 57,044\\ 5,400\\ 88,12\\ 10,722\\ 57,044\\ 5,400\\ 88,12\\ 10,722\\ 57,044\\ 5,400\\ 88,12\\ 10,722\\ 57,044\\ 5,400\\ 88,12\\ 10,722\\ 57,044\\ 5,400\\ 88,12\\ 10,722\\ 57,044\\ 5,400\\ 88,12\\ 10,722\\ 57,044\\ 5,400\\ 88,12\\ 57,042\\ 57,044\\ 58,102\\ 57,042\\ $	$\begin{array}{c} [7,14]7,10]7,1\\ 6,61]6,49]6,4\\ 6,79]6,61]6,2\\ 6,48]6,39]6,3\\ 7,64]7,457,5\\ 6,56]6,67]6,3\\ 15,20]4,98]5,\\ 5,97]5,88]5,0\\ 6,80]6,256,3\\ 7,45]7,31]6,2\\ 4,554]4,80]4,3\\ 3,5,07]4,93]5,2\\ 4,54]4,80]4,3\\ 3,5,07]4,93]5,2\\ 2,6,34]5,76]5,2\\ 2,6,34]5,76]5,2\\ 3,5,76,69]6,2\\ 3,5,76,69\\ 3,5,76,69\\ 4,5,76,69\\ 5,5,76,69\\ 5,5,76,69\\ 5,5,76,69\\ 5,5,76,69\\ 5,5,76,69\\ 5,5,76,69\\ 5,5,76,69\\ 5,5,76,69\\ 5,5,76,69\\ 5,5,76,69\\ 5,5,76,69\\ 5,5,76,69\\ 5,5,76,69\\ 5,5,76,76$

BRITISH LIFE COMPANIES

Company	n.l	Mean Amount of Assets			Interest Earned			Rate		
	Rate 1914	1915	1916	1917	1915 \$	_1916 \$	8	1915 1916 1917		
		1915						4.894.464.59		
Gresham. London and Lancashire. Mutual Life and Citizens. Standard. Totals	4.42 4.04 4.99 4.09 4.09 4.41	\$ 52,501,921 15,526,680 48,607,912 56,453,514 68,642,140	52,462,090 15,791,263 55,107,654 55,300,926 68,588,093	$\begin{array}{c} 52,708,605\\ 16,894,211\\ 60,626,553\\ 57,096,445\\ 68,866,642\end{array}$	2,565,120 655,260 2,397,354 2,305,032 2,994,373	2,337,269 662,141 2,428,602 2,390,440 3,161,663	2,481,419 2,527,853 3,664,374	$\begin{array}{c} 4.22 \\ 4.93 \\ 4.93 \\ 4.41 \\ 4.08 \\ 4.28 \\ 4.36 \\ 4.61 \\ 5.3 \end{array}$		
		241,732,167	247,750,026	256,192,456	10,917,139	10,980,115		4.524.434.6		

Nore-The Royal's figures are not given, the form of the Company's balance sheet precluding calculations on the lines here followed.

AMERICAN LIFE COMPANIES

COMPANY	In.I	Mean Amount of Assets			Interest Earned			Rate		
	Rate	1915	1916	1917	1915	1916	1917	191	5 191	6 1917
Actna. Equitable. Metropolitan. Mutual. New York. Provident Savings. Prudential. State. Travelers. Union Mutual.	1914 5.09 4.62 5.02 4.53 5.51 4.87 5.97 5.97 4.81 5.97	\$ 107,624,541 529,655,257 501,307,518 601,412,470 787,690,152 9,214,303 361,453,153 15,180,749 76,949,568 18,255,970	\$ 111,763,734 542,497,953 554,872,281 607,620,127 823,741,969 9,201,741 395,802,815 16,546,808 83,102,434 18,603,384 7,411,605	\$ 116,861,726 556,025,853 633,655,742 616,018,958 876,827,185 9,295,978 439,671,746 17,855,752 91,403,251 18,603,636	\$ 5,389,234 24,639,804 24,901,984 28,398,486 37,388,160 501,061 18,574,266 907,679 3,960,037 839,292 396,652	8 5,629,664 25,533,523 28,022,108 28,912,176 39,777,260 522,479 19,301,032 982,767 4,180,078 861,976 388,977	$\begin{array}{c} 26,683,025\\ 32,204,528\\ 29,465,227\\ 41,804,357\\ 546,765\\ 21,992,982\\ 1,038,130\\ 4,604,665\\ 876,160\\ 375,738\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4.6 \\ 4.9 \\ 4.7 \\ 5.4 \\ 5.1 \\ 5.9 \\ 5.1 \\ 4.6 \\ 5.1 \\ 4.6 \\ 5.1 \\ 4.6 \\ 5.1 \\ 4.6 \\ 5.1 \\ 5.1 \\ 4.6 \\ 5.1 \\$	54.7 85.0 24.7 54.8 45.0 44.5 85.1 155.0 155.0 21.5 .0 4.2 15.0 2 4.7 5 .0 2 4.7 5 .0 5 4.8 5 .0 5 .0 5 .0 5 .0 5 .0 5 .0 5 .0 5	04 4.94 71 4.75 055.00 76 4.75 83 4.7 68 5.8 88 5.0 94 5.8 94 5.8 03 5.0 63 4.7 25 5.2
United States		3,016,349,798	3 171.164.851	3,383,985,899	145,986,655	154,112,040	165,358,332	4.	84 4.	86 4.

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NOTICE

In accordance with the Dominion Insurance Act, 1917, notice is hereby given that The Fire Insurance Company of Canada has received License No. 755 for the transaction of Fire Insurance.

J. E. CLEMENT, Vice-President and Managing Director

WANTED

Canadian Fire and Casualty Company has position in Fire Department open for Clerk with few years' expense e. Every encouragement and good salary will be given to qualified man. State full particulars in confidence to CLERK,

clo The Chronicle, Montreal.

WANTED

By a young man, position in a Fire Insurance Office. 8 years' experience in the business. Best of references. Address:

P. L., c/o The Chronicle, Montreal.

WANTED

Position in Fire Insurance Company by a young man having six years' experience in the business. Knowledge of both languages and best of references

Address: X. Y. Z.,

c/o The Chronicle. Montreal.

WANTED

CASUALTY INSURANCE AGENCY

Prominent Toronto agent desires to secure Ontario Agency for a first class Casualty Company operating in Personal Accident, Sickness, Automobile, Liability, Burglary and Plate Glass Insur-To a company of financial strength with liberal contracts in the above lines a good premium income can be guaranteed. Address CASUALTY AGENCY, c/o The Chronicle, Montreal.

MORAL HAZARD IN READJUSTMENT PERIOD

The reconstruction period following the end of the war, will introduce a new element of anxiety into the business of fire insurance. The moral hazard on a good many war industry plants becomes pretty high, the value of much of the machinery in these plants will be substantially reduced and should fires occur, there would be some difficulty in determining values. Then again there is the moral hazard with ordinary stocks of merchandize the values

of which will show a downward tendency, productive in some cases of a temptation to unload on the insurance companies the losses in value which would otherwise be occasioned. Any falling off in the premiums accruing on munition plants, may be offset by the production of other goods, and new enterprises which are certain to be introduced.

It is hoped that a reduction in the price of both labour and material will result in the resumption of building on a large scale introducing much new business for the companies.

FIRE CURTAINS GREATLY

REDUCED THE LOSS Demonstrate Their Value in Risks of Large **Roof** Area

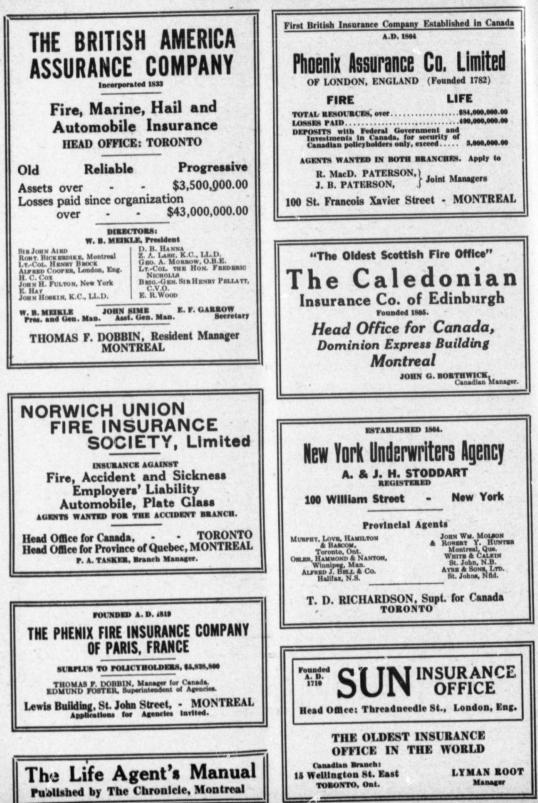
Regarding the protective features in the plant of the Great Northern Paper Co. at Millinocket, Me., which was damaged about \$50,000 by fire recently, the report of the Boston Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Company says:

"This fire again demonstrates what has been brought to the attention of our members so many brought to the attention of our members so many times. 1st. That the plant should be in charge at all times of a responsible person, who has a thorough knowledge of all fire apparatus. 2d. That valves controlling sprinkler equipments should not be closed while the plant is in operation, except when emergency arises, such as accidental opening of sprinkler heads or bursting of pipes. When it becomes necessary to close a valve under those circumstances a responsible man should be stationed at the valve until the system is again operative. 3d. In plants of this size a good fire brigade is a necessity if the protective apparatus is to be used effectively. 4th. The great value of noncombustible fire curtains in subdividing large roof areas, thus preventing fire and heat from spreading rapidly throughout the roof and causing an excessive number of sprinklers to open, is especially brought out by the results of this fire. Without the fire curtain, mention of which is made above, the fire at this plant would have spread throughout the entire machine room, with the result that the whole building would probably have been lost.'

CURIOUS TORNADO CLAIM

A new question has just been submitted to the Kansas insurance department in the presentation of a claim for a loss on some horses. The loss amounted to only fifty dollars but it brings up a question which has never been submitted to the department before and the ruling may be of extreme interest to all the live stock and the tornado insurance companies operating in the State. A farmer owned some horses which were in a small lot close by his barns and sheds. A tornado came along and wiped out the sheds and barns, passing about four hundred feet from the point nearest the lot in which the horses were kept. The roar of the storm and the various debris being swept along so frightened the horses that they stampeded, breaking through the fence and being cut more or less by the wire. If the horses had been in the direct path of the storm the claim adjuster has admitted that he would have to pay the claim. But he contends that his company should not be held for the loss just because the horses were frightened by a storm several hundred feet away, which did not touch or injure the animals in any way. The department is studying the case and has not made a decision.

THE CHRONICLE



No. 47 1211

QUEEN INSURANCE CO. New President Elected

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Queen Insurance Company held in New York City on October 28, George W. Burchell was elected president of the company, Nevett S. Bartow, vicepresident, and Frederick P. Hamilton, secretary. Frank E. Jenkins was appointed general agent and John L. Collins assistant general agent. Cecil F. Shallcross was elected chairman of the board.

These are promotions in the service of the company. Mr. Burchell was in the service of the Queen of Liverpool and has been with the Queen of America since its organization, the total period of his connection with the two companies aggregating thirty-seven years. Mr. Bartow began his career with the Queen of Liverpool and has also been continuously with the Queen of America since its organization, the total period of his service with the two companies aggregating thirty-four years.

Mr. Hamilton has been with the Queen of America fourteen years.

These changes are incident to the retirement of Edward F. Beddall, who has been in ill health for several years.



THE CHRONICLE

MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 22, 1918



The Oldest and **Strongest Canadian Casualty Company**

ACCIDENT BURGLARY **GUARANTEE BONDS**

SICKNESS AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE

E. ROBERTS, Manager 701, LEWIS BUILDING, MONTREAL Branches: WINNIPEG CALGARY

FIRE INSURANCE C. A. WITHERS, General Manager TOBONTO VANCOUVER

PLATE GLASS