# The Chronicle

# Banking, Insurance and Finance

ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1881

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

Vol. XXXVIII. No. 10.

### MONTREAL, MARCH 8, 1918.

### Single Copy 10c. Annual Subscription \$5.00

## **REDUCING INFLATION.**

The bank statement for January shows the reduction of inflation in process following the successful flotation of the Victory Loan, as well as the marked seasonal contraction customary in the first month of the year. A certain amount of inflation inevitably arises from the granting of credits and temporary loans by the banks to the Canadian and British Governments for war purposes, and is corrected when part of these loans are repaid to the banks in the "real money" subscribed by bona fide investors to War Loans. The banks' holdings of Dominion and provincial securities were reduced during January by \$61,400,000, at which figure they are, however, \$63,600,000 higher than at the close of January, 1917. Allowing something for re-arrangement of provincial financing, probably at least \$50,000,000 temporary loans were repaid by the Government to the banks during January. The funds for these repayments came principally from notice deposits, which were heavily drawn on by subscribers to the War Loan who paid up in full on January 2nd, and were accordingly reduced by \$95,663,000 to \$900, 314,256. To some extent, also, the funds were derived from demand deposits, which, after having been increased by over \$30,000,000 during December, probably in preparation for Victory Loan payments, declined in January by \$9,664,000 to That the proportion of the Victory \$559,777,237. Loan paid for in full at the beginning of January was a very large one, is evident from the fact that after the temporary loans from the banks had been charged off, and the month's expenditures met, the Dominion Government's month-end balance was increased by \$40,500,000 to \$106,497,043. Further temporary credits by the banks to the Government were repaid in February, and more are repayable during March, the whole, with the January repayments, aggregating \$100,000,000. So that the next two bank statements will probably show further substantial declines in the amount of Dominion securities held by the banks.

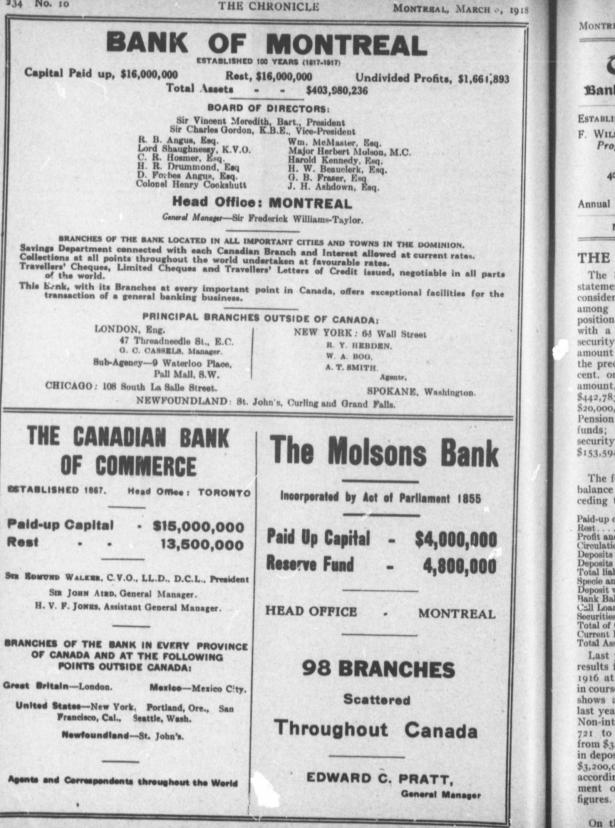
With regard to the January reduction of \$95,663,ooo in notice deposits, it should be noted that at their reduced level of \$900,314,256, these deposits are over \$36,000,000 higher than at the end of January, 1916. It was only in June.last that notice deposits first crossed the \$900,000,000 level, and with the large proportion of the Victory Loan, which was paid up in January, the greatest inroads

upon notice deposits are probably past. While instalment payments upon the Victory Loan go on until May, these instalment payments will be mostly made out of current savings, and it is reasonable to expect that the growth of notice deposits, with that of demand deposits, in the coming months will be at least sufficient to provide for these payments. The development of demand deposits during the last twelve months has been very marked, amounting to \$132,460,000 for the year ended last January 31st and their decline of less than \$10,000,000 in January, 1918, in spite of the Victory Loan payments, as compared with a decline of nearly \$31,000,-000 in January, 1917, suggests possibilities of their further important development as a result of present active trade.

The January decline in the banks' circulation of \$21,249,360 is a seasonal movement. There is a corresponding decline of \$21,700,000 in the banks' Central Gold Reserve deposits, a large proportion of the Dominion notes thus released being retained in the banks' own vaults. 'The banks' Dominion note holdings show a growth for the month of \$17,440,837, to \$184,949,958. Call loans in Canada increased during the month by \$4,460,181 to \$76,239.201, as a result, doubtless, of advances in connection with the Victory Loan, and Canadian current loans, which show only a slight decrease of just over \$3,000,000 from their December level, to \$855,500,506, doubtless include a number of loans made by various banks to members of the general public, whereby Victory Loan bonds could be paid for over a long term of months. Foreign current loans proportionately continue to make great strides, gaining \$4,639,-245 during January to \$116,220,343, at which figure they are over \$30,000,000 higher than a year ago. Municipal loans are \$3,662,427 higher for the month at \$40,015,466 and over \$15,500,000 higher for the year, as a result of the municipalities' inability to borrow freely in the investment market, and the necessity imposed upon the banks of helping some of them out.

With reference to the banks' reserve position, against circulation and deposits of all kinds, immediately available reserves of specie and Dominion note holdings, deposits in the Central Gold Reserve and to secure the note issues, bank balances abroad and foreign call loans were in a proportion at the end of January of 28.0 per cent. The end of December proportion was 27.4 per cent.

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THE CHRONICLE

### No. 10. 235

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| F. WILSON-SMITH,<br>Proprietor. | ARTHUR H. ROWLAND,<br>Editor. |
|                                 | Office:                       |

406-408 LAKE OF THE WOODS BUILDING, 10 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

Annual Subscription, \$3.00. Single Copy, 10 cents.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1918

### THE STANDARD BANK'S REPORT

The Standard Bank of Canada reports in its statement for the year ended January 31st last, a considerable growth in resources, largely retained among quick assets, whereby the Bank's reserve position has been further strengthened, together with a fair increase in loans, a large growth in security holdings and expanded profits. These last amount to \$649,546, compared with \$580,230 in the preceding twelve months, and equal to 8.2 per cent. on the capital and rest combined. Of this amount, the usual 13 per cent. dividend absorbs \$442,783 and the war tax on circulation \$33,891; \$20,000, as usual, is contributed to the Officers' Pension Fund; \$31,250 to Patriotic and kindred funds; \$100,000 is set aside to provide against security depreciation, a balance of \$175,216 (against \$153,594 last year) being carried forward.

### THE BANK'S BALANCE SHEET.

The following are the leading items of the Bank's balance sheet in comparison with that for the preceding twelve (poutly).—

|                                    | 1917         | 1918         |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Paid-up capital                    | \$ 3,333,242 | \$ 3,453,290 |
| Rest                               |              | 4,453,290    |
| Profit and Loss Balance            |              | 175,216      |
| Circulation                        | 4,546,513    | 5,484,383    |
| Deposits not bearing interest      | 11,473,721   | 17,779,015   |
| Deposits bearing interest          | 34,818,843   | 40,301,689   |
| Total liabilities to public        | 51,865,152   | 65,797,017   |
| Specie and Dominion Notes          | 9,262,524    | 11,623,115   |
| Deposit with Central Gold Reserve. | 1,500,000    | 2,500,000    |
| Bank Balances Abroad               | 594,376      | 1,051,210    |
| Call Loans in Canada               | 1,656,957    | 2,037,526    |
| Securities held                    | 7,244,944    | 12,049,385   |
| Total of Quick Assets              | 22,388,664   | 32,523,775   |
| Current Loans in Canada            | 35,892,085   | 39,853,678   |
| Total Assets                       | 59,850,275   | 73,990,907   |
|                                    |              |              |

Last year's expansion in capital and rest account results from a new stock issue of \$700,000 made in 1916 at a premium of 100 per cent., which is still in course of being paid up. Circulation at \$5,484,383 shows a growth of nearly a million dollars over last year. Deposits show very substantial increase. Non-interest-bearing deposits are up from \$11,473,-721 to \$17,779,015, and interest-bearing deposits from \$34,818,843 to \$40,301,639. The year's growth in deposits is thus \$11.58,000, following a growth of \$3,200,000 in 1916. Liabilities to the public are accordingly increased to \$65,797,017, an enlargement of practically \$14,000,000 over last year's figures.

### GROWTH IN SECURITY HOLDINGS.

On the assets side of the accounts, holdings of specie and Dominion notes are \$2,400,000 higher

than a year ago at \$11,623,115, and the deposit in the Central Gold Reserve has also been increased by a million to \$2,500,000, to cover the expansion in note issue already referred to. Bank balances abroad are \$457,000 higher at \$1,051,210, and call loans in Canada increased by \$300,000 to \$2,037,526. The Bank's assistance in war financing is reflected in the expansion of nearly \$5,000,000 in securities held to \$12,049,385, this total being somewhat reduced from the level reached prior to the repayment by the Government of some temporary loans out of the proceeds of the Victory Loan. The close relations of the Standard Bank with the industry and commerce of the country and the effect of current high prices are seen in a growth for the year of \$4,000,000 in current loans from \$35,892,085 to \$39,853,678. Total assets are \$73,990,907 against \$59,850,755, of which \$32,523,775 are quick assets, a growth of over \$10,000,000 and a proportion to liabilities to the public of 49.4 per cent. compared with 43.2 per cent. a year ago.

Mr. C. H. Easson, who succeeded the late Mr. G. P. Scholficle as general manager of the Bank, is to be congratulated on the quality of the first annual statement bearing his signature. Mr. E. C. Green is the manager of the important Montreal branch of this institution.

### COMMON-SENSE VIEWS OF MUNICIPAL FINANCE,

Mr. Robert Baird, provincial inspector of munic-palities for British Columbia, said some sensible things in a recent address dealing with various aspects of municipal finance. Mr. Baird was properly outspoken in regard to the recent tendency on the part to some municipalities to treat lightly the matter of sinking fund obligations, and the matter of meeting obligations at maturity. "In matter of meeting obligations at maturity. "In the matter of sinking funds," declared Mr. Baird, "I had been of the opinion that municipal councils and the public generally were by this time convinced that the protection of outstanding obligations is of the nature of a trust. I have, however, been surprised to hear expressions of opinion to the effect that municipal councils should be justified under the press of circumstances in taking liberties with their obligations. The sale of debentures involves a contract by the municipality to collect and to administer in a certain way the funds necessary for the protection of the obligation, and it is difficult to believe that any pressure of circumstances will justify a municipal council in stepping aside from a moral obligation. It is not a question of expediency. It is a question of business integrity, and I fail to see any reason why a municipality should be allowed greater liberty in a matter of business integrity than an individual."

Mr. Baird stated that short-term borrowing had been one of the most costly experiments tried by the British Columbia municipalities, having cost the municipalities at least \$750,000—"and the air is not entirely cleared "t."

### ONE WAY OF RAISING VICTORY LOANS.

New Zealand, so states the British Board of Trade Journal, has passed a law requiring all taxpayers with incomes over \$3,500 to subscribe to the Dominion's war loan in an amount equal to three times the total land and income tax, to which they were subject under the law of 1916.

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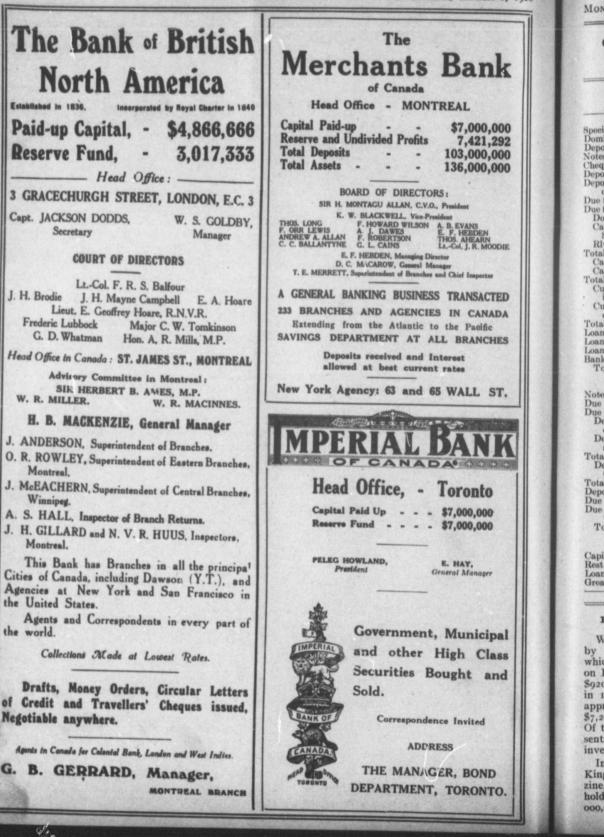
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THE CHRONICLE

MONTREAL, MARCH 8, 1918



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### THE CHRONICLE

No. 10. 237

# COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF THE BANK STATEMENT, JANUARY, 1918.

(Compiled by The Chronicle).

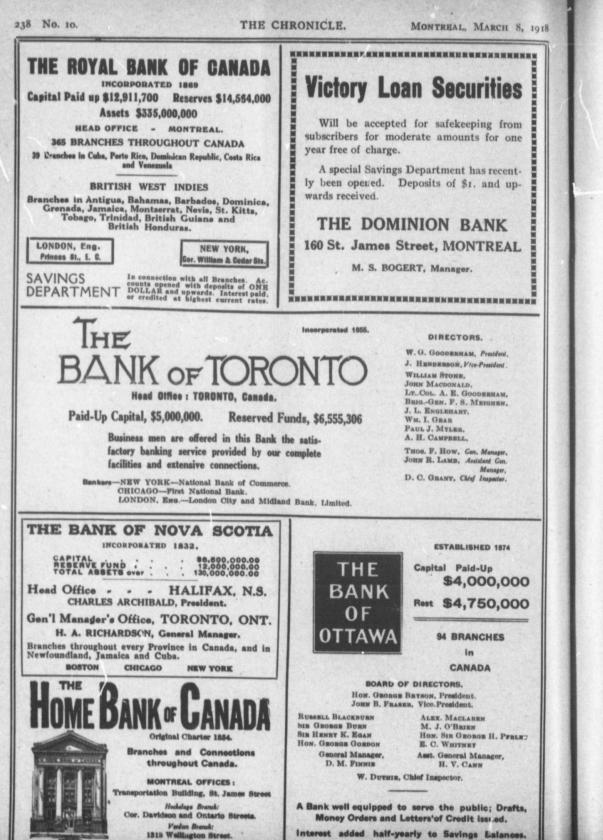
|   | Jan. 31,<br>1918.                        | Dec. 31,<br>1917.         | Jan. 31,<br>1917.            | Month's<br>Movement,<br>1918. | Month's<br>Movement,<br>1917.           | Year's<br>Movement.         |
|---|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| Assets.   |  |                           | \$ 69,121,450                | +\$ 410,813                   |   | +\$13,322,226               |
|   | \$ 82,443,676                            |                           | \$ 09,121,450<br>143,499,253 | + 17.440.837                  | + 18,749,012                            | + 41,450,705                |
| Dominion Notes  | 184,949,958<br>75,570,000                | 167,509,121<br>97,270,000 | 32,050,000                   | -21,700,000                   | - 11,650,000                            | + 43,520,000                |
| Deposit in Central Gold Reserves                        | 18,251,206                               | 24,078,909                | 14,354,638                   | - 5,827,703                   | - 5.347.196                             | + 3,896,568                 |
| Notes of other Banks                                    | 72,740,080                               | 95,598,932                | 63,918,116                   | -22.858.852                   |   | + 8,821,964                 |
| Cheques on other Banks<br>Deposit to secure Note issues | 5,772,350                                | 5,769.631                 | 6,864,046                    | + 2,719                       |   | - 1,091,696                 |
| Deposits with and balances due                          | 0,112,000                                | 0,100,001                 | 0,001,010                    |                               |   |                             |
| other Banks in Canada                                   | 6,837,725                                | 6,995,230                 | 4,720,765                    | - 157,505                     | - 1,369,303                             | + 2,116,960                 |
| Due from Banks, etc., in U.K                            | 14,193,440                               | 13,372,044                | 30,238,719                   | + 821,396                     | + 4,266,156                             | -16,045,279                 |
| Due from Banks, etc., elsewhere.                        | 43,511,652                               | 51,355,562                | 51,669,106                   | - 7,843,910                   |   | - 8,157,454                 |
| Dom, and Prov. Securities                               | 127,310,016                              | 188,703,175               | 63,697,347                   | -61,393,159                   | + 32,605,266                            | + 63,612,669                |
| Can. Mun. Brit., etc. For. Pub.                         |  |                           |                              | the state and                 |   |                             |
| Securities  | 235,989,801                              | 224,093,823               | 163,299,724                  | + 11,895,978                  |   | +72,690,077                 |
| Rlwy. & other Bonds & Stocks                            | 55,830,072                               | 55,609,275                | 61,304,541                   | + 220,797                     | - 2,802,999                             | - 5,474,469                 |
| Total Securities held                                   | 419,129,889                              | 468,406,273               | 288,301,612                  | -49,276,384                   | + 25,503,203                            | +130,828,277                |
| Call Loans in Canada                                    | 76,239,201                               | 71,779,020                |                              |                               | - 2,832,919                             | - 3,497,863<br>- 22,860,410 |
| Call Loans outside Canada                               | 132,687,066                              | 134,483,482               | 155,547,476                  | - 1,796,416                   |   | -22,800,410<br>-26,358,273  |
| Total Call and Short Loans                              | 208,926,267                              | 206,262,502               | 235,284,540                  | + 2,663,765                   | - 21,103,077                            | - 20,000,210                |
| Current Loans and Discounts                             |  |                           | 000 470 147                  | 9 000 700                     | - 13,899,410                            | + 49.027.359                |
| in Canada   | 855,506,506                              | 858,533,298               | 806,479,147                  | 0,020,792                     | - 10,000,410                            | - 10,021,000                |
| Current Loans and Discounts                             | 110 000 010                              | 111 201 000               | 85,989,511                   | + 4.639,245                   | + 9,592,791                             | + 30,230,832                |
| outside   | 116,220,343                              | 111,581,098               |                              |                               |   | +79,258,191                 |
| Total Current Loans & Discounts                         | 971,726,849                              | 970,114,396               | 002,100,000                  | T 1,014,100                   | - 3,970,000                             | 1 roimeorient               |
| Loans to Dominion Government                            | 6,657,307                                | 9,774,419                 | 867,538                      | - 3.117.112                   |   | + 5,789,769                 |
| Loans to Provincial Governments                         | 40.015,466                               | 36,353,039                |                              |                               | + 430,476                               | + 15,528,193                |
| Loans to Cities, Towns, etc<br>Bank Premises            | 51,716,972                               | 51,484,586                | 49,317,635                   |                               |   | + 2,399,337                 |
| TOTAL ASSETS  | 2,237,867,216                            |                           |                              | -14,703,433                   |   | +304,350,869                |
| TOTAL ASSETS  | a, a01,001, a10                          | #10#011001100             |                              |                               |   |                             |
| Liabilities.  | S. S |                           |                              |                               |   | 1 800 010 088               |
| Notes in Circulation                                    | \$ 171,674,464                           |                           |                              | -\$21,249,360                 |   |                             |
| Due to Dominion Government.                             | 106,497,043                              |                           |                              |                               |   | +73,406,551                 |
| Due to Provincial Governments.                          | 17,961,683                               | 16,781,521                | 21,951,499                   | + 1,180,162                   | + 3,581,179                             | - 3,989,816                 |
| Deposits in Canada, payable                             |  |                           | 107 000 500                  | 0.004.004                     | 20 000 001                              | +132,468,711                |
| on demand   | 559,777,237                              | 569,441,871               | 427,308,526                  | - 9,664,634                   | 30,899,891                              | 7102,100,111                |
| Deposits in Canada, payable                             |  | 005 050 010               | 004 109 944                  | - 95,663,757                  | + 19,156,627                            | + 36,150,912                |
| after notice  | 900,314,256                              |                           |                              |                               |   |                             |
| Total Deposits of Public in Can                         | 1,460,091,493                            | 1,565,419,884             | 1,291,471,870                | -105,328,391                  | - 11,120,602                            | 1100,010,000                |
| Deposits elsewhere than in                              | 100 501 100                              | 174,779,104               | 150 404 049                  | - 5,197,998                   | - 3,366,566                             | + 10.087.058                |
| Canada  | 169,581,106                              | 1,740,198,988             |                              |                               |   |                             |
| Total deposits other than Govt.                         | 1,629,672,599<br>8,984,139               |                           |                              | - 1,649,954                   |   |                             |
| Deposits & Bal., other Can. Bks                         | 2,377.948                                |                           |                              |                               |   |                             |
| Due to Bks. & Correspts. in U.K.                        | 2,011,040                                | 0,002,000                 | 1,111,001                    | oo ali wa                     |   |                             |
| Due to Banks & Correspts. else-                         | 23,775,825                               | 19,841,884                | 19,332,968                   | + 3,933,941                   | + 1.737.914                             | + 4,442,857                 |
| where<br>TOTAL LIABILITIES                              | 1,993,179,080                            |                           |                              |                               |   | +302,141,906                |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES                                       | 1,000,110,000                            |                           |                              |                               |   |                             |
| Camital de  | C. S. S. S. S. A. S.                     |                           | and the second               |                               | 100000000000000000000000000000000000000 |                             |
| Capital, e.c.<br>Capital paid up                        | \$111,709,465                            | \$111,673,776             | \$111,545,874                | +\$ 35,689                    |   | +\$ 163,591                 |
| Rest  | 114,161,223                              |                           |                              | + 60,530                      | - 45,468                                |                             |
| Loans to Directors & their Firms                        |  | 8,221,400                 |                              | + 61.411                      | - 421,550                               |                             |
| Greatest Circulation in Month.                          | 193,567,911                              |                           |                              | - 15,185,426                  | - 12,174,123                            | + 44,142,047                |

### BANKS' DEPRECIATION APPROPRIATIONS.

With reference to the extensive appropriations by the banks in recent years for depreciation, which, as shown in our recent series of articles on Banking Profits, amounted to \$746,192 in 1917; \$920,000 in 1916; \$3,283,277 in 1915 and \$2,255,840in 1914, it is pointed out that the total of these appropriations during the four years amounted to \$7,204,000 or over 6 per cent. on capital stock. Of this total about \$5,000,000 was stated as representing depreciation in securities, presumably bond investments.

In the same four years the banks in the United Kingdom, according to the London Bankers' Magazine, have written off the value of their security holdings to the extent of £19,600,000, or, say, \$95,-000,000. The British banks, however, have always carried a relatively larger amount of their assets in the form of bonds and debentures, and declining market values, therefore, affected them more adversely.

So long as the banks do not sell the bonds while they are depressed, it is pointed out, the depreciation shown is merely a paper loss; and if in the course of a few years the market recovers to the former level, the appropriation would then represent surplus profits just as if it had been added to the rest or the profit and loss balance. Many observers are confident that within a few years of the war's termination the general interest rate on high-class bonds will decline. Such decline in interest would signify a rise in market quotations; and there is thus substantial reason for expecting that a part at least of the amounts lately written off the book value of bonds will be recovered.



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# POINTS FROM THE LIFE COMPANIES' REPORTS.

With the record of the Canadian life companies' reports for 1917 almost complete, it is possible to get a fair idea of the outstanding characteristics of their experience last year. It is obvious that on the whole the year was a most successful one for the companies, the one serious drawback being war claims, which were naturally encountered in considerably larger volume than in previous years. A minor drawback, that of the depreciation in securities, was met through a modification of the Dominion Insurance Department's customary requirements regarding valuations for the annual statement, market values as at December 31, 1916 being generally allowed, save in cases of obvious intrinsic depreciation, while for securities purchased during 1917, their book value as at December 31st last was allowed.

### NEW BUSINESS IN LARGE VOLUME.

The aggregate of new business secured undoubtedly marks a very considerable advance over the total reported for the year preceding, which itself showed great growth over 1915. Industrial and trade activity, and the prosperity of the agricultural sections of the country, where in the last year or two, the growth in appreciation of life insurance has been very marked, are doubtless the main factors contributing to the forward strides made by the life companies last year. Among subsidiary factors may be mentioned an increasing use of life insurance by self-supporting women. Several of the companies specifically mention in their reports, development of business in this connection, and it seems that in this respect, a start has been made in what is likely to become, under the new conditions which will exist after the war, an increasingly important element in the business. Business ingurance and monthly income policies have been pushed by some of the companies with considerable success. The year also was marked by an increased number of large policies taken out by wealthy men. One Montreal millionaire took out a \$1,500,000 policy during 1917, and by all accounts, there is a steadily increasing appreciation in Canada of the attractive possibilities of life insurance in providing for succession duties and other charges falling upon a rich man's estate, which charges under present circumstances, do not tend to become lighter.

What the effect may be on the new business of the companies of the committments recently undertaken by a considerable proportion of the Canadian population in connection with the Victory Loan, remains to be seen. It appears, however, that the companies generally speaking, have made a good start for 1918, and the ultimate effects of presentday lessons in practical thrift should be most beneficial to them.

### BUSINESS BETTER MAINTAINED.

Coincidently with the brilliant record of the companies in the matter of new business, there was last year a marked improvement in the matter of lapses and surrenders. Practically all the companies show last year a gain in business in force as in a larger proportion to new business than in 1916, which in turn revealed an appreciable improvement over the preceding year. While the showing in regard to surrenders is not quite so uniform, on the

whole it seems that less insurance has been terminated in this unsatisfactory fashion than formerly. Favorable economic conditions naturally constitute the main factor in this improved persistence of business in force. But a number of the companies are devoting increasing effort to the conservation of their business, and while there are still signs of slackness in some quarters in regard to this matter, the tendency towards an increased efficiency is undoubtedly well marked.

### WAR LOSSES AND INVESTMENTS.

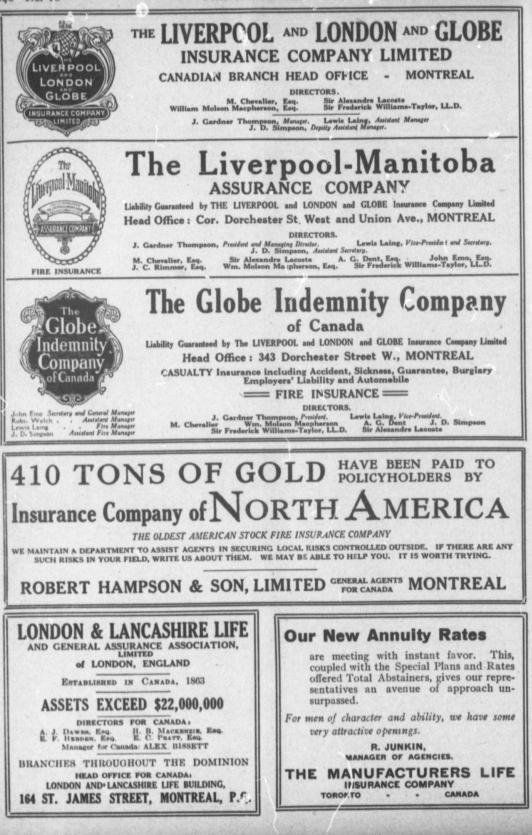
The effect of war losses has been well summarised by Mr. J. B. McKechnie, general manager of the Manufacturers Life. He suggests that while some companies have been more fortunate than others, the 1017 death rate will average about 11 per cent. This compares with a fairly stationary rate up to and including 1914, of between seven and eight per 1,000, increased slightly in 1915 and 1916. The most serious effect which war claims can have, however, is to cut into profits to some extent. The financial strength of the life insurance companies is such, Mr. McKechnie points out, that a mortality of 100 per cent. could be experienced for many years, and still very fair dividends be paid to policyholders. An increased death rate may possibly have the effect of lowering the dividends to policyholders, but the reserve necessary to mature the policy is left unimpaired. Policyholders, therefore, may rest assured that the life insurance companies will continue to serve them as in the past, and that thay will be able to carry out their obligations to the fullest extent.

(Continued on page 241.)



THE CHRONICLE

MONTREAL, MASCH 8, 1918



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### MONT TAL, MARCH 8, 1918

# BRITISH INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

A project which has been germinating for some months past has now come to the birth, in the formation, at a meeting of officials of insur nce companies in London, of the British Insurance Association. The chief objects aimed at are the protection, promotion and advancement of all classes of insurance business, including the taking such concerted measures as may be expedient whenever the business transacted by members of the Association may be affected by the action or proposed action of any Government or other authority at home or abroad. There is already a membership of 123 companies and it will be representative of Offices established in the United Kingdom and the British Empire. A further indication of its representative character is apparent in the Sectional Committees already recognised:—The Fire Offices' Committee, the Life Offices' Association, the Associated Scottish Life Offices, the Association of Industrial Assurance Companies and Collecting Friendly Societies, the Accident Offices' Association, the Institute of London Underwriters, and the Liverpoc<sup>1</sup> Underwriters' Association. The Chairman of the new Association is Mr. E.

The Chairman of the new Association is Mr. E. Roger Owen (General Manager, Commercial Union), and the Deputy-Chairman is Mr. A. C. Thompson (General Manager, Prudential). The following, all of whom are general managers, actuaries or marine underwriters of leading companies, form the General Purposes Committee:—Mcssrs. O. Morgan Owen (Alliance), George Chappell (Royal) and G. E. Mead (Sun), Sir E. M. Mountain (Eagle, Star and British Dominions), Messrs. W. P. Phelps (Equity and Law Life), L. F. Hovil (National Provident), Leonard W. Dickson (Standard Life), Horace Duffell (Royal London Mutual), E. F. Nicholls (London Assurance), H. T. Hines (Royal Exchange), T. H. Harper (Thames and Mersey Marine), W. E. Gray (Employers' Liability), Arthur Worley (North British and Mercantile), and E. G. Hillier (National Boiler and General).

The Association bids fair to be able to co-operate in bringing a powerful cumulative influence to bear, both constructively and defensively, in keeping with the vast funds which it controls and the variety and scope of its activities.—London Post Magazine.

### NEW DOMINION LICENSE.

A Dominion license has been issued to the Security Mutual Casualty Company authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Employers' Liability Insurance and Workmen's Compensation Insurance, restricted to the issue of policies to the Swift Canadian Company, Limited, and allied interests in the Dominion of Canada.

### POINTS FROM THE LIFE COMPANIES' REPORTS.

### (Continued from page 239)

With regard to the companies' investments, mortgages show a further tendency to decline in volume, while bond holdings show large increases. The latter are, cf course, a result of the extremely handsome sub criptions made by the companies to both War Leans issued last year, while issues made by the municipalities to carry on necessary work also received considerable support.

The Bank of England's official rate of discount is continued at 5 per cent.

### THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE'S REPORT.

It has been noted in connection with the recent annual reports of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Toronto, that the present management have pursued a policy of "combing out" the busi-ness. While there is, in consequence, a temporary reduction in premium income, the wisdom of increased care in the selection of risks is now seen in a report for 1917, evidencing a very satisfactory year's business. With net premiums of \$399,923, about \$2,400 more than in 1916, 1917's paid losses are some \$70,000 less than in the year preceding— \$209,757 compared with \$279,365. With the Com-pany's subsidiary, the Canada Hail Insurance Company, also making a handsome profit for the London Mutual, of over \$20,000, and with exp nses kept at slightly under their last year's level, after increasing the insurance reserve and making various allocations, there is a profit on the year's operations of \$40,656. Of this amount, \$15,000 has been set aside as a reserve against depreciation in investments, and the balance has been added to surplus.

Cash assets are reported as \$502,417. The cash surplus over all liabilities including capital is \$141,560, the total surplus to policyholders including paid-up capital and the unassessed portion of premium notes being \$411,809, a growth for the year of \$31,000.

The London Mutual's interests in Montreal are in charge of Mr. W. J. Cleary, who is actively developing the business of the Company in this territory. The London Mutual has been held for many years in good reputation among large sections of the insuring public for fair and prompt dealings with its policyholders, and the present management's policy of conservatism is certainly a commendable one.

### AUTOMOBILE THIEVES GET OFF LIGHTLY.

The circumstances of a case of automobile theft, in which the National-Ben Franklin is interested, contain some curious features. A \$1,500 McLaughlin car, insured by this company, was stolen in Montreal last September. Some weeks later, it was discovered in a barn at Joliette, it having been used by the two men who stole it as a means of getting away with stolen goods, of which a store of some \$8,000 worth was found by the police at Joliette. Arrangements were made to have the prisoners transferred to Montreal for uial, and at the trial they pleaded guilty. Subsequently, however, instead of their receiving a good stiff sentence, they were released on suspended sentence, and were immediately enlisted in overseas forces. Protests stolen car against men of this type being placed in the ranks along with gentlemen, brought the reply that "the law allows men to be granted suspended sentence provided they join the ranks for overseas, and it has frequently happened that men of that kind make first-class soldiers.

This may be so, but in view of the difficulties which the insurance companies experience in securing convictions for automobile theit, the companies are not likely to view the course taken by the authorities in this case as satisfactory. A good stiff sentence would have acted as a warning to the many other crooks, who now make themselves a nuisance along the same lines.

COMMERCIAL

AGENTS

ETNA INSURANCE CO. OF HARTFORD ST. PAUL FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.

ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

THE CHRONICLE.

UNION

MONTREAL, MARCH 8, 1918

BROKERS

MONTREAL, P.Q.

11 ST. BACRAMENT STREET

# PALATINE

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

| of LONDON, England  | of LONDON, England  |
|---|---|
| COMMERCIAL UNION BUILDING,                                      | (As at 51st December 1916)<br>Capital Fully Paid . \$1,000,000<br>Fire Premiums 1916, Net \$2,566,130<br>Interest, Net . 144,290<br>Total Income \$2,710,420<br>Funds |
| FIDELITY<br>Policies assume                                     | (FIRE) UNDERWRITERS<br>OF NEW YORK<br>HENRY EVANS, President<br>d half by the Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Company<br>half by the Continental Insurance Company     |
| Combined A  | Assets Exceed \$56,766,868  |
| A BRITISH   | - COMPANY   |
| UNION INSURANCE SOCI<br>Head Office: HONGKONG<br>FIRE, MARINE A | ETY OF CANTON, LIMITED<br>tahed 1835<br>Assets over \$17,000,000<br>AND AUTOMOBILE<br>TORONTO STREET, TORONTO   |
|   | IRIER & JENNINGS, INC.  |

INSURANCE

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# SERVICE TO OLD POLICYHOLDERS.

The following suggestions are made by Mr. G. Cecil Moore, assistant general manager of the Imperial Life, as to what service to old policyholders should comprise.

1. Call at least once a year. The agent should plan to see each of his policyholders at least once a year—oftener if deemed expedient. It would be well to call about one month before the assurance age of the policyholder changes, pointing out to him that he can buy additional assurance needed for less money just then than a month later. He will appreciate your thoughtfulness in thus reminding him of a particular opportunity which otherwise he would most likely have overlooked and your explanation of the visit may result at once in a new policy.

When calling, go over his old contract with him to refresh his understanding of the several provisions. This will go a long way towards preventing terminations. For one thing, you will want to determine whether or not the original beneficiary is still living and if not, whether a new one has been named. It is not unusual for a policyholder to neglect, or forget altogether to notify the Company of the original beneficiary's death, or to name a new beneficiary. Again, whenever you read in the newspapers or learn of a beneficiary's death, get in touch with the policyholder as soon as practicable, to the end that any needed changes in his contract may be made.

2. Half-yearly or quarterly premiums. If the assured is paying premiums on the quarterly or half-yearly plan, sound him out and ascertain whether conditions will not permit him to pay yearly. Point out the saving which this change would effect over a term of years.

# CONVERTING TERM INSURANCE.

3. Changing to other Forms. Of course, if a policyholder is carrying Term Assurance, he should be urged to convert the same at the earliest possible moment. Often a policyholder becomes discontented with the plan of assurance he is carrying and when you find a policyholder in such a frame of mind, you can frequently change his discontent to satisfaction simply by refreshing his mind in regard to the benefits of the policy he has and pointing out to him the advantages of keeping it in force.

ing out to him the advantages of keeping it in force. 4. Policy Loans. Has the assured borrowed heavily on his policy, or has he neglected to pay back a loan which the Company made to him a long time ago? Show him the risk he is running and what a hardship the encumbrance upon his policy may ultimately prove to be to those dependent upon him. Urge him to free the policy from the loan, even if he has to sacrifice on something else, and call his attention to the fact that repayment in sums of ten dollars or more may be made at any time. Quite likely he does not realize this. Or if he is not in a position to repay any part of the principal of the loan, point out to him that his assurance is depleted by the amount of the loan, and endeavor to get him to take out additional assurance sufficient, at the very least, to cover the amount of the loan, and bring the assurance up to the original value.

### DIVIDEND OPTIONS.

5. Dividend Distributions. The agent should always see the policyholder at the time a dividend distribution is made on his policy. At the first

distribution he should explain to the policyholder the various dividend options and help him to come to a conclusion as to the best option which would suit his own particular circumstances. Also when subsequent dividends are due, even although no options are available, a good opportunity is, nevertheless, presented for the securing of additional assurance. In the same way, if the assured is soon to mature an Endowment, or if he is about to pay the last premium on a Limited Payment Policy, make sure to see him and find out if he cannot be persuaded to continue paying the same premium on a new policy.

6. Annual Report. Another good time to see the old policyholder is when you have a new Annual Report at hand. By going over with him and explaining its different features you will renew his confidence in the Company, and his confidence in you. Perhaps you will in this way nip in the bud the activities of some other agent who, without your knowledge, has been trying to "twist" one or more of your policies. Tell your old policyholders of the claims the Company has paid in your vicinity, of cases of financial stress it has alleviated. In the case of policies issued before our interim dividend or new settlement privilege came into effect, point out to the policyholders that these valuable features were automatically extended to their policies the moment they were incorporated in the new policies. Remember, however, that the interim dividend applies only to five year distribution policies.

# SETTLEMENT OPTIONS.

7. Options of Settlement. The settlement option which all our policies now contain and which was made retroactive so far as old policies are concerned, is a most valuable privilege and gives every agent of the Company a splendid opportunity to interest old policyholders. It is surprising, in view of the value of this privilege, what slight attention is paid by the policyholders to their beneficiaries to the options of settlement, and the reason is doubtless that its value has not been explained in such a way as to enable the policyholder and beneficiary to fully appreciate what the Company is prepared to do when the proceeds of a policy become due. This explanation can only be made by personal interview as few policyholders, indeed, will take the trouble to study a written explanation. The Company at the present time only infrequently receives written notification from the policyholder making choice in his lifetime of an option of settlement, under which the proceeds of the policy shall be payable to the beneficiary at his death. If he fully understood these options we feel that we should receive a hundred notifications where now we receive one. Even if he does not wish to make a choice of these options of settlement, he will, in any event, appreciate your courtesy in calling attention to a matter which is in his interest, not

Yours. Also in explaining the special settlement privilege by which the principal sum assured is converted into income, a splendid opportunity is presented of bringing to the mind of the prospect the realization of how inadequate his policy sould be to take care of even the extreme necessities of life, or to keep from his household the miseries of poverty after his death, and a splendid argument is thereby presented on which to secure additional assurance from him.

(Continued on page 249)

MONRE THE CHRONICLE MONTREAL, MARCH 8, 1918 244 No. 10 Ene Royal Trust Co. The Trust and Loan Co. EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES OF CANADA \$1,000,000 Capital Fully Paid -. Reserve Fund 1,000,000 Capital Subscribed. \$14,600,000.00 . Head 2,920.000.00 BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Paid-up Capital, SIR VINCENT MEREDITH, BART., President. LIEUT.-Col., SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, C.V.O., Vice-President. Reserve Funds. 2.783.996.38 . . tary f LIEUT.-COL. SHE RI. BAONTAGU ALLAN, CV. CV. PROFESSION R. B. ANDOR E. W. BRATTY, K.C. A. D. BRATTY NAITE E. J. CHAMBERLIN H. R. DARDMOORD, K.B.E. HON. SIR LOARE GOUDN, K.B.E. HON. SIR LOARE GOUIN, K.C.M.O. MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE Bank 30 St. James Street. Montreal. disco from Four A. E. HOLT, MANAGER Cont OFFICE AND SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS : Cont PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY 197 St. James St., MONTREAL. BRANCHES: St. John N. B., St. John's NIId., Toronto, Vancouver. Victoria, Winnipes War Tran LIMITED Rese Traster for Bondholders Transfer Agent & Legistrar Deposit Vault Bala NEAD OFFICE Administrator Beceiver Executor Idquidator Guardian Assignee Verms exceptionally moderate. P. Se 9 ST. JOHN direc moderate. Mr. STREET Real Estate and Insurance Departments ESTERN Insurance of every kind placed Gerrespondence at lowest possible rates. MONTREAL. invited. Note B. HAL. BROWN, President and Gen. Manager Assurance Company Dep **Incorporated** in 1851 Divi FIRE. EXPLOSION. OCEAN MARINE Bala Bala AND INLAND MARINE INSURANCE Acce "MUTUAL" PROTECTION Cap Rese AGAINST DISABILITY AND DEATH. ASSETS over \$5,000,000.00 Many Policyholders fear that a time will come when, LOSSES paid since organization of Comowing to permanent disablement from illness or acci-. . . over \$66,000,000.00 dent, they will be disqualified from earning an income DARY and paying their premiums. The Mutual Life of Dep Canada issues a policy which not only waives further DIRECTORS payment of premiums but provides a monthly income W. B. MEIKLE, President and General Manager of \$10.00 per thousand of insurance, should such a condition develop and be clearly proven. This is a SIR JOHN AIRD Z. A. LASH, K.C., LL.D. policy which affords protection to the full amount of ROBT. BICKERDIKE, M.P. GEO. A. MORROW the policy at death for the beneficiary and protection for ALFRED COOPER Lt. COL. The HON. FREDERIC the assured while helpless .--- Write for full particulars. H. C. COX NICHOLLS D. B. HANNA BRIG.-GENERAL SIR HENRY One of the most perfect Insurance Policies issued. E. HAY PELLATT, C.V.O. JOHN HOSKIN, K.C., LL.D. E. R. WOOD The Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada WATERLOO, ONTARIO.

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A Fire Insurance Policy does not cover Loss or Damage resulting from Explosion, War, Invasion, Insurrection, Riot, Civil War, Civil Commotion, Military or Usurped Power. Protection against these hazards is provided by a special policy issued by VA-SCOTIA-UNDERWRITERS AGENCY Premium Rates may be had from McBEAN & HILL, GENERAL AGENTS, Lowis Montreal, Que.

**HEAD OFFICE** 

TORONTO

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THE CHRONICLE.

No. 10 245

| IONREAL, MARCH 8, 1918   | THE CHRONICLE.  | NO. 10 -49  |
|--|---|---|
| The 43rd Annual Meeting of<br>Head Office of the Bank, 15 King Stree<br>A large number of shareholders<br>The chair was occupied by the Pi<br>tary for the meeting and read the follow<br>The Directors beg to present to<br>Bank for the year ending the 31st of J<br>The Net Profits, after making pi<br>discount, exchange, cost of management<br>from last year and \$120,047.86 for prem<br>This has been appropriated as fc<br>Four quarterly dividends at the rate of<br>Contributed to Officers' Pension Fund.<br>Contributed to Officers' Pension Fund.<br>Contributed to Reserve Fund from Pre<br>Reserved for estimated depreciation in<br>Balance of Profit and Loss Accoux's can<br>Your Directors deeply regret to<br>P. Scholfeld, who entered the service<br>director in 1912, under whose managem<br>Mr. Charles H. Easson, formerly of the | anary, 1918.<br>rovision for bad and doubtful debts, rebate of interes-<br>t, etc., amount to \$649,546.44. This amount, togeth<br>tum on new stock issued, makes the sum of \$923,187.9<br>illows:<br>13% per annum.<br>31st of December, 1917<br>mium on New Stock<br>securities.<br>record the sudden death, in March last, of our late g<br>of the Bank as a junior elerk in 1883; becoming gen<br>ent the Bank made marked progress. Your Director<br>Bank of Nova Spotia.<br>CENECOAL STATEMENT | A 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.<br>of Inspector, acted as Secre-<br>tement of the affairs of the<br>st on unmatured bills under<br>ter with the balance forward<br>03.<br>\$442,782.77<br>20,000.00<br>31,250.00<br>33,891.48<br>120,047.86<br>100,000.00<br>175.215.82<br>eneral manager, Mr. George<br>eral manager in 1905, and a<br>rs appointed as his successor,<br>COWAN, President. |
| Notes of the Bank in circulation<br>Deposits bearing interest (including in<br>Deposits not bearing interest   | terest accrued to date)   | \$ 5,484,383.00<br>40,301,688.95<br>17,779,014.95<br>58,080,703.90<br>112.094.17  |
| Dividend No. 109, payable 1st Februa<br>Balances due to other Banks in Canad   | ry, 1918<br>a<br>Forrespondents elsewhere than in Canada<br>arried forward  | 1,160,942.03<br>1,000,951.10<br>70,036.80   |
|  |   |   |
| Dominion Notes near Gold Reserves<br>Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves<br>Notes of other Banks<br>Cheques on other Banks<br>Balances due by Banks and Banking (<br>Dominion and Provincial Governmen  | Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada<br>t Securities not exceeding market value.   | \$ 265,096.05<br>\$ 265,096.00<br>2,822,442.85<br>1,051,210.57<br>3,963,591.66  |
| Railway and other bonds, debentures<br>Call and Short (not exceeding thirty<br>stocks  | and stocks not exceeding market value.<br>days) Loans in Canada on bonds, debentures and  | 2,037,525.70<br>18,225,660.52<br>\$32,348,775.32<br>39,853,677.77   |
| Real Estate other than Bank Premise  | ed for .<br>t, less amounts written off .<br>rposes of the Circulation Fund .   | 111,067.11<br>1,324,298.44<br>175,000.00<br>92,051.98   |
| I have compared the above B<br>of Canada, and the certified returns<br>at the chief office and certain of the p<br>Sheet exhibits a true and correct vi-<br>explanations given to me, and as an<br>In addition to the examination  | TOR'S REPORT TO THE STRUCTURE at the chie<br>alance Sheet with the books and accounts at the chie<br>principal branches on January 31st, 1918, I certify th<br>ew of the state of the Bank's affairs according to th<br>own by the books of the Bank.<br>In mentioned, the cash and securities at the chief off<br>by me at another time during the year, and found   | ef office of The Standard Bank<br>ish and verifying the securities<br>at in my opinion such Balance<br>he best of my information, the<br>ice and certain of the principal<br>to be in accord with the books   |
| of the Bank.<br>All information and explanat<br>come under my notice have, in my of<br>Toronto February 18th, 1918.  | ions required have been given to me, and all transa<br>pinion, been within the powers of the Bank.<br>G. T. CLAI<br>Gordon & Dilw   | RKSON, F.C.A.,<br>orth, Toronto, Canada.  |

The President referred to the satisfactory progress made during the year, and the vice-resident, Mr. Weinig-ton Francis, K.C., and the General Manager, Mr. C. H. Easson, also addressed the meeting.
 ton Francis, K.C., and the General Manager, Mr. C. H. Easson, also addressed the meeting.
 The usual motions were passed and the following Directors were elected for the ensuing year:--W. F. Cowan, The usual motions were passed and the following Directors were elected for the ensuing year:--W. F. Cowan, W. Francis, K.C., H. Langlois, W. F. Allen, F. W. Cowan, T. H. Wood, T. B. Greening and James Hardy, F.C.A. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, W. F. Cowan was elected President and W. Francis, K.C., Vice-At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, W. F. Cowan was elected President Manager.
 President.



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### **GROWTH OF AUTOMOBILE** INSURANCE.

(A. S. Matthew before Insurance Institute of Vancouver).

The extent and ramifications of the insurance business and its influence in the realms of production and finance are but dimly comprehended by the average individual. It has woven itsel/ permanently into our social fabric. Like everything else, it started in a humble way, but it has kept pace with the growing needs of the human race and, to-day, it occupies so commanding a position that it might

well be termed the bridesmaid of commerce. Whenever a new invention has brightened the pages of historical achievement the insurance pioneers have always been ready to extend their protection into the new field so that the development of the enterprise might not be hampered by the hazards which usually accompany industrial expansion. Automobile insurance has been no exception to the rule. As a matter of fact, the first policy was issued very shortly after the introduction of the motor car itself. But as the luxurious machine of the present time is the result of a process of gradual development, so also has this branch of the business been extended and improved in keeping with the rapid expansion of the traffic. Notwithstanding this fact, however, it must be confessed that the business of automobile insurance has not yet passed the stage of juvenility when compared with the mature and scientific principles which form the foundation of our fire and life insurance underwriting. The automobile industry itself is of

not yet elapsed to enable us to compile reliable statistics. Furthermore, the changes in the car have been so numerous and so bewildering that the early figures do not form a very safe ground-work upon which to erect our present underwriting plans.

### Two CLASSES.

The business of automobile insurance might be subdivided into two classes, namely: (1) loss of or damage to the car itself by fire, explosion, self-ignition or lightning; while being transported by land or water; by theft, robbery or pilferage; by collision with any other automobile, vehicle or object; and in some cases by mechanical break-down. (2) Pecuniary loss suffered by the owner as a result of claims made by the public for injuries or damage to property. In this latter externer or damage to property. In this latter category might also be placed injuries suffered by the owner himself and by his chauffeur.

A policy insuring the car against destruction or damage by fire was the earliest form of automobile insurance. In the initial stages the insurance offices pursued their way very warily. To speak frankly, there was little demand by the public, owing to the fact that the early car was unreliable, inconvenient and terribly expensive, and, as a consequence, the advantages of motor traction were not appreciated. In recent years, however, radical changes have been made resulting in the vast and startling growth of the automobile industry, and now the premiums in the automobile department have become a very important adjunct to the ordinary fire insurance business.

# THE PREFERRED ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Announces that it is extending its operations to the Dominion of Canada,with Offices and Agencies at leading points throughout the Dominion.

# Accident, Health and Automobile Insurance

The PREFERRED is the only Company that confines its accident business strictly to Preferred risks, and to parties whose occupations come within that classification it is prepared to give greater benefits than can be secured from any Company insuring all classes of hazards.

\$4,800,000.00 Assets -\$75.000.00 Deposit with Canadian Government

Address Applications for Montreal Agencies J. W. McKENZIE, General Manager for Canada. P. O. BOX 1814, MONTREAL or Head Office for Canada.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY BLDG., TORONTO, ONT.

No. 10 247

THE CHRONICLE

MONTREAL, MARCH 8, 1918

| Income for the year 1917:<br>Premiums.<br>Interest and Rents.<br>Other Income.  | YORK CITY<br>\$100,279,122.00<br>39,957,422.00<br>5,881,618.00                     | A14/ 110 1/A   |
|---|--|--|
| Paid Policy-holders, 1917 (Exclusive of Disability Benefits):<br>Death Losses.<br>Matured Endowments.<br>Surrender Values<br>Dividends<br>Annuities   | \$30,599,371.00<br>13,566,409.00<br>18,527,170.00<br>22,807,762.00<br>1,387,241.00 | \$146,118,162  |
| Loaned Policy-holders during 1917   |  | \$86,887,953<br>\$23,722,213                                   |
| New Paid-for Insurance in 1917 (Exclusive of over \$16,000,00<br>Policies revived and increased, and Additions by Dividends)<br>Paid for Insurance in Force Dec. 31.<br>Number of Policies in Force Dec. 31.<br>Admitted Assets, Dec. 31, 1917<br>These assets are the property of over 1,000,000 people with their capendam<br>with their contractual rights). The Company is purely mutual; it has no |  | \$315,994,500<br>\$2,673,334,336<br>1,301,969<br>\$934,929,381 |
| Legal Liabilities<br>Reserved for dividends payable in 1918<br>Reserved for dividends on deferred dividend policies matur-<br>ing subsequent to 1918.   |  | \$760,742,335  |
| Total   |  | \$174,187,046<br>\$934,929,381                                 |
| THE ANNUAL DIVIDEND RATE OF 1917 WILL BE  |  | IN 1918  |
| FOR THE YEAR 1917 THE COMPANY'S MORTALITY RATE WA<br>Average earning power of total<br>Ledgerssets {<br>January 14, 1918.   | detailed statemer<br>person askin  | T IN ITS HISTORY<br>at will be sent to an<br>ag for it.        |
|   |  |  |

Assets over \$61,000,000 Premium Income over \$14,000,000

FIRE and MARINE

Canadian Managers : DALE & COMPANY, LIMITED, Coristine Building, Montreal Branches at HALIFAX, TORONTO, WINNIPEG and VANCOUVER



### MONTRE

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There prospects agents v during th ingmen whom th enough a authority the pec farmers.

With and shop the spec and the little or wages in can hard try in receiving ing an specializ discover clerks in occupati justify laboring are mal and wi are also observa insurance spent t secure 1

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KITC mental \$65,000 WINN Street MON Street, D'Al

Stret AUR Street,

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### THREE GREAT CLASSES OF PROSPECTS.

There are two, possibly three, great classes of prospects to which life insurance companies and agents will do well to give particular attention during the coming year. These are farmers, workingmen and women. They are three classes to whom the average agent has not in the past given enough attention. Only here and there, writes one authority, is to be found an agent who has mastered the peculiar difficulties of working among the farmers.

With regard to laboring men, workers in factories and shops, these have been considered as being in the special province of the industrial companies and the average life in wrance agent has paid but little or no attention o them. Since the war wages in all lines have so greatly increased that it can hardly be aid that there is a single line of industry in which the ordinary wage-earners are not receiving sufficient pay to justify them in considering an ordinary life rolicy. Agents who have specialized in writing small ordinary policies have discovered that it does not pay them to solicit clerks in stores or employes in the so-called genteel occupations, because they do not make enough to justify them in carrying life insurance; but the laboring men and all workers in shops and factories are making such large wages that they are easy and willing prospects for life insurance. They are also willing and easy spenders and it is the observation of at least one agent that if the life insurance man can get to them before they have spent their wages it is not a difficult matter to secure their applications.

#### CANADIAN FIRE RECORD.

LAKEFIELD, ONT.—Cavendish stable used as canoe and motor-boat storehouse, destroyed with 100 new canoes, several launches and an automobile.

KITCHENER, ONT.-Weseloh-Gondie's departmental store, damaged, March 3. Loss placed at \$65,000.

WINNIPEG.—Basement of Grand Theatre, Main Street North, damaged, March 6. Loss \$15,000.

MONTREAL.—Home of H. White, 843 Gertrude Street, Verdun, damaged, March 6.

D'Allard Mnfg. Co's. premises, St. Lawrence Street and Laurier Avenue, damaged, March 1. AURORA, ONT.—Salvation Army barracks, Mosley Street, damaged, March 3.

### SERVICE TO OLD POLICYHOLDERS. (Continued from page 243)

# SERVICE MEANS SUCCESS.

The foregoing are some of the ways in which you can render service to policyholders and by so doing open up avenues of new business. You have not finished with the policyholder the moment the policy is issued; on the contrary, your duty to him is continuous so long as the policy remains in force. Your policyholders will appreciate this display of unselfish interest on your part. They will remember you whenever they are ready for new assurance, and will save you the humiliation that always comes when you discover that another agent has written business with your old policyholders that might just as well have been yours. They will talk favorably about you to their relatives and neighbors and will provide you with many excellent "leads." By effective and faithful service to all of your old policyholders, whether they are or are not in a position ever to give you new business themselves, you will soon realize the full significance of the precept, "A satisfied customer is the best asset of any business and its greatest advertisement."

#### PERSONALS.

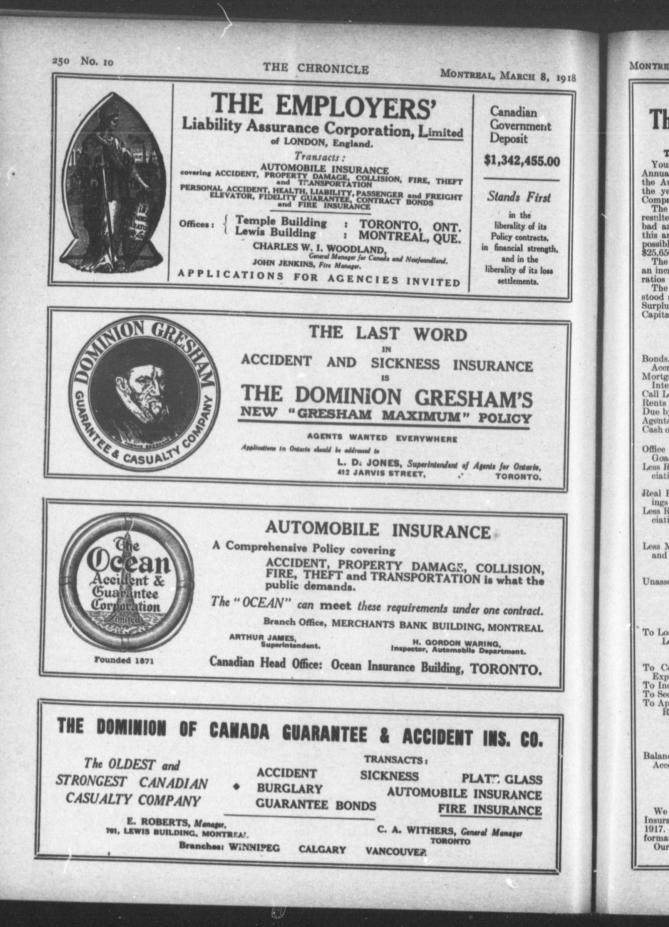
We regret to announce the death of Mr. William Cairns, insurance broker, 10 St. John Street, Montreal, in his 64th year. Mr. Cairns was connected with the business of fire and marine insurance for the past 25 years, and was much respected. We understand the business will be continued by his two sons, Messrs. Morris and George Cairns, who have been connected with the firm for some time.

Captain G. C. Coles, the well known insurance agent, Collingwood, Ont., and Stayner, Ont., writes us that he has taken his son Henry into the business. Mr. Henry Coles was formerly with the H. O. of the British America at Toronto, and has spent some time fighting for the Empire in France, where he endured many hardships, being eventually gassed, and is now honourably discharged.

Mr. C. S. Howard, lately of the foreign department of the Dominion Bank, head office, Toronto, has been appointed assistant manager of the Montreal branch in place of Mr. L. H. Seale, resigned.

Mr. John W. Ross, Montreal, has been elected a director of the Sun Life of Canada, following the retirement from the board of Mr. H. W. K. Hale, of Philadelphia.





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# THE CHRONICLE

- 294,095.52

\$753,417.06

# FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

# The London Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Canada DIRECTORS' REPORT

# To the Shareholders and Members of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Canada.

To the Shareholders and Members of the Lo Your Directors herewith submit the Fifty-eighth Annual Statement and Balance Sheet, duly certified by the Auditor, showing the receipts and expenditures for the year, as well as the Assets and Liabilities of the Company as at December 31st, 1917. The operation of the Company for the year 1917 resulted in a profit of \$40,656.06 after providing for all bad and doubtful debts and outstanding liabilities. Of this amount \$15,000 has been set aside as a reserve for possible future losses on investments, and the balance, \$25,650.06, has been added to the surplus. The net premium income for the year was \$399,923.15, an increase of \$36,239.26, while both the loss and expense ratios have been satisfactory.

an increase of \$30,239.20, while both the loss and expense ratios have been satisfactory. The reinsurance reserve, full Government Standard, stood at \$279,005.52, an increase of \$6,763.07; the Cash Surplus \$141,559.57, an increase of \$25,656.06, and the Capital Stock paid up at \$19,250.00, an increase of

ndon Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Canada. \$1,750.00. The total Cash Security for Policyholders was \$502,417.97, an increase of \$31,301.14, in addition to which there is the unassessed portion of premium notes, which amounts to \$250,999.09, an increase of \$3,507.16, making the total Security to Policyholders \$753,417.06, an increase of \$34,808.30, and a total Surplus to Policyholders of \$411,808.66, an increase of \$30,913.22. The retiring Directors are A. H. C. Carson, R. Home Smith and A. C. McMaster, all of whom are eligible for re-election.

re-election.

Your Directors desire to thank the Agents of the Company for their support, and they also wish to express their appreciation of the work of the field and office staffs during the past year. All of which is respectfully submitted,

LIARIL ITIES

 Obe for Reinsurance
 9,480.11

 Sundry Accounts Payable
 1,155.27

 Provision for Agents' Bonuses
 3,500.00

Capital Stock Paid Up.....\$ 19,250.00

By Gross Premiums ..... \$698,948.53

A. H. C. CARSON, President. Toronto, 23rd of February, 1918.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT as at DECEMBER 31st, 1917

Reserves.

Less

ASSETS

Mortgages Receivable with Accrued

| Interest                    | 14.893.78    |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| Call Loan                   | 700.00       |
| Rents Accrued               | 420.00       |
| Due by Reinsurers           | 685.08       |
| Agents' Balances            | 54.828.52    |
| Cash on hand and on deposit | 58,529.49    |
|                             | \$368,901.83 |
| 0.00 Th 1.                  |              |

Furniture and Goad's Plans...... \$27,218.92 Less Reserve for Depreeiation..... 17,218.92

\_\_\_\_\_\$ 10.000.00

Real Estate and Buildings.....\$166,576.22 Less Reserve for Depreciation ..... 4,849,14

\$161,727.08 Less Mortgage Payable and Accrued Interest. 38,210.94

ToL

123,516.14 - 133.516.14 Unassessed Portion of Premium Notes...... 250,999.09

\$753,417.06

\$945 547 10

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1917

| Less Salvage and Reinsurance<br>Recovered   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| To Commissions, Agency and Management<br>Expense, etc.<br>To Increase in Reinsurance Reserve<br>To Securities Written Down<br>To Appropriations,<br>Reserves:<br>Real Estate and Buildings \$1,147.63<br>Office Furniture and Goad's<br>Plans | 6,763.07<br>2,858.50                  |
| Balance, Net Profit, Transferred to Surplus<br>Account  | 4,769.78<br>40,656.06<br>\$428,066.91 |

#### CERTIFICATE

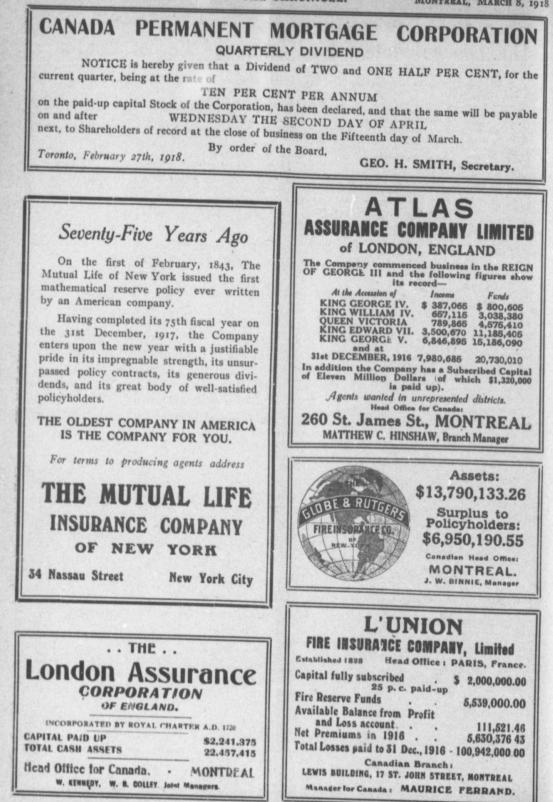
We have audited the books of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company for the year ending December 31, 1917. We find the books to be in order and all the in-formation asked for has been cheerfully given. Our examination has included the Cash and Bank

Cancellations and Rebates. . \$ 87,687.30 Reinsurance Pre-miums..... 211,338.08 \_\_\_\_\_ 299,025.38 By Transfer Fees..... 133.96 By Income from---Sale of Securities. \$ 280.46 Interest, Dividends and Rents 7,479.34 7,759.80 By Proportion of Profit due on Canada Hail \$428,066,91

Books, Premium Registers, Agents' and Branch Balances and the securities held by the Company. We certify that the above Balance Sheet is in accord with the books, and in our opinion is a full and fair state-ment of the position of the Company on that date. EDWARDS, MORGAN & CO., Toronto, February 16, 1918. Chartered Accountants.

THE CHRONICLE.

MONTREAL, MARCH 8, 1918



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The increasing use of gasoline on the farm for various purposes is markedly increasing fire hazards to the farmer's home. Modern farmers are adopting gasoline engines for pumping water, operating cream separators and washing machines. A dangerous hazard is the habit of farmers leaving automobiles in sheds adjoining barns and adjacent to the house. This is a dangerous practice; automobiles should be kept in specially built garages at a safe distance from other buildings.

Although the general use of gasoline is increasing, little has been done by the farmer to minimize the gasoline fire hazard. The farmer usually buys in large quantities and keeps his gasoline supply in a shed nearby and sometimes in the barn itself.

This is a dangerous practice and may lead not only to a fire loss but also to loss of life. The safest method is to adopt some underground storage system, but if this is found impracticable at least store gasoline away from all other buildings.

### PREFERRED ACCIDENT OF NEW YORK.

As previously announced, the Preferred Accident Insurance Company, of New York, is commencing operations in Canada, under the management of Mr. J. William McKenzie, transacting accident, health and automobile insurance. Confining its accident business strictly to preferred risks, the Company issues an attractive "Special" accident policy, under which, in addition to the doubling of indemnity for travel accidents, etc., the weekly indemnity for total and partial disability is increased to per cent. yearly up to 50 per cent. above the original weekly indemnity, and hospital and other indemnities are also provided. The premium is a very moderate one.

### SMALL SAVINGS.

People fail to realize the possibilities invested in small sums, perhaps best illustrated by the general attitude toward small change. Nickles and dimes are cheap to the constitutional spender. To the street car corporation, the cigar stores, the condy manufacturers, the five and ten-cent stores, the amusement houses and savings banks these little bits of metal are pure gold. Fortunes constantly flow from the many hands to the few in thin streams of little coin.

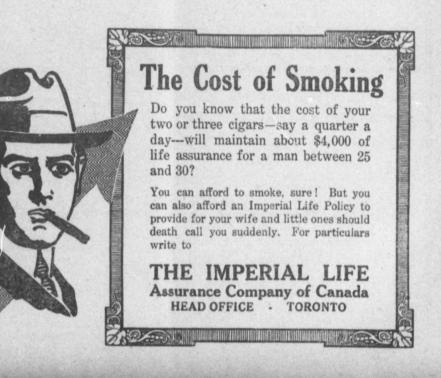
To appreciate the value of small change, one should learn to think of small squanderings in terms of interest on invested capital, remembering that a nickle is a whole year's earnings of an invested dollar; that a carelessly spent half-dollar throws away the year's work of ten dollars, and that a half-dollar a day poorly spent consumes the income for an invested sum of  $\$_{3,650}$ .

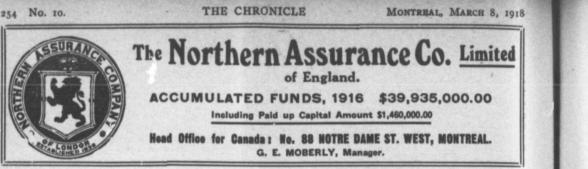
There is no greater medium in the world for the accumulation of small savings than that offered by life insurance. No other institution can bestow equal potentialities upon small sums—the single deposit of say \$25 may create an estate of \$1,000. It is a form of savings which is free from the numerous objections common to other media.—North American Life,

#### EAGLE, STAR AND BRITISH DOMINIONS.

The enterprising Eagle, Star and British Dominions Insurance Company, which is always to the fore in advertising novelties, has issued a new and attractive war blotting book and blotters, admirably got up, and illustrating various aspects of the War. The new blotters are both useful and interesting.

1



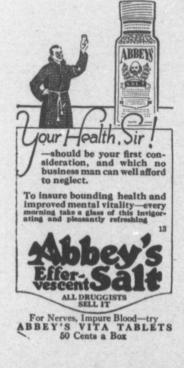






By over 500 Notaries of the Province of Quebec DEPOSITED with the Provincial Government \$64,000 TOTAL ASSETS, December 31st, 1916 - \$342,395 90 ST. JAMES ST. - Main 7544

The Travellers Life Assurance Company of Canada HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL Hon. GEO. P. GRAHAM, President TO AGENTS.-Write to the Home Office for particutars of direct renewal contract. Valuable territory available in Quebec and Eastern Ontario.



MONTRI

#### BEW

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### BEWARE OF VAPOURS IN EMPTY GASOLINE CANS.

An instructive report upon the hazard arising fror gasoline vapours from old cans and cavities in machinery and engines has been issued by the U. S. Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior, from which the following is an abstract:

These seemingly empty gasoline cans or tanks are probably more dangerous than those filled with gasoline. Usually the can will not be entirely emptied but will contain a little liquid gasoline that did not run out. This gasoline will vaporize, the vapour will mix with the air in the can, and the mixture may easily be explosive. When the can is being filled this mixture of gasoline vapour and air is forced out by the gasoline and may explode if it is ignited by a flame or spark near the opening.

Many engines are built with cavities or enclosed spaces in the crank case, base, or some other part; these may be full of gasoline vapours. Many men, when inspecting or making repairs with an open light, have been severely burned when these vapours have been ignited.

To guard against such accidents all cavities should be blown out with compressed air or steam. If neither of these is available the cover should be removed, the vapours should be fanned out, and a lighted lamp or candle attached to a long stick should be passed around inside the cavities to burn out any vapours that may remain before the workman puts his hands or face near them.

Unless an ample current of air at considerable velocity is passing, gasoline should not be used to clean oil and dirt of an engine or other machinery.

### LIFE UNDERWRITERS' MEETING.

The Life Underwriters' Association of Canada held their mid-year executive meeting in Montreal last week, there being a large and representative attendance from the various Eastern Canadian centres. The visitors included Messrs. Lawrence Priddy, of New York, president of the National Association of Life Underwriters of the United States, and Neil D. Sills, of Richmond, Virginia, ex-president. A large amount of business was transacted, including the organisation of arrangements for the joint convention of the American and Canadian associations, to be held in New York in September next.

Mr. J. T. Wilson, of Halifax, president of the Canadian Association, will begin next month a coast to coast trip, accompanied by Mr. Castle Graham, general secretary, occupying about two months. In the course of this trip practically all the local associations will be visited.

### THE ROYAL ARCANUM.

Insurance Commissioner Hardison of Massachusetts has issued a report prepared by the insurance departments of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York, in which it is declared that the Royal Arcanum of Massachusetts is 99 per cent. solvent. The investigators find that there is no justification for proceedings for the dissolution of the society, nor justifiable grounds for application for the appointment of a receiver by any court.

The one security outside of government securities that is absolutely stable and unchanging in dollarfor-dollar value is life insurance.—New York Life Bulletin.

### TRAFFIC RETURNS.

### CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

| Year to date | 1916        | 1917        | 1918         | Increase     |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Jan. 31,     | \$8,380,000 | \$9,941,000 | \$10,570,000 | \$629,000    |
| Week ending  | 1916        | 1917        | 1918         | Increase     |
| Feb. 7,      | 1,876,000   | 1,890,000   | 2,096,000    | 206,000      |
| 14,          | 1,912,000   | 2,180,000   | 2,306,000    | 126,000      |
| 21,          | 1,796,000   | 2,225,000   | 2,435,000    | 210,000      |
| 28,          |             | 2,537,000   | 2,482,000    | ) Dec.55,000 |
|              | GRAN        | D TRUNK RA  | ILWAY.       |              |
| Year to date | 1916        | 1917        | 1918         | Decrease     |
| Jan. 31, \$  | 4,257,416   | \$4,677,388 | \$4,083,362  | \$594,026    |
| Week ending  | 1916        | 1917        | 1918         | Increase     |
| Feb. 7,      | 937,937     | 928,462     | 675,115      | 253,347      |
| 14,          | 868,432     | 828,671     | 752,861      | Dec. 75,810  |
| 21,          | 853,582     | 956,487     | 980,013      | Inc. 23,526  |
| 28           |             | 1,139,386   | 1,133,392    | Dec. 5,994   |
|              | CANADIA     | N NORTHERN  | RAILWAY      |              |
| Year to ate  | 1916        | 1917        | 1918         | Decrease     |
| Jan. 31, \$  | 2,086,800   | \$2,832,600 | \$2,715,300  | \$117,300    |
| Week ending  | g 1916      | 1917        | . 1918       | Increase     |
| Feb. 7,      | 429,400     | 493,600     | 634,600      | 141,000      |
| 14,          | 312,700     | 602,000     | 688,000      | 86,000       |
| 21,          | 336,600     | 598,700     | 652,800      | 54,100       |
| 28,          |             | 664,300     | 715,600      | 51,300       |

### WANTED

By strong American Insurance Company, GENERAL AGENT for the City of Montreal, for its Automobile Department. Address

> GENERAL AGENT, c/o The Chronicle,

MONTREAL

### WANTED

INSPECTOR and SUPERINTENDENT of AGENCIES. Gentleman is open to represent progressive Company in the field. Well-known throughout Ontario and elsewhere. Competent Organiser. Address

X.Y.Z.,

C/O THE CHRONICLE, MONTREAL

### WANTED.

INSPECTOR, for Province of Quebec, by strong Non-Tariff Company. Must be capable, energetic, and speak both languages. Address, giving full particulars, to

INSPECTOR, c/o The Chronicle, MONTREAL

