

# Banking. Insurance & Finance.

**ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1881** 

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### MONTREAL, MARCH 8, 1912.

SUFFRAGETTE FOLLIES.

THE exploits of the Suffragettes in London are going far beyond the bounds of reason. They have lost the interest of novelty

and are trying to make up for it by extravagance. The lady who chained herself to a tree would have no doubt cried to heaven for vengeance if anybody else had put her in such a ludicrous and humiliating position. It would have been poetic justice if the police, instead of uprooting the tree, had put an extra padlock on the chain and left her to her maiden meditation.

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BRITISH COAL STRIKE.

AHE man who will propound some means for preventing mammoth strikes, which paralyze the whole business of a country

will deserve well of the nations. This is one of the cases in which compulsory arbitration would seem not only justifiable but absolutely necessary. In civil war of this kind most of the shot is distributed among the non-combatant innecent bystanders. Men. women and children who have nothing to do with coal-mining or coal-owning will be the chief sufferers. They can do nothing to affect the situation, yet they are deprived of fuel and food and their wage earners are thrown out of work to gratify the desire of the strikers to make the trouble as nearly universal as possible. This kind of thing is as truly conspiracy against the general welfare of the nation as the stupid actions of the Suffragettes, and the men who maliciously bring about such conditions should be held criminally responsible. It is inconceivable that they can gain sympathy or public approval by such tactics.

HON. GEO. E. FOSTER FOR **ROYAL COMMISSION** ON EMPIRE'S RESOURCES.

AST June at the L Imperial Conference in London, on

motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the following resolution was passed: "That His Majesty should be approached with a view to the appointment of a royal commission, re-

presenting the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, South Africa and Newfoundland, with a view to investigating and reporting upon the natural resources of each part of the Empire represented at this conference, the development attained and attainable and the facilities for production, manufacture and distribution; the trade of each part with the others and the outside world, the food and the raw material requirements of each and the sources thereof available; to what extent, if any, the trade between each of the different parts has been affected by existing legislation in each, either beneficially or otherwise."

On the motion of Mr. Harcourt the following was added: "And by what methods, consistent with the existing fiscal policy of each part, the trade of each part with the others may be improved and extended."

The Hon. George E. Foster has just been recommended as Canada's representative on this Royal Commission and in all Canada no better man could be found for the work.

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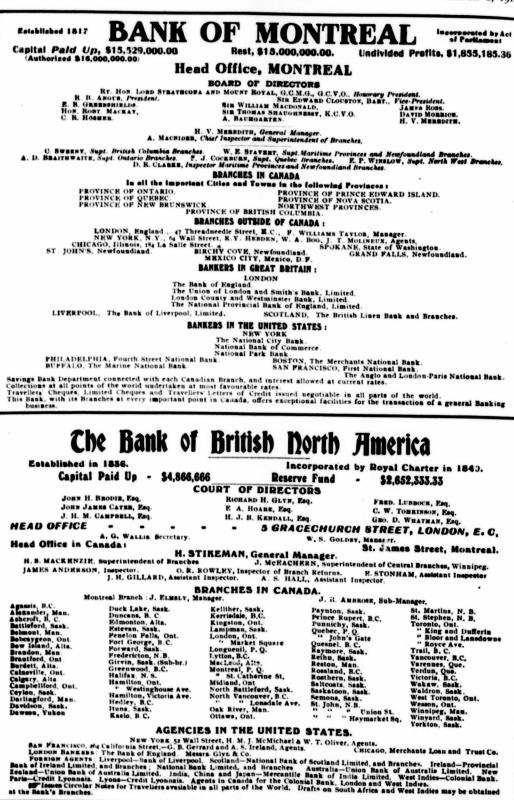
## BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

A BANKER ON PEOPLE need not be afraid ly conditions there are thoroughly sound. The expansion that we have witnessed is only a natural

development in the right direction." Thus Mr. R. Y. Hebden, agent in New York for the Bank of Montreal. in an interview published in that city. "It is not improbable, however," he continued, "that expansion has been a little too rapid in the last year or so. A lot of European and American money has gone into the country lately, and while I don't doubt that all of it has been well invested, a discontinuation of the movement is bound to make itself felt. Some of this money has been employed in buying property and selling it again, which is alright as long as the supply of funds is forthcoming and people don't stop buying. I don't believe there has been any real estate boom such as we are accustomed to see in some of the western states of this country. There has been some speculation in city lots, but farming land has not been implicated to any extent. It is a question, too, in my mind whether the various industrial mergers have been altogether expedient.

"No, I am certain nothing like a financial crisis is imminent in Canada. What I have pointed out appears to be generally recognized by the leading bankers in Canada, and they are calling a halt. This I know to be a fact. It must be remembered that such concerted action among Canadian bankers is far more effective than it is here. On account of the branch system greater control can be exercised by the central institutions. Through this system the chances of a financial panie in Canada are reduced to a minimum."

THE CHRONICLE.



### **Prominent Topics.**

Foreign Trade Statistics ports are apt to be misleadand Prices.

Figures of imports and exing, if due consideration is not given to difference in

prices. A calculation made in London concerning Great Britain's foreign trade of 1911 shows these interesting results. Exports of merchandise from England in that year were valued £23,800,000 above those of 1910; but, if prices had been the same as in 1010, the increase would have been only £11,167,000. Imports increased in value, £2,302,000; but, with prices the same for the two years, there would have been no increase at all, but a decrease of £15,241,000. That is to say, the higher total value of the year's foreign trade was more than half due to higher prices; but the influence of those higher prices was much more noticeable in England's imports than in her exports. This difference was probably mostly due to last year's high price of American cotton.

### Marine Rates Insufficient.

Lord Furness, presiding at the annual meeting of the London and Provincial Marine and General Insurance Company, said that in recent years

marine insurance business had not been so flourishing as could be wished. The most vital question overshadowing marine insurance at the present time was the question of premiums. It was clear that if things went on as they had been these last few years, a substantial advance in premium rates would have to be made. In regard to the weather, they could hope again for as good times as in the past, but when they came to the damage and losses from fires and extra costs, they were each factors which had to be gravely considered. It was impossible to contemplate changes which would be in their favour. If underwriters were to make any profits at all, there would have to be an increase in rates, especially on the hulls of steamers. The shipowners would have to pay an appreciably higher premium for safety. He did not see how they could reasonably expect to be protected from grave risks at so low a cost. He spoke as a shipowner, but he realized the position of the underwriters. The business might be brought to such a low level that nobody would care to follow it, and it might conceivably fall into the hands of companies incapable of sustaining the stress of continuous losses, so that an era of fair rates and strong companies was as much needed in the interests of shipowners as underwriters.

### Montreal's Tax in Fire Insurance Premiums.

Montreal policyholders will be interested to know that hereafter, should the Montreal bill be passed by the Quebec legislature as it has left the Private Bills

Committee, in every \$100 of fire insurance premiums they pay, they will be handing over to the City of Montreal and the Province of Quebec, three dollars

in taxes-two dollars to the city and one dollar to the province. And as there is no argument against a five or a ten or a fifteen or twenty per cent, tax on fire insurance premiums, which does not equally apply to a one per cent. tax, there is no sort of guarantee, except the self-restraint or modesty of those in authority, against taxes which are so easily collectible being again doubled in the future and steadily raised to exorbitant heights,

Ostensibly, these taxes are placed on the fire companies; actually, of course, what happens is that the provident who insure their property have the privilege of paying taxes for the benefit of those who do not carry insurance.

A bill providing for the creation Fire Insurance Bill of a fire insurance department in Saskatchewan.

in the province and for the licensing of all fire insurance

companies operating has passed through committee of the Saskatchewan Legislature.

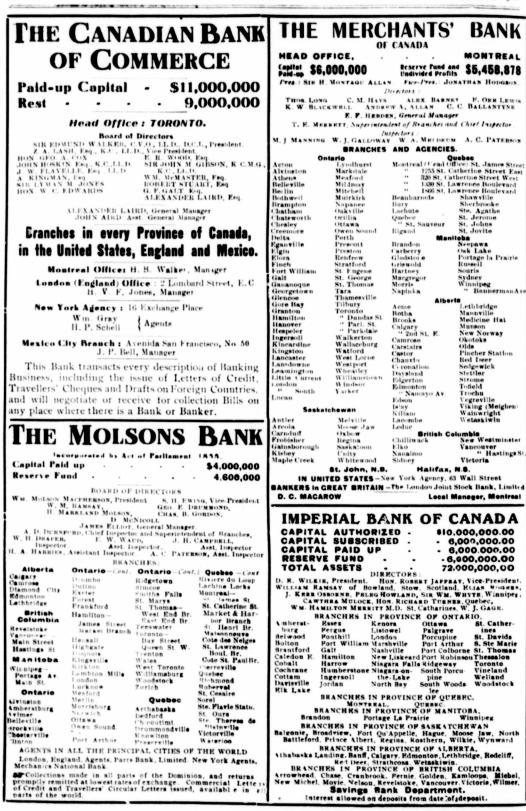
The fees of registration are set at \$500, and the license for a provincial company will be \$100, while that of a foreign company will be \$200. A foreign company will be required to make a deposit of \$10,000 with the government to ensure the payment of losses, and half this amount in addition will be required for every \$1,500,000 of risk indicated in the annual statement made to the department. The provincial companies must make a deposit of \$5,000, while there will be an addition of \$2,000 for each \$100,000 of risk undertaken above that figure.

Mr. A. J. Relton, of London, manager of the Guardian Assurance Company, who has been in Montreal for six weeks, leaves to-day to sail by the Empress of Britain for home. While here, Mr. Relton has arranged all the details in connection with the operation of the Guardian Accident and Guarantee Company, which has been licensed to transact accident, sickness, guarantee, burglary and plate glass business. In this connection, he visited Toronto, Quebec and other centres. Mr. Relton is a manager who goes thoroughly into every detail of the operations of his company, and is probably one of the hardest worked of insurance managers.

Premier Murray has introduced a bill into the Nova Scotia Legislature to borrow \$4,000,000 by the issue of debentures and the sale of Nova Scotia consolidated stock, and to make the issue at a rate not exceeding 4 p.c. The Premier made no statement regarding the bill, but section six provides as follows: "Ine sum realized from said debentures and said stock shall be paid into the provincial treasury and shall be applied in payment of the existing obligations of the province and for services chargeable to capital account that have been or may hereafter be authorized by the Legislature."

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MARCH 8, 1912



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### MONTHEAL, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1912.

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### THE GENERAL FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The Bank of England secured the bulk of the  $\$_{3,500,000}$  Transvaal gold offered in the market on Monday. Bank rate in London remains at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. In the market call money is 3 to  $3\frac{1}{4}$ ; short bills are  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; and three months bills, 37-16 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . While call money is thus a shade easier, rates of discount have hardened. The hardening process is more in evidence on the Continent of Europe. The Bank of France and the Bank of Germany have adhered to the rates hitherto quoted by them— $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. and 5 per cent. Discounts in the Paris market are  $3\frac{1}{8}$  p.c., and in Berlin the market rate of discount has risen to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  p.c.

The British coal strike is still the outstanding feature in European affairs. It appears that the grievances of the miners are taking a secondary part in the discussions of the subject. The general public, while admitting that the miners may have grievances, are more disposed to give consideration to the matter of putting it out of the power of a few labor leaders to paralyze at will the whole commerce and industry of the country. This, in the opinion of many competent observers, is the vital point. There is no tyranny so detestable as the tyranny which can be exercised by an oligarchy of labor leaders, and if Great Britain does not soon take a firm stand against the encroachments of organized labor, her industries and her commerce will have little chance in the world struggle for commercial and industrial supremacy. Germany and the United States are pressing Britain hard; and the mother country cannot afford to have her industries bound hand and foot. It is too early to estimate the damage that will be done by a protracted strike. All classes of the British people would feel its baleful effects. And yet a settlement purchased by means of a national submission to the labor leaders' demands would seem to promise a speedy recurrence of the present calamity.

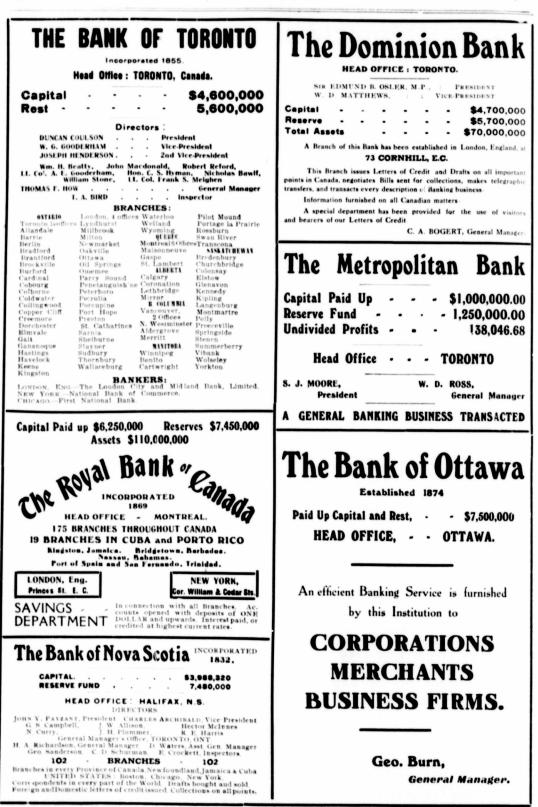
The money market in New York is about the same as a week ago, with perhaps a slight tendency towards higher rates in time money. Call loans are  $2\frac{3}{6}$  p.c.; sixty day loans, 3 per cent.; oo days,  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent and six months,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The Saturday statement revealed a heavy loss of surplus by the clearing house institutions. Taking the banks and trust companies, the loan expansion amounted to \$10,000,000; the cash loss to \$4,100,000; and the decrease in excess cash reserves to \$5,388,000. The excess cash reserve, therefore, was reduced to \$22,810,000. So far as the banks alone were concerned, the figures were much the same: loan expansion \$10,035,000; cash loss, \$4,600,000; and decrease of surplus, \$4,632,000.

The United States also are threatened with a big coal strike. The anthracite miners have served the mine owners with a number of preposterous demands. These demands have been emphatically and unanimously rejected by the coal operators; and the miners have now to decide whether they will close down the mines and inflict serious injury upon the general public. Prices of coal have advanced in the United States partly on account of the threatened deadlock and partly on account of the orders for coal emanating from Great Britain. In the meantime the securities markets have been assuming a more confident tone; and apparently some of the bear operators who have been so unusually active of late, have been effecting their retreat. General conditions in the United States are steadily improving. As a disturbing force the Presidential election may not have such great influence as has been feared; and the securities market has been sold and sold till it is difficult to see how the bears can hope to force it materially lower

In Canada money rates are the same, call loans in Montreal and Toronto being 5 to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. It is said that the strong demand for mercantile credits continues unabated. In a few weeks now the banks will be relieved of part of the load of loans representing

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grain stored in terminal elevators. When navigation opens at Montreal about the beginning of May, there is always a rush of produce to Europe, and the bills of exchange drawn thereagainst serve to reduce the loans of the exporters quite materially. Thus the banking institutions are able to apply the funds to assist the manufacturers and other customers in preparing for the summer's operations. The advances to the lumber companies in February and March are considerably increased, as the camps have to be paid off

It is said that in the past few weeks the railways have made good progress in clearing up the grain congestion in the prairie provinces. The steadiness of the winter weather has been a favorable factor in this struggle. So long as the weather continues cold the danger of destruction of the tough or damp wheat is reduced to a minimum. While it is to be expected that a certain amount of destruction of value will occur when the warm weather comes, that destruction will not probably be as great as certain political personages and newspapers would have us believe.

With reference to the prospects for the coming seeding season, it is known that the early freeze-up last fall prevented the farmers from plowing as much ground as they wished. So some authorities are not counting upon a very large increase in the wheat area.

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### SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

The forty-first annual report of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada constitutes the record of a year which has been satisfactory from every point of view. There has been a further large extension of the company's operations, the new business and assurance in force showing pronounced advances upon previous years, while in income, in the payments to policyholders, in the surplus earned and in assets, continued progress and development has to be recorded.

The following table shows the leading items of the Sun Life's balance sheet during the last three years:

	1909.	1910.	1911.
New Business	\$ 21,509,273	\$ 23.512.377	\$ 26,436,781
Assurance in force	129,913,669	143.549.276	164.572,073
Income	7.778,132	9.575.454	10,557.335
Assets	32,804,996	38,164.790	43,900,886
Surplus earned	1,090,241	1.232.545	1,243.763
Total surplus	3.308,534	3,952,437	4.717.074
Surplus: Gov't. Stan-			
dard	4.940,556	5.319.921	5,882,952
Payments to policy-			
holders	2.824.184	3.023.462	3.403.641

From these figures the satisfactory character of the business of last year will be readily appreciated. The new business paid for was much in advance of any figures which have been previously reported, the gain over 1910 being practically \$3,000,000. Correspondingly, also, there was a very satisfactory addition to the amount of assurance in force, the increase for the year, including the policies of the Royal-Victoria Life, which, as will be in recollection, was taken over by the Sun Life, being above \$21,000,000, bringing

the amount in force up to \$164.572.073. In this connection it is noted in the report that notwithstanding the marked growth in the volume of the outstanding assurances, there has been again an actual decrease in the number of policies cancelled. The income continues to augment rapidly and, including premiums, interest, rents and the net profit on sale of securities, reached \$10.557.335, practically a million-dollar advance over 1010. Assets also continue on the upward grade at a steady gait and at \$43.900.886 n ark a 534 million advance upon the previous year.

The total profit earned during the year, after setting aside the sum necessary to raise the basis for the reserves on the Royal-Vietoria policies up to that euployed for the company's own business, was \$1,243,763, which compares with \$1,-232,545 in 1910, and \$1,000,241 in 1900. Of this amount \$479,127 has been distributed to policyholders and \$764,630 has been added to the undistributed surplus. This raises the total surplus over capital and all liabilities (for assurances Om. (5) 315 and 3 p.c., and for annuities, B.O. Select Life Annuity Tables 312 p.c.) to \$4,717,074. Had the Dominion government standard for the valuation of the liabilities been employed, the surplus would have been \$5,882,052.

At the annual meeting held in Montreal on Tuesday, these figures were naturally received with expressions of satisfaction. The retiring directors were re-elected, and at a subsequent meeting of the board, Mr. Robertson Macaulay was re-elected president, and Mr. S. H. Ewing, vice-president, while Mr. T. B. Macaulay, F.I.A., whose actuarial work is well known, continues as the managing director and secretary.

### کر کر This year's heavy fire losses.

Short of a conflagration of the dimensions of those at 'Frisco and Baltimore, this year could hardly have made a worse start from the point of view of the fire underwriters on this continent. The losses are not confined to any particular district or class of risks, but are as universal in their locality as they are catholic in character. To Canadian underwriters in particular, the first six weeks of the year were a gruelling period. Over the loss of the Acadia Sugar Refinery at Halifax, they paid out a matter of \$624,470 and the losses by other fires, large, medium and small, whose number is legion, have piled up to a formidable amount. Fortunately, in the last fortnight or so, there has been something of a respite, but the position is still highly unsatisfactory, and enquiry suggests that in Montreal, at the present time, it would be an exception to find a fire office, which has yet made a start towards a profit on this year's business. It would, also, probably be an exception to find an office in Montreal, which did not in January pay out in losses too p.c. or more of the preniums received during the month. The opinion is general that fire underwriters have never had such a two months as January and February, and it is even suggested that so re of the companies, should the losses continue on approaching their present scale, will be likely to be compelled to sell securitie

According to the well-known compilations of the New York Journal of Commerce, the fire loss in the United States and Canada during February was \$28,-

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601.050, the largest amount ever charged against the month of February except in 1904, the year of the Baltimore conflagration. The following table gives a comparison of the losses by fire during the first two months of 1012, with the figures for the same months in 1911 and 1910, together with the record for the balance of those years:

January February	•	1910. \$15.175.400 15.489.350	1911. \$21,922,450 16,415,000	1912. \$35.653.450 28,601.650
Total 2 months .		\$30,664.750	\$37.337.450	\$64.255.10
March			31,569,800	
April			17.670,550	
May			21,422,000	
lune		13.183,600	20,691,950	
July		26,847,900	25.301,150	
August		and the second second second	12,662,650	
September			11.333,250	
October			13.945,000	
November			18,680,600	
December		21,528,000	22,722,850	• • • • • • • •
Totals for year .		\$234.470,650	\$234.337,250	

### WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The old-established Western Assurance Company, under the management of Mr. W. B. Meikle, goes steadily on its way. Last year, there was a moderate increase in the company's business in both the fire and the marine departments and a similar moderate increase in the trading profits. Looking back over five years, also, the officers are able to report that during that period they have turned an adverse balance of \$350,000, which was reached after having got rid of all the San Francisco losses and other old liabilities, into a balance in hand of \$402,-703. To this improvement of practically three quarters of a million dollars, can be added a sum of \$215,363, the reduction in the liability for unearned premiums as a result of the curtailment of the business, and in addition, dividends on the preferred stock amounting to \$245,000 have been paid. It will be agreed that this is a considerable achievement, while the business is now ready to respond to any efforts for increased income.

With regard to the fire department last year, the Western reports net premiums of \$2,071,266, against \$1,912,745 in 1910, and net losses of \$1,187,436 against \$1,061,080, or a ratio of 57.33 p.c., which compares with 55.47 p.c. in 1910 and the exceptionally favorable experience of 47.68 p.c. in 1909. The details of the fire business show that a profitable year was enjoyed by the company in Canada, and there was also a profit from the foreign agencies which correspond direct with the home office. But the company's large business in the States has been disappointing. owing to an exceptional number of losses due to climatic conditions, and the London branch has also proved disappointing by giving a heavy trading loss instead of the profit that is usually received from this quarter.

The Marine branch has had a very satisfactory year. On net premiums of \$863,750, there is a profit for the year of \$113,132. The profits have been general and have not been confined to any particular section of that branch of the company's business. The company has retired during the year from the writing of hulls on the Pacific Coast of the United States, and is gradually doing more cargo and coastwise hulls and less ocean hulls, and to the change which has been made in this

respect, the management attribute the improved position of the Marine department.

The profits of the year, after making adequate allowances, amounted to \$253,510 against \$222,600 in 1910. The total assets of the company at December 31 last, were \$3,284,180. Uncarned premiums and other liabilities at the same date aggregated \$1,500,437, so that there is a surplus to policyholders of \$1,783,743, an increase of \$83,000 over the figure of the close of 1910.

While the expenses reached last year the not excessive ratio of 34.43 p.c. as compared with 35.22 p.c. in 1010, the management attirm their vigorous determination to cut these further, although naturally it takes time to move down fixed expenses in propertion to the curtailment in preminas which has been put into force in recent years. The Western is now obtaining additional powers, as has already been noted in our columns, to enable it to carry on insurance against loss or damage by lightning, explosion, cyclone and tornado, as well as the business of sprinkler leakage insurance, etc.

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### **EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

The Excelsior Life Insurance Company, extracts fron whose annual report appear on another page. reports general progress during 1911. The business done was the largest in the company's career, and the results produced are of a gratifying character. New insurance issued and received during the year aggregated \$3,047.723, an increase over 1910 of \$538,572, and the insurance in force was advanced by \$1,130,057 to \$14,921,763. Income, including premiums and interest, aggregated \$500,500, an advance of \$56,296; there was paid to or set aside for the benefit of policyholders, \$410,910, an increase of \$40,118; the total reserves are advanced to \$2,118. 180, an increase of \$231,328; the net surplus on policyholders' account (government standard) goes up by \$74.494 to \$340,885 and there is an unallotted surplus above all liabilities of \$218,070, an increase of \$52,959. It will be seen from these figures that in all important particulars substantial increases were recorded.

In their published statement the company draw particular attention to several important factors, making for satisfactory profits. The death rate experience during 1911 was only 34 per cent. of that expected, and shows a decrease of 32 per cent. compared with 1910. The death claims per 1,000 mean insurance in force also show a reduction approaching 20 per cent. from the previous year. A gratifying feature is a decrease in the expense ratio of 2½ per cent. from 1910, while the interest carned on mean net assets was 7.33 p.c., a rise of 0.19 of 0.19 p.c.

Mr. Edwin Marshall is the managing director of the Excelsior Life, whose provincial manager for Quebec is Mr. J. A. Hebert, 107 St. Jares Street, Montreal. The following table shows the steady progress which has been made by this company during the last three years:---

	1909.	1910.	1011.
New business		\$ 2,500,150	\$ 3.047.723
Insurance in force	13.078.000	13.785.706	14.921.763
Assets	1.905.563	2.183.711	2.842.654
Premium and Interest In-	1.905.505	2,103,711	ale 4410.04
come	506,180	543.210	500.506
Reserve	1.686.338	1,886,852	2,118,180
Surplus on policyholders'	1,000,00		
account	240.984	266,301	340.885

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### THE BANKS AND FORGERIES.

### Prevalence of Forgery in Canada at the Present Time. and some Suggestions for Combatting it.

That Canada, particularly in the West, is flooded with forgeries at the present time, is the opinion advanced in the Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association, by Mr. A. Gordon Tait, who makes a number of suggestions for reform. These forgeries are principally, says Mr. Tait, cheques-cheques with forged or fictitious signatures; cheques with forged endorsements; cheques with both signature and acceptance by bank forged; cheques with amounts raised and with either genuine acceptance, or forged acceptance or without acceptance. This is a formidable list, but to it should be added forged commercial paper (usually the handiwork of the endorser who has subsequently had the notes discounted); forged or fictitious collateral notes tendered as security, and lastly, drafts under letter of credit and foreign bills in sets bearing forged endorsements or names of fictitious drawees.

Mr. Tait divides these forgeries into the following classes :---

1. Forgeries by the clever professional crook, operating first in one district, then in another; now in Canada, now over the border. He is a past master in the art of forgery and occasionally plans ambitious coups by means of plain forged cheques, or preferably forged accepted cheques, or forged cheques actually bearing genuine acceptance by the drawee bank, having been presented for acceptance in rush hours.

2. These are forgeries usually clumsy and unskilfully perpetrated by: (a) The slick party who finds making a living by dishonest means less arduous than by honest, yet not to be grouped with the skilled professional crook. (b) The "down-and-out," and therefore desperate. (c) The casual forger whose crime is born of opportunity.

3. The third distinct class of forger is the customer presumed and believed to be honest, who bolsters his discount accounts, or collateral with forged or fictitious paper.

For preventive measures, Mr. Tait makes the following suggestions :-

(a) The amendment of section 50 of the Canadian Bills of Exchange Act on the lines of section 60 of the English Act.

(b) The adoption of the system of crossed cheques already provided for by sections 168 to 175 of the Canadian Bills of

Exchange Act, taken from the English Act. (c) The abolition of the "counter cheque," also of the un-

numbered and unrecorded customer's cheque. (d) Increased caution on the part of the bank staffs.

(c) Adequate police protection.

The obvious conclusions from these recommendations, says Mr. Tait, is that the banks would be far less liable to be victimized if the Bills of Exchange Act were amended so as to throw the responsibility for forged endorsements on the payce through whose contributory negligence the numerous forgeries of this nature are alone rendered possible; if the "crossed cheque" system were brought into use-a system legalized in Canada in 1800 but never yet taken advantage of, nor generally understood; if the unlimited supplies of un-numbered and unrecorded customers' cheques and counter cheques placed at the disposal of the public were withdrawn; if bank officers exercised more care in scrutinizing signatures and forbore taking long chances in cashing cheques for unknown and unidentified parties; if our police and private detective organizations were equal to the task of keeping the country clear of crooks, swindlers and other undesirable per-sons, such as "yeggmen," or safe-blowers, hold-up men and the rest of the fraternity.

### AMENDING BILLS OF EXCHANGE ACT.

Regarding the amendment of the Bills of Exchange Act, Mr. Tait points out that in Canada a bank is responsible for both a forged signature and a forged endorsement, while in England a bank or banker is responsible for a forged signature, but not for a forged endorsement.

Hence it happens that banks in Canada sustain numerous

losses which in England would fall on the endorser-provided, of course, proof is forthcoming that an endorsement actually is a forgery or is unauthorized. Whether or not injustice is done under section 50 of the Canadian Act is a question for others to decide; but it is obvious that losses on the part of the paying banks through forged endorsements would be practically eliminated if the English section 60 were introduced into our Bills of Exchange Act in place of the present section 50.

### CROSSED CHEQUES.

The difference between a cheque which is not crossed and a cheque which bears a general or special crossing, with or without the addition of the words "Not negotiable," is that the latter is payable only through a bank (if specially crossed, through the particular bank named), while the former may be cashed, if desired, over the counter. The crossed cheque is, therefore, in a measure, a protection against forgery, for the reason that a dishonest person who would readily present an uncrossed cheque bearing a forged signature or endorsement over a bank counter and receive the money for it, might hesitate to deposit a crossed cheque to his account and await its clearance. One point should be remembered as bearing on the forgery, namely, that a crossing is a material part of a cheque (section 170) and obliteration of it would render the guilty party subject to prosecution on the charge of forgery.

The crossed cheque was in use in England "for many years prior to 1845," but has never been adopted in Canada, where its uses and purposes are little understood. Possibly one reason why crossed cheques do not commend themselves to the business public here is because (as already seen) the drawer is protected at the expense of the bank under the Bills of Exchange Act and by the use of cheques drawn pay-Whether Canadian banks and the Canadian able to order. public will ever favor the use of crossed cheques, it is impossible to say. The situation has changed but little since 1898, when it was so clearly summed up by Mr. Lash in the concluding paragraph of his article on "Crossed Cheques," and I cannot do better than to quote it here

"This subject is well worthy of attention by the Canadian Bankers' Association, with a view to making the advantage of crossed cheques known to the commercial community, and thereby bringing about their adoption generally in Canada. The Statute has been in force now for eight years (since 1800), and very few merchants know of it. Those who do know, do not understand it. If the banks act, the knowledge will soon become widespread. If the banks do not act, no one else will."

(To be continued).

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### LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Accompanying the annual statement of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company, which appears on another page, is an official announcement regarding the change in its ownership. As has previously been noted in THE CHRONICLE, the London Mutual has become the property, through the purchase of its entire capital stock, of the Midland & Textile Insurance Company, of London, England. There will, however, be no change in the organisation or staff of the London Mutual, other than the retirement of Mr. D. Weismiller, the president and managing director. Mr. Weismiller has been connected with the London Mutual since 1896, and rose in its service until in 1906, he became managing director, succeeding to the presidency in 1000. The success of his administration of the London Mutual in its own special field is well known. His successor as managing director is Mr. F. D. Williams.

Withdrawal from unprofitable territory, and the exclusion of some hazardous classes of risks, causes a shrinkage in the figures of the London Mutual's report for 1911, in comparison with 1910. Gross premiums were \$771,404 and net premiums, \$383,561 in comparison with \$823,080 and \$412,153 respectively in 1910. The year's net losses were \$240,879 against \$217,692 in 1910. The company was in-



terested in no less than eleven conflagrations during 1911, and while the loss in any one did not exceed \$10,000, yet in the aggregate, losses from that source were nearly two and a half times those of 1910 and nearly double the company's average yearly conflagration loss since 1896. The cash assets show \$601,862, with liabilities to policyholders and shareholders of \$337,306, leaving a surplus of \$264,556, an increase of \$25,035. Including the premium notes, the total assets are \$926,907, and the surplus \$589,601.

The general agency of Mr. Henry Blachford, of Montreal, represents the London Mutual throughout the Province of Quebec. The change in ownership, it is stated, does not mean any change of name in the case of the London Mutual, which, also, will continue writing a mutual business and operating as a nontariff company.

### لک کل

### Insurance in the United States.

(Exclusive Correspondence of The Chronicle).

### Experience of Foreign Fire Companies in the United States—Amounts of Remittances to Home Offices —Important Surety Amalgamation—The Equitable Life's Building—Personal and Company Notes.

Particular interest centres in the experience of the great foreign fire insurance companies which have been doing business in this country; some of them for many years, and a number of others for only a few years. Their total experience is reflected in the remittances which they have been able to make to the home offices as compared with the drafts which they have made upon them. Such great companies as the Liverpool & London & Globe, the Royal, the Commercial Union, the North British, the Northern, and others, have, by their persistency and good management, succeeded in making a fair profit either from underwriting or investments, or both, and upon the whole, been able to return much more than they have received, for the benefit of the shareholders in the old country. A peculiar feature of the showing recently issued by the New York Insurance Department, is the entries here of a number of reinsurance companies, whose services appear to be demanded by the lack of insurance capital now at work in this country. This is apparently strange in view of the fierce competition which is all the time taking place. One fact must be remembered, however, and that is that the competition is over select and preferred business, and not so much over surplus lines or socalled "target" risks. However, the conditions here have drawn some ten or twelve reinsurance companies from foreign countries within the past few years, and these are taking such surplus lines as the regular companies cannot assume according to the statutes, or are unwilling to take on account of the hazards involved. The two great insurance companies doing business here, the Munich Re-Insurance and the Rossia, are, of course, doing a large bulk of the reinsurance, for they have treaties with the leading companies, and by this means secure their surplus lines. Had it not been for the unfortunate experience of 1906, when drafts were made upon the home offices for nearly \$60,000,000 the balance during the past quarter of a century would have been very favorable for the United States branches. We note that the totals of receipts from home offices for

twenty-two years have been \$111,607,292, while these branches have remitted \$115,202,972. Almost every year except 1906, during which the San Francisco conflagration occurred, has shown an excess of remittances over receipts. In 1011 no fewer than fifty foreign companies are making reports to the New York Insurance Department and nearly all show a good balance of remittances to the coffers of the home offices. One important company has entered for regular business during the year, the Nord-Deutsche, which, having just made its deposit of \$530,000 for working purposes, shows no remittance at all. During 1011 the remittances were nearly double the receipts.

### IMPORTANT SURETY AMALGAMATION.

The change foreshadowed in our last communication, affecting surety insurance in this city, has taken full effect, and the Empire State Surety Company, formerly an important independent company, has practically become the property of the National Surety Company, although it will be operated as a separate corporation. Mr. David W. Armstrong, formerly secretary of the National Surety, becomes president of the Empire State, while Mr. Wm. M. Tomlins, for many years president of the Empire State, has connected himself with the American Surety Company, which is the Nestor of surety companies in this city and country. It may also be mentioned that Mr. Henry D. King, for some time assistant secretary of the American Surety, has become special representative of that great corporation for Brooklyn and Long Island, with headquarters at 189 Montague Street.

### THE EQUITABLE LIFE'S BUILDING.

It is now practically settled that the Equitable Life will not rebuild upon its old site at 120 Broadway, but that it will sell the ground property there, valued at some \$15,000,000, and probably build an immense structure somewhere in the up-town district.

### NOTES.

Figures show the very profitable operations of the fire insurance companies in the Metropolitan District, the premium receipts being immense, with a reasonably small loss ratio. Owing to business conditions, the receipts for 1911, however, show a decrease over 1010.

#### . . . .

The severe illness is announced of Ex-President Richard A. McCurdy, of the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mr. McCurdy is now a very old man, but his recovery is hoped for.

### . . .

Important to the financial interests of this city, is the announcement that the National Surety Company has voted to increase its capital stock from \$1,500,-000 to \$2,000,000, to take effect March 11, 1912. In three years the National has increased its capital three times.

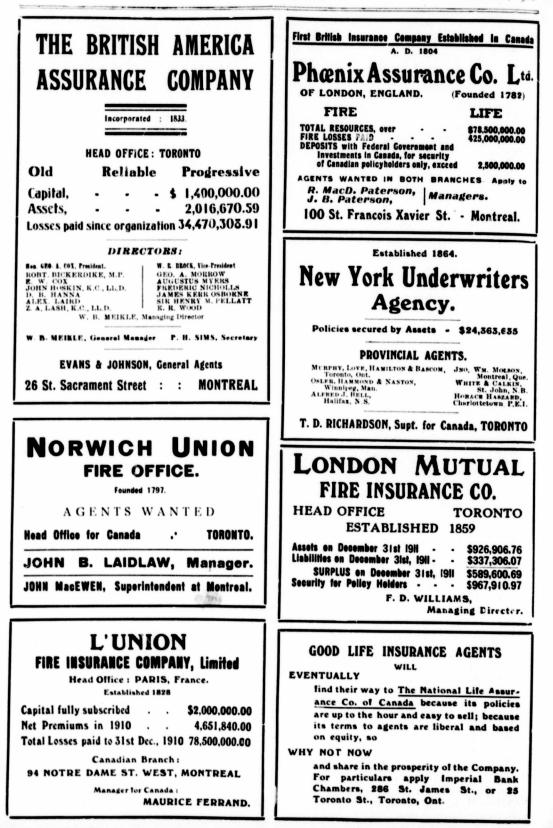
\* \* \*

The old and well-known agency firm of Weed & Kennedy has been acquired by Mr. A. D. Mills, who has long had charge of the Metropolitan District of the agency.

General Manager Ising, of the Ocean Accident, is absent on a trip in the West.

THE CHRONICLE.

MARCH 8, 1012



Among the important companies which will remove to the great new fire insurance building running through from Cedar Street to Maiden Lane near William Street, will be the Preferred Accident Insurance Company, which has long been located at 200 Broadway.

\* \* \* \*

The important firm of T. Y. Brown & Co. now announce that they are prepared to accept business for the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, of Manchester, and the Granite State Fire Insurance Company, of Portsmouth. After a decadence of some years, this firm is now acquiring strength, and is largely increasing its underwriting capacity.

\* \* \*

The North British & Mercantile, United States Branch, which withdrew from Arkansas on account of the obnoxious laws and rulings in that State several years ago, has re-entered the State, while the North British, of New York, its sister company, has withdrawn from the commonwealth.

New York, March 6, 1912.

### QUERIST.

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### BRITISH COLUMBIA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION IN 1911.

### A Decrease in Value Owing to Strikes—Province is Credited with 27 p.c. of Mineral Production of Dominion in 26 Years.

A preliminary review and estimate of the mineral production of British Columbia during the year 1910 has been issued by Mr. William Fleet Robinson, provincial mineralogist. The estimated mineral production during 1911 is of a total value of \$23,211,816. If the revised statement of production shall show this estimate to be approximately correct, as it is believed will be the case, it will be seen that the total value of production in 1911 will be about \$3,165,250 less than that of 1910, and less than that of each other year since 1905.

The comparatively large decrease in value shown is not, however, says Mr. Robinson, an evidence of retrogression, for the mining industry of the Province most assuredly continues to make substantial progress, notwithstanding the diminution in production. The curtailment of output is clearly attributable, for the most part if not entirely, to the effects of the strike of coal-mine employees in the Crowsnest District, South-east Kootenay. The suspension of work at the mines and coke-ovens lasted for practically two-thirds of the year, and prevented production of coal and coke during that period to an extent that involved a decrease in value from East Kootenay alone of nearly \$3,000,000. If to this be added the decrease in value of production of metals of one copper-producing company alone-as compared with 1910, of \$1,600,000-which was the direct result of cutting off the supply of coke for its blast furnaces, there will be obtained a total decrease of more than \$4,500,000, which was an immediate consequence of labour difficulties at the Crowsnest collieries. There were other temporary obstacles to production being maintained at normal rate.

PROVINCE'S PROPORTION OF PRODUCTION OF CANADA.

It is of interest to note that British Columbia's proportion of the mineral production of the whole of

Canada is comparatively large. The aggregate value of the production of the Province to the end of 1911 is, approximately, \$307,000,000, but since the published official records of that of the whole Dominion do not include production prior to 1886, the comparison must be confined to the period of twentysix years—1886-1911. Placing the aggregate for the whole of Canada at \$1,245,000,000 (which allows for 1911 a Dominion total of \$115,000,000, an amount \$10,000,000 greater than that of 1910), and British Columbia's proportion for the same period at \$333,-000,000, it follows that the Province has to be credited with nearly 27 per cent. of the value of the mineral production of the whole of Canada in the twenty-six year period under notice.

It is a striking fact, as indicating the substantial increase in the value of the mineral production of the Province in recent years, as compared with that of only a few years ago, that nearly 37 per cent. of the \$333,000,000 mentioned above as the aggregate of production for twenty-six years is to be credited to five years, 1906-1910, while more than half—about 51.3 p.c.—was produced during the seven years, 1905-1011.

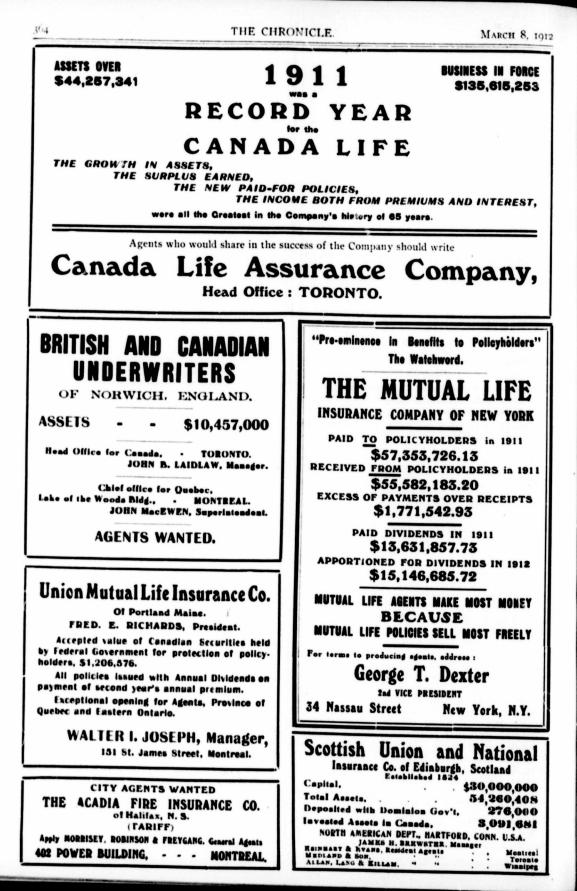
### MINERAL PRODUCTION FOR TWO YEARS, 1910-1911.

The following table shows the quantities and value of the several minerals produced in the year 1910, and the estimated production in 1911:---

Gold, placer \$ " lode	1910. Value. 5.40,000 5.533,380	1911. Value. \$ 468,000 4,652,465	Decrease. \$ 72,000 880,915
Total gold         . <th< td=""><td>\$ 6,073,380 1,245,016 1,386,350 4,871,512 192,473</td><td>\$ 5,120,465 972,946 1,113,405 4,890,100 127,400</td><td>\$ 952,915 272,070 272,945 * 18,588 65,073</td></th<>	\$ 6,073,380 1,245,016 1,386,350 4,871,512 192,473	\$ 5,120,465 972,946 1,113,405 4,890,100 127,400	\$ 952,915 272,070 272,945 * 18,588 65,073
Total metalliferous Coal Coke Building Materials etc.	9,800,161 1,308,174	\$12,224,316 8,522,500 465,000 2,000,000	1,277,661 843,174 * 500,000
Total value of pro- duction	*Increase		
Decrease in metallife " coal and		ls	. \$1,544,415 . 2,120,835
Less increase in build	ling materia	ls, etc	\$3,665,250 500,000
Net decrease in year'	s production		\$3,165,250

The usual monthly compilation by the London Banker's Magazine of the aggregate values of 387securities dealt in on the London Stock Exchange shows the small decrease for the month of February of £492,000. On February 20 the value was £3,603,-860,000. The increased value of British and India funds, which reflected the improved international political situation, especially the prospects of an *entente* with Germany, was offset by a sharp decline in the South African market. Comparisons are:—

£492,000



# Insurance : Fire, Life and Miscellaneous.

Mr. Benjamin F. Brown, of Boston, Mass., has issued the eleventh annual edition (1911-12) of the well-known Brown Book of Life Insurance Economics. This publication includes a definitive analysis of the annual statements of twenty-eight representative companies, covering periods of ten and twenty years, and its statistics have been again extended in the present edition. Insurance men will be glad to learn of prospective arrangements by which this annual publication will be indefinitely continued.

\* \* \* \*

Liability underwriters are much amused at the open expressions of satisfaction on the part of the Washington Industrial Insurance Commission over the showing of the experience of the first four months' operation of the new law. In that short time the claims paid show a ratio of 13.4 per cent, of the premiums, and yet the administrators appear highly gratified.....The above claim ratio is all the more interesting when it is considered that only a little over half the claims filed have been dealt with as yet. Liability underwriters are of the opinion that when the law has been in operation even a year, the advocates' views will be considerably less rosy.--N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

\* \* \*

The annual report of the Mount Royal Assurance Company for 1911 shows net premiums of \$172.885. a decrease for the year of \$26,794. This decrease, says the report, "is due to the general reduction of rates all over the country, and to the prudent policy of the management in refraining from accepting certain classes of business, which, in their opinion, would prove unremunerative." Interest from investments, etc., amounted to \$38,893, making the total net income \$211,778. The losses, after making provision for outstanding claims, were \$03,444, a ratio of 54.39 p.c. to the premium income. The underwriting profit of the year is \$20,081. The invested and other funds of the company now amount to \$504.779 as compared with \$465,605 at the end of 1910.

### \* \* \* \*

### STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1911, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

I RADES.

Trade or Industry	Killed	Injured	Total
Agriculture	7	9	16
Fishing and Hunting	2		1
	4	7	11
Lumbering	11	15	29
Mining.		19	21
Railway construction		15	20
Building Trades	5	1.0	51
Metal Trades.	1	44	
Woodworking Trades	1	16	17
Clothing.		2	2
Textiles		1	1
Food and Tobacco preparation		3	3
TRANSPORTATION			
Steam Railway Service.	23	33	56
Steam Kanway Service.		8	8
Electric Railway Service		5	6
Navigation			12
Miscellaneous.		13	14
Public Employees.	1	1.3	19
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades	4	15	
Unskilled Labour.	5	1	12
Total.	86	214	300

## The Canadian Fire Record.

COLLINGWOOD, ONT.—Hewson homestead, six miles south, destroyed, March 2.

WINDSOR, ONT.—House of Nelson Goldie, Church street, destroyed, February 20. Loss \$1,500, partly insured.

AYLMER, ONT.—James Gellet's pump works destroyed, February 20. Loss \$1,800, partly covered by insurance.

OTTAWA, ONT.—A youth named Chauncey Kealy is in custody on charges of arson. To two charges he has pleaded guilty.

LISTOWEL, ONT.—H. S. Alexander & Co.'s dry goods store damaged, February 28. Supposed origin, overheated furnace.

TRENTON, ONT.—Frame building on Main street, used for sample rooms, destroyed, February 28. Supposed origin, overheated stove.

RIGNOD, ONT.—Grain clevator, owned by Canada Flour Mills Co. of Chatham, February 28. Building and contents, \$3,000; insurance, \$2,500.

Sr. BONIFACE, MAN.—McCormick Manufacturing Co.'s sash and door factory destroyed. Insurance in Manitoba Fire, on building \$1,200, on machinery \$1,-500, on lumber \$800. Total loss. Origin unknown.

HAMILTON, ONT.—Barn at the mountain sanitorium for consumptives destroyed with laundry, fumigating plant and a quantity of fodder, February 9. Loss, about \$4,000. Origin, thawing out of water pipe.

PENTICTON, B.C.—General store, occupied by Louis De Gero, and owned by Mr. Wade destroyed. Loss on building \$2,000, on stock \$0,000. No insurance on building. Insurance on stock, \$0,500 as follows: Phoenix of London, \$1,500; Alliance, \$1,500; North British \$2,000; Royal, \$1,500. Cause, defective store store

pipes. MIDDLETON, N.S.—Fire starting in Crowe, Elliott Company's stores, February 11, destroyed almost all contents and adjoining residence of G. W. Crowe. Latter's household goods valued at \$1,000, with \$500 insurance; burned building owned by R. A. Crowe, valued at \$23,000, about half insured; Crowe, Elliott Company's loss about \$12,000, largely insured.

Moose Jaw, SASK.—Empress Hotel owned by Harry Meade destroyed. Loss \$80,000 with about 75 per cent. insurance. Duncan & Slattery's warehouse full of house furnishings, destroyed. Loss on contents, \$6,997 with insurance of \$5,000 in Commercial Union. Insurance on building, \$750 in Commercial Union. Loss total. Origin unknown.

NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.—Bowling alleys of Joseph Forde, North Main street, barn in rear of William Manuel's grocery store, Ferry street, destroyed, and several adjoining business blocks damaged, February 16. Goodwin & Ross' clothing stock much damaged by smoke and water and shoe store of J. Didimus almost completely destroyed. Supposed origin, overheated stove.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—Building used by Bailey Electrical Co. and owned by Thos. Lyons damaged. Loss on building \$2,200; insurance North British, \$1,800; Caledonian, \$950. Loss on contents, \$475; insurance \$1,000 in Liverpool and London and Globe. Origin not stated. House on corner of McDermot avenue and Rorie street used as a storehouse for straw, by E. F. Hutchings, of the Great West Saddlery Company, destroyed, February 4, with 35 tons of straw. Loss, \$600. T. Black's stable at rear of 130 Lombard street damaged, February 4.

THE CHRONICLE.

MARCH 8, 1012



Life Assurance Society, Limited

Funds : FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS.

A responsible position as Branch Manager is open, affording good remuneration and an excellent future.

ADDRESS :

ARCH. R. HOWELL, Manager for Canada, MONTREAL.

### INSURANCE BROKERAGE.

A young man with some capital and good connections desires to form a partnership with some one having a thorough knowledge of fire insurance or who is already in the brokerage business. Correspondence strictly confidential. Address. A. C.

THE CHRONICLE.

### P. O. Box 1502, MONTREAL.

### WANTED

Wanted a bright intelligent JUNIOR CLERK with a few years' experience in Fire Insurance. Address, with specimen of handwriting

G. H.,

c/o THE CHRONICLE.

P. O. Box 1502, MONTREAL.

### WANTED

Applications wanted for the vacant position of COUNTER CLERK in the Head Office of a Fire Insurance Company. Must be familiar with Montreal ratings and speak both languages. Address,

Z. K.,

c/o THE CHRONICLE, P. O. Box 1502, MONTREAL.





# Solves all OFFICE PROBLEMS

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# **MACEY FILING CABINETS**

are the ONLY ONES which have interchangeable interiors that can be rearranged at will. With others you are confined to one arrangement.

### JUST THINK

Mr. Office Man, what a convenience that will be to you. Write us, and we will gladly mail you our handsome catalogue free.



General Offices : : : : : WOODSTOCK, ONT.

### MARCH 8, 1912

### THE CHRONICLE.

# Market and Financial Section

A branch of the Bank of Montreal was opened on the 20th ultimo at North Vancouver, B.C., in charge of Mr. F. A. Macrae.

Commercial failures in Canada last week were only 22, as compared with 26 in the previous week and 35 in the same week last year.

\* \*

It is announced that Messrs. Lazard Brothers, the well-known banking firm of London, Paris and New York, will open a branch in Montreal shortly, under the management of Mr. Frederick Perry.

\* \* \*

A steamer of the Russian East Asiatic Steamship Company arrived at Halifax on Saturday with 34t passengers for Canada. This is the first call of an all-the-year-round fortnightly service between Russian ports and Halifax.

\* \* \* \*

It is stated that the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company have sold to a prominent London house \$1,000,-000 of 5 per cent. fifty year bonds, and the price obtained is in the neighborhood of 95. The money will be used for extensions and improvements.

#### . . . .

The Porto Rico Railway's comparative statement of earnings for January, 1912, shows:--

Rio	s	J	ar	u	ar	y	re	et	ur	n	is	 IS	follows:	1911.	Increase.
														011200	
Net .													26,707	37.933	42.04
Gross													1911. \$53.575	1912. \$75,125	
															Inc.

		\$	\$	\$
Total Gross Earnings			999.575	109.444
Operating Expenses		557,286	471.504	85.782
Net Earnings	•	551.733	528,071	23,662
•	٠	* *		

It is understood that at the meeting of the directors of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, to be held to-day in Toronto, Messrs. William Farwell, president, Gardner Stevens, vice-president, and C. A. Flumerfelt, director, of the Eastern Townships Bank, will be added to the directorate of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

. . .

Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, stated on Monday, that it had been definitely decided not to introduce the new bank act this session, as the time is too short. The act was one which would require many weeks' deliberation, while many deputations would want to be heard. A bill will be introduced very shortly to extend the charters of the banks, which run out on July 1.

It was stated in the House of Commons last week, that in the past ten years the Canadian Government spent on immigration, the sum of \$8,402,598, varying from \$490,000 in 1001 to \$1.070,129 in 1011. The total amount spent in the British Isles in the promotion of immigration was \$1.708,138. The total immigration in the ten years was 1.715,326, and the distribution by provinces was as follows:—Maritime, 71,358; Quebec, 248,604; Ontario, 397,690; Manitoba, 208,369; Saskatchewan and Alberta, 502,702; British Columbia, 185,050; not given, 1.715,326.

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101	a.									1																				\$189,650,913
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An increase of \$13,500,000 to \$14,000,000 in the customs revenue is indicated in the statement of returns for the eleven months closing February 20. With another month of the fiscal year yet to run the increase has reached the imposing figure of \$12,817,-768,09. Of this increase \$1,457,824.82 belong to the month just closed, the February receipts being \$7,447,908.46, as against \$5,996,083.64 for February of last year. For the eleven months the total is \$77,716,160.54, as against \$64,898,391.55 for the same period in the last fiscal year.

#### \* \* \*

February bank clearings in Canada were as follows (000's omitted) :---

(dd)'s onnited).	Feb.	Feb.	Inc.
	1912.	1911.	P. c.
Montreal	\$189.650	\$162,165	16.9
Toronto		127,055	16.2
Winnipeg		63,141	58.4
Vancouver		36,529	24.2
Ottawa		13,930	28.9
Calgary	17,867	11,265	58.6
Quebec		8,843	13.6
Victoria		9.078	38.9
Hamilton	10,783	7.770	38.9
Halifax	7.233	5.855	23.5
St. John	6,695	5.491	21.9
Edmonton		8,213	102.7
London	5.767	4.748	21.3
Regina	7.197	3.984	80.6
Brandon	1,990	1,709	16.3
Lethbridge	2,456	1,643	49.4
Saskatoon		3,509	100.2
Brantford	1,918	1.702	12.6
Moose Jaw	3.903	1,770	120.5
Total	\$612.735	\$478,412	28.0
Fort William	2,066		

# DOMINION BOND COMPANY, LIMITED

MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA and LONDON, ENGLAND.

Municipal, Corporation and Industrial Bonds

MONTREAL OFFICE : Merchants Bank Building.

### 307



Head Office and Works : OTTAWA, 224 Wellington Street.

Branches

HALIFAX, 177 Hollis Street

MONTREAL, 171 St. James Street TORONTO, 19 Melinda Street

WINNIPEG, 325 Main Street

SUN LIFE Assurance Company of Canada

In publishing the leading features of the Company's report for 1911, the Directors feel that the evidences of progress and strength are so satisfactory as to make comment unnecessary.

### NEW ASSURANCES

New Assurances issued and paid for in cash during 1911	\$26,436,781.19
Increase over 1910 \$2,924,403.38	
INCOME	
Cash Income from Premiums, Interest, Rents, etc., in 1911	10,557,335.52
Increase over 1910 \$981,881.58	
ASSETS	
Assets as at 31st December, 1911	43,900,885.98
Increase over 1910 \$5,736,095.61	
SURPLUS	
Surplus distributed to policyholders in 1911	479,126.83
Added to Surplus during 1911	764,636.19
Surplus earned in 1911	\$1,243,763.02
Total Surplus 31st December, 1911, over all liabilities and Capital according to the Company's Standard, viz., for assurances the Om.(5) Table, with 3½ and 3 per cent. interest, and for annuities the B. O. Select Annuity Tables, with 3½ per cent. interest.	<b>\$4</b> ,717,073.73
PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDE	RS
Death Claims, Matured Endowments, Profits, etc., during 1911 . BUSINESS IN FORCE	3,403,641.36
Life Assurances in Force 31st December, 1911 .	164,572,073.00
Increase over 1910 \$21,022,797.00	
A DETAILED DEPORT WILL BE SENT UPO	N DEOUEST

## A DETAILED REPORT WILL BE SENT UPON REQUEST.

# HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL

**ROBERTSON MACAULAY, President** 

Montreal City Branch, 1st Floor, Guardian Building, 160 St. James Street, Montreal

# **MORTGAGES** vs BONDS OR DEBENTURES

An Investor (not a speculator) purchases securities, that is, lends money at interest. He wants security above all else. After being satisfied as to the security he desires as large interest as possible.

There are three forms of very secure bonds or debentures, namely, Government, Railway, and Municipal.

Government Securities are safe but the interest return is so small that they are not generally satisfactory to the average investor.

Railway Bonds are very popular. They are generally considered very safe. They pay about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  p.c. interest.

Municipal debe-tures are also safe as a class. Of course, whether one considers Railway or Municipals he must either analyse the security himself or depend on the house offering it, but generally speaking, both these forms of security are safe.

Now to compare them with first mortgages on Vancouver improved real estate placed by this Company :

SECURITY: The Railways of the United States have a total capitalisation of about \$17,000,000,000, of which their bonds and debentures amount to \$10,000,000,000.

This means that the Railways borrow up to about 60 p.c. of the value of their property and the purchaser of the security, or lender to the company—which is the same thing—has a margin of safety of only about 40 p.c.

THE DOMINION TRUST COMPANY lends on improved real estate never exceeding 50 p.c. of a conservative valuation.

Is a loan of 50 p.c. on revenue-producing real estate not as safe or safer than a loan of 60 p.c. on Railways?

In New York city loans on central improved real estate bring only about 3.55 p.c. to the investor, while New York city bonds bring about 4.05 p.c. This means that in the estimation of New York investors, central real estate mortgages are safer than the bonds of the City of New York. But in Vancouver such mortgages yield from 6 to 7 p.c., and the first inference is naturally that some element of safety may be sacrificed.

It is generally conceded that a city of 75,000 or over will not under any circumstances, materially retrograde. Even a calamity like an earthquake will not permanently reduce population

Although the Panama Canal will not be opened for three or four years, yet already the annual tonnage of the ports is greater than that of any other Canadian city, excepting only montreal.

The ideas of railway men regarding the future of Vancouver are shown by the fact that it is the terminus of so many railways. More railways will in five years be in Vancouver than in any other Canadian city. Vancouver, including Point Grey and South Vancouver, now has a population of 135,000. Then why do first mortgages on improved real estate return 6 to 7½ p.c. to the investor? Because of the scarcity of money due to the many uses for it in developing the country.

The Financial Post of Toronto recently mentioned that insurance companies were becoming large purchasers of mortgages in Western Canada, and says "The margin of security usually taken is so great that the risk of loss is practically reduced to a minimum." That is just about as strongly as a financial paper will speak of any municipal or railway bond or debenture.

Write and ask us for a booklet on the subject which explains the precautions taken by the company before lending its own or clients' funds on first mortgages.



### Stock Exchange Notes.

### Thursday, 7th March, 1912.

Business this week continued limited, with prices practically unchanged, but the steadiness which has been maintained throughout this dull period is being looked upon with satis-faction. Until the industrial situation in England shows some signs of being cleared up there is not likely to be any general broadening in the stock market, although special se-curities will no doubt from time to the market as more more more curities will no doubt from time to time have movements. Dominion Steel Common, which has been practically stagnant around 59 for some time past, had a small selling move-ment during the latter part of the week, and this is thought to presage further bear movement on the bounty question. Rio Power was a strong spot, and although it reacted from the highest of the early part of the week, closed firm at a net advance on a fair turnover. Winnipeg Electric has declined in price and there is a considerable loss from the high point of last month. Rumors of the Company being taken over by the City still appear from time to time and the latest price mentioned is 270. This is, of course, without any official confirmation in the meantime, and the action of the stock does not make it seem worth building on. Detroit Railway held well and Iron Preferred was stronger around 103 on a very small volume of business. The advance in prices in New York which was noticeable latterly seems to have run its course. and was rather fictitious at any time in view of the general unrest in labor conditions in the States, as well as on the other side. Locally, while business is stagnant, there has been no evidence of urgent selling, and for those able to protect their holdings a number of securities are not unattractive at their present level.

MONEY ANI	Exci	IANGE RAT	TES.		ò
	To-	day Last	week. A	Year Ago	
Call money in Montreal	5-5 5-5	1% 5-5	1% 5	-6%	
" " in Toronto	5-5	1% 5-1	5 % 5	-6%	1
" " in New York.	2	12	24%	21 %	j
" " in London	3-3	34 2 3-		21-3%	
Bank of England rate	3	1%	31 %	3%	F
Consols		78	7911	81	
Demand Sterling	1		91	91	
Sixty days' sight Sterling			9.4	9	
QUOTATIONS AT					
This We	ek I	ast Week		ar Ago	1
Paris 31	34		ank Market	Bank 3	J
Berlin 41	5			4	1
Amsterdam 3	4		4 3Å	3	11
Vienna 41	5		4	43	1
Brussels 41	44		213	42	
		-			
BURRANT OF WEEK		Closing	QUOTATIONS Closing	Net	Ι.
Security.		bid.	bid.	change	
Canadian Pacific	Sales. 1180	Feb. 29, 191 230			1.
" Soo" Common	169	134	229) x 135	$D_{1} + 1$	١.
Detroit United	460	561	564	+ 1	1
Halifax Tram	100		150		
Illinois Preferred	43	•	91		
Montreal Street	63				
Quebec Ry	770	493	49	=	
Toronto Railway	886	1334	133	-	Ι.
Twin City	35	1061			
Richelieu & Ontario	407	1174	113	+	
Can. Cement Com	915	281	271	<u> </u>	
Can. Cement Pfd	321	881	83	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	1
Dom. Iron Preferred	202	1024	103	+ }	
Dom. Iton Bonds		931			
Dom. Steel Corpn	1142	587	59	+ 1	
East Can. P. & P					
Lake of the Woods Com	3	1324	1321		
Mackay Common	.::	823		·····	1
Mackay : referred	115	• •	70		
Montreal Power	200 405	1911	1901	:	
Nova Scotla Steel Com	410	95	94	- 1 <sup>‡</sup>	
Ogilvie Com	20	124	126	- 2	
Ottawa Power	195		147		
Rio Light and Power	2848	1141	116	· + 11	
Shawinigan	1'3	126	125	— i'	
Steel Co. of Can. Com	50		31 •		
Can Convert-ra		32	37	+ 5	
Dom Textile Com	43	67	661	- +	
Dom. Textile Preferred	16				
Penmans Common	. 12	56	56	- +	
Penmans Preferred	545	:			
Crown Reserve	975	3.00 X.D	3.05 x	. D. + 5	

### **Bank Statements.** BANK OF ENGLAND.

1	F	Feb. 29, 1912		
	Yesterday	Feb. 29, 1912	March 9, 1911	
Coin & Bullion	£39,977,556	£40,071,123	£38,643,684	
Reserve	29,272,000	30,530,000	29,817,000	
Res. to liab	44, 26 p.*	46.00 p.c.	511 p.c.	
Circulation	28,252,000	27,988,000	27,246,000 21,502,000	
Public Dep.	26.667,000	21,569,090 44,829,000	38,286,000	
Other Dep	15,196,000	15, 196,000	14.637.000	
Other securs.	39,977,000	38,86 (0)	32,142,000	

### NEW YORK ASSOCIATED BANKS.

1	Mar. 2, 1912	Feb. 24, 1912	Mar. 4, 1911
Loans.	1.425,320,000	\$1,422,683,700	\$1,327,999,940
Deposits	1.476,638,000	1,478,007,000	1,370,911,200
Circulation	51,143,0 0	51,029,000	16,703,390
Specie	314,775,000	319,351,000	307,608,400
Legal Tenders	79,123,000	79,044,000	78,581,400
Total Reserves	\$393,898,000	\$395,895,000	\$381,192,800
Reserves Req'd	369,150,500	369,726,750	342,727,800
Surplus	\$21,734,500	\$28,(68,250	\$38,465,000
Ratio of R'serv's	24.7	21,0	27,8

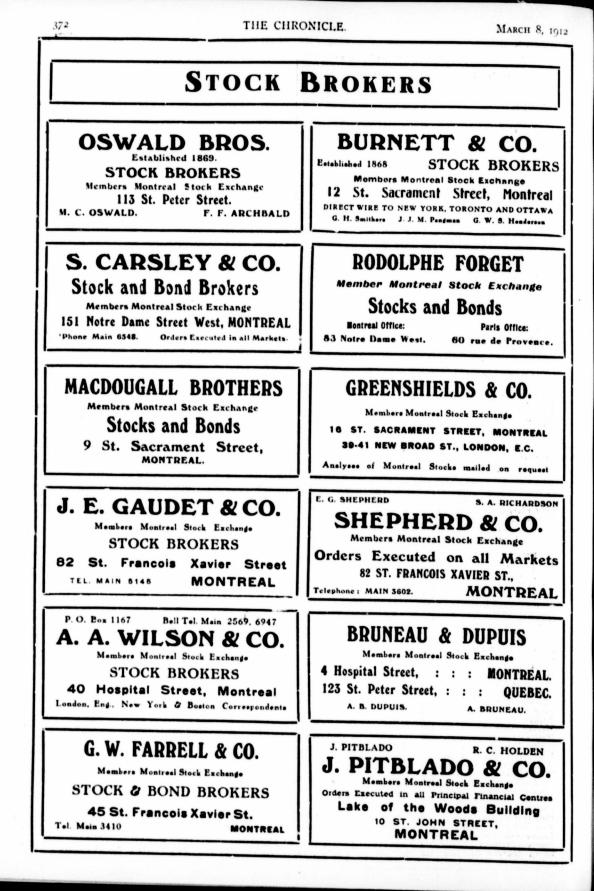
Note - These are the average figures and to facilitate comparison they do not include those of the trust companies recently admitted to the Clearing House.

### CANADIAN BANK CLEAFINGS.

-	Week ending Mar. 7, 1912	Week ending Feb. 29, 1912		Week ending March 10, 1910
Montreal Toronto	\$46.733.638 38,334,468	\$43,837,148 32,225,580 3,937,910	\$12,003,552 33,994,383	\$39,743,602 31,216,658 3,621,766

### Traffic Returns.

	Failic			
	ANADIAN P.			
	1910.	1911.	1912.	Increase
		,650,000	\$7,201.000	1,551,000
Week ending	1910.	1911.	1912.	Increase
		1.160;000	2,168,000	1,008,000
		1 589,000	1,982.000	393,000
		1,691,000	2,127,000	446,000
29	,511,000	1,750,000	2,466.000	716,000
	GRAND TR		AY	
Year to date.	1910.	1911.	1912	Increase
Jan. 31 \$3		3,381,239	\$3,422,286	41 047
Week ending	1910.	1911.	1912.	Increase
Feb. 7	729,669	740,275	781,213	40,938
1 14	719,889	749 091	777 236	28,145
21	711,508	748,988	818,729	69.741
29	804,663	864,812	8+2,765	17,953
	NADIAN NOR	THERN RAI	LWAY.	
Year to date.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Increase
	\$792,200	\$822,60.)	\$1,2 28.100	· 405,500
Week ending	1910.	1911	1912.	Increase
Feb. 7	168,700	159,409	262,000	102,600
14	189,300	203,900	216,900	73,000
21	165,500	224,200	323,500	99,300
29	175,400	215,600	311.000	125,400
Twis	CITY RAPE		COMPANY.	
Year to date.	1910,	1911.	1912.	Increase
Jan. 31	\$577,647	\$609,212	\$629,204	\$19,992
Week ending.	1910	1911	1912	Increase
Feb. 7	134.051	139,972	113,970	4,098
11	131,541	140,257	146,950	6 693
21	132,213	141.571	151.087	6,516
HALIP	AX ELECTRI	C TRAMWAY		0,010
		y Receipts		
Week ending.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Increase
Feb. 7	3,476	3,913	3,9-9	66
14	3,438	3.565	3 897	332
21	3,567	3,610	3,891	281
29	3,533	3,557	4,396	809
	AVANA ELEC			803
Week ending	AVANA LLEC	1911.	1912.	Decrease
Mar. 3			48.3 4	593
D D	LUTH SCPE	nton Taxa	toy Co	0004
	1910.	1911.	1912.	Increase
Feb. 7	18,396	18,311	19,632	1,321
14	18.649	19,193	19,699	506
21	17.5-9	20,073	20.083	15
28	17,698	19,682	20,005	15
	DETROIT U			
III I III				
Week ending	1910.	1911.	1912.	Increase
Feb. 7	\$142,8F8	\$154,802	\$173,964	
1	141,615	158,094	174,443	16,349

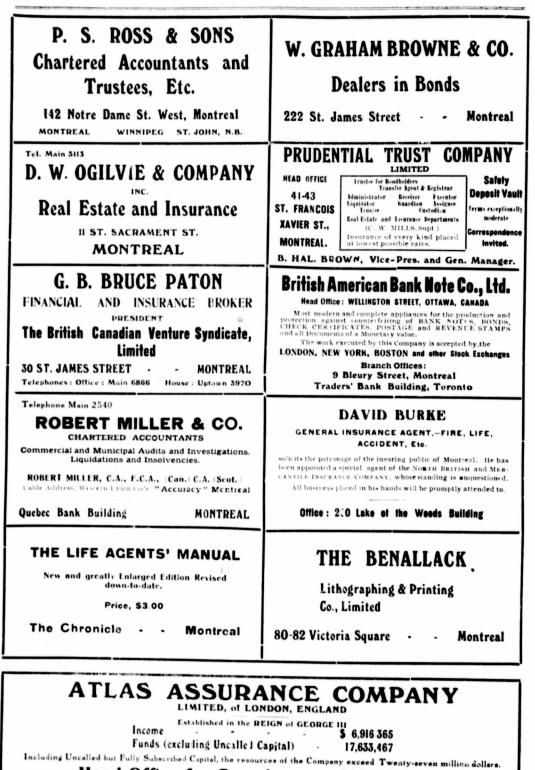


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# List of Leading Stocks and Bonds REPORTED FOR THE CHRONICLE BY R. WILSON-SMITH & CO., 160 ST. JAMES STREET. MONTREAL. CORRECTED TO THURSDAY, MARCH 7(h, 1912

BANK STOCKS.	Closin prices Last sa	or	Par value of one share.	Return per cent. on investment at present prices.		Capital subscribed	Capital paid up	Rest Fund	Per cent'ge of Rest to paid up Capitai	When Dividend payable.
	Asked.		\$	Per Cent.	Per cent			2,652.333	\$	April October
ritish North America	215	147	243 50	5 44 45	10	4.866.666 11,873,800	4,866,666	9,846,888 5,818,037	83.40 120.75	April, October. March, June, Sept., Dec. Jan., April, July, October
minion	$\frac{232}{216}$	215	100	5 17 4 16	12	4.975 700 3,000 000	4,818,037 3,000,000	2,40 ,000	80.00	Jan, April, July, October
smilton		163	100	5 50	11	2,953.000 2,914,100	2,951,200	3,381,996 2,650,000		March, June, Sept., Dec. March, June, Sept., Dec.
ochelaga XII ome Bank of Canada			100		6 12	1,369,400	1,281,302 5,998,500	425,000	33.20	March, June, Sept., Dec. Feb., May, August, Nov.
ternationale			100			10,000,000	1,116,720			
erchants Bank of Canala	1974	1974	100	5.06	10	6,012,800 1,000,000	6.032,690 1.000,000	5,400,000 1,250,000		March, June. Sept., Dec. Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October
olsons.	2101 249		100	5 23 4 01	11	4,000,000	4.000,000	4,600,000	115.00	March, June Sent Dee
olsonsXk outrestXk ationaleXD ew Brungwick	125	1244	100	5 60 4 98	13	2,000,000	2.000,000 1,000,000	1,300,000	65.00	Feb., May, August, Nov. Jan., April, July, October
orthern Crown Bank	201		100		6	2,207,500	2,207,500	2 10,000		January, July.
ova Scotia		276) 267	100	5 06 5 31	14	4,000,000 3,500,000	3,989,420 3,500,000	7,4*2,220	187.55	Jan., April, July, October
rovincial Bank of Canada		132	100	5 39	5	1,000,000 2,500,000	1.000,000	500,000	50.00	March, June, Sept., Dec. Jan., April, July, October March, June, Sept., Dec.
18'18C		232	100	5 15	12	7,501,400	6,993,900	7 873 19	112 72	Jan., April, July, October Feb., May, Aug. November
andard		284	50 100	5 55	13	2,000 000	2,009,000	2,6 0.00	$   \begin{array}{c}     130.00 \\     28.92   \end{array} $	Feb., May, August, Nov.
terling	2091		100	5 26	11	4,785,400	4,764,840	5,764,84	0 121.01	March, June, Sept., Dec.
uion Bank of Canada	164	153 162)	100	5 22 4 87	8	4,367,500 4,951,00	4,943,630	2,500,00 3,071 98		Jan., April, July, October March, June, Sept., Dec.
ancouver Veyburn Security MISCKILANROUS STOURS.			100			1,169,900 602,600	775,823	15,90	6 5 00	
MISCRILANROUS STOCKS. mal. Asbestos Com			100							
do Pret	1	146)	100		8	1 975 000	1,875,000	•••••		Jan., April, July, October
tell Telephone flack Lake Asb. Com			100		7	0.000 .00	2,999,400			
		93	100		7	635,000				
do "B" pref.	76	72	100		7	1,511,40	522,500			do la
anadian Pacific	D 2.28	22.4	100		7 +	3 180,000,00	180,000,000			
anadian Car Com	- 65 105}	62 105	100		····; ·	3,500,00	a 3,500.000 5,000.000			Jan, April, July October
do Pfd Janadian General Electric, an, Cement Com					1	5,640,00	5,392,736			Jan., April, July, October
Jan, Centent Con, Do, Pfd Jan, Con, Rubber Con, do Pref	88	87	10	7 95	1	10,500,00	0 10,500,000			Jan., April, July, October
do Pref			100		7	2,802,44 1,972,86 1,733,60	1,972,840			Jan., April, July, October
Brown Reserve	D 57	3.05			60	1,999,95	1,999,957			Conthly.
Sanadian Converters					7	12,500,00				February, August.
Dominion Textile Co. Com	68	664	10			5.000,00		;		
Dom. Iron & Steel Pfd.	100		10	0 6 76	İ	1,859,03	5,000,000			··· the Arrest take Contract
Daluth Superior Traction			10			31,598,60				Jan , April, July, Octobe
Halifax Tramway Co Havana Electric Ry Com			10	0	8	1,400.0	1,400.00			Initial Div.
do Preferred			1	0	6	5,000,0 5,394,6	5,000,000			Jan., April, July, Octobe
Kaministiquia Power			10		3	2,000,0			1	Feb., May, August, No.
do Pfd	178	170	6 10	NO 3 37	6	2,705,6	2,705 60	e		Jan., April, July, Octobe
Lake of the Woods Mill. Co. Com	135		1 10	n 5.92	8	2,100,0	2,100.00	0		
Mackay Companies Com					5	41,389,4	11,380,40	0	••• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
do Pfd Verican Light & Power Co do do Pfd,	8	ij	1		1	50,000,0 13,585,0	13 585.0"	n 		Jan., April, July, Octobe
Minn. St. Faul & S.S. M. Com			1	00 5.18	7	2,400,0	2,400,00	0		April, October
do Pfd Montreal Cotton Co.	1.52	5 15	8 1	no 4 51 00	7	10, (16,0	8,400,00			April, October.
Mandanal Links III. & Dawn die	1212			00 4 17		17,000 0	17.000.00	m		Feb. Mar. August Nov.
Montreal Steel Works.Com		••••••		00	10	700,	100,00			January, July. Jan., April, July, Octobe
Montreal Street Railway Montreal Telegraph				00 4 25 40 5 44						
Northern Ohio Traction Co.				00	1	-1	000 9,000,0	m		March June Sent Des
N.Scotia Steel & Coal Co. Com do Pfd				00 6 3 t			000 1.030.0	00		Jan, April, July, Octob
Ogilvie Flour Mitls Com		12	6 1	6 31 100		2,500.	2,500,0			March, September.
Penman's Ltd. Com				100		3,150	600 2,150,6	no		Feb. May, August, Nov.
do Pref			49	100		9,500	000 9,500,0			
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co		) <sup>*</sup> 1	18;	100 6 7 100 3 4		3,112	000 3,132,0	00		March, June, Sept., Dec.
Sha sinighan Water & PowerCo			25	100 4 8	9	6 8,500	.000 8,500,0			Jan., April, July, Octob
Sao Paulo T.L. & P Toledo Rys & Light Co				100		13,875	,000 13.815.0	NOP		
Foronto Street Kallway Tri-City Pf I.			323	100 6.0	-	6 2,825	000 8.000.0	500		Jan., April, July, Octob
Twin City Rapid Frantit Co				100		6 20,100		<b>D</b> (1)		Feb., May, August, Nov
West India Electric Windtor Hotel Winnipeg Electric Railway Co					. 1		.000 1.000.0			

MARCH 8, 1912



Head Office for Canada - MONTREAL

MATTHEW C. HINSHAW, Branch Manager

Active and Influential Agents Wanted

### STOCK AND BOND LIST, Continued

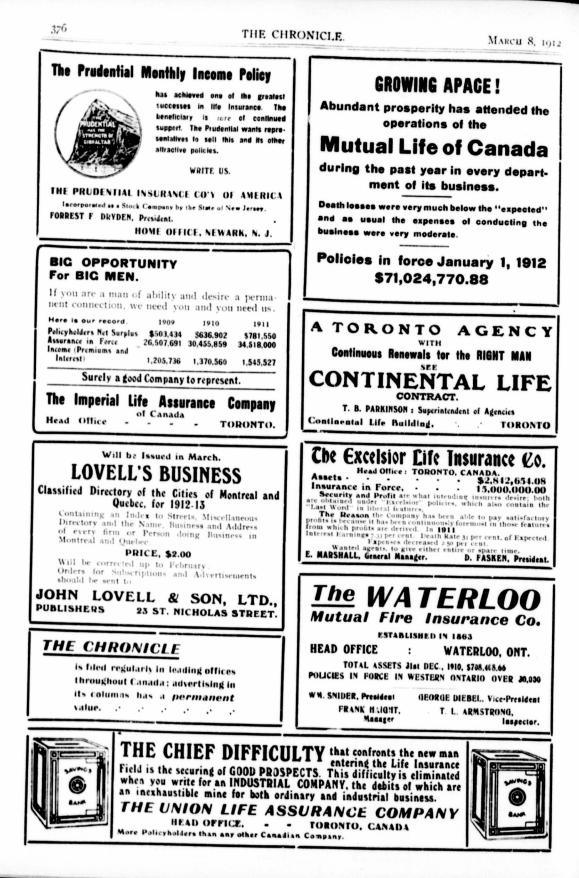
BONDS	Quota	ing	Ra te pc. of Int erest per an-	Amount outstanding.	When Interest due.	Where Interest payable	Date of Maturity	REMARKS
	Asked	Bid	num					
Bell Telephone Co Can. Car & Fdy		1031 107	56	\$3,649 000 3,500.000	lst Oct. 1st Apl. lst June 1st Dec.	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl.	April 1st, 1925 Dec. 1st, 1939	Red at 110 aft. Nov.' 19 or in pt.aft.Nov.' 11
Can. Converters Can. Con. Rubber Co		85 97	6 61		lst June 1st Dec. 1st Apl. 1st Oct.		Dec. 1st, 1926 Oct 1st, 1946	Redeemable at 110 after Oct. 1st, 1911
Can. Colored Cotton Co Can. Cement Co D. minion Coal Co	100	991 991	6 6) 5	5,000,000	2nd Apl. 2nd Oct 1st Apl. 1st Oct. 1st May 1st Nov.	r 11 11 11	April 1st. 1940	Redeemable at 110 Redeemable at 105 and Int.after May 1st,1910
Dom. Iron & Steel Co Dom. Tex. Sers. "A"		97	5 6	7,332,000 758,500	lst Jan. 1st July l March 1 Sept.	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl Royal Trust Co. Mtl.	Inly 1st. 1929	5 Redeemable at 110 and Interest.
" "В"		101	6	1,000,000			"	Redeemable at par after 5 years
" " C <sup>.</sup> "		97	6	1,000,000			"	Redeemable at 105 and Interest
" "D " Havana Electric Railway Halifax Tram Keewatin Mill Co	liói	97  100	5 5 6	600.000	1st Feb. 1st Aug. 1st Jan. 1st July	52 Broadway, N.Y. Bk. of Montreal, Mil Royal Trust, Mtl.	Llan 1st. 1911	Redeemable at 105 Redeemable at 110
Lake of the Woods Mill Co Laurentide Paper Co			6			Merchants Bank o Canada, Montreal, Bk. (f Montreal, Mtl	June 1st, 1933	
Mexican Electric L. Co Mex. L't & Power Co Montreal L. & Pow. Co	93		5 5 4}	11,72-,500	ist Jan. 1st July ist Feb. 1st Aug. ist Jan. 1st. July		July 1st, 1933 Feb. 1st, 1933 Jan. 1st, 1933	
Montreal Street Ry. Co Ogilvie Flour Mills Co		99 • ·	4) 6	1,750,000	1	Bk. of Montreal, Mtl		Redeemable at 1(5 and Interest
Penm <b>a</b> ns	94		5	2,000,00	Ist May 1st Nov.	Bk. M., Mtl. & Ln	Nov. 1st, 1920	Redeemable at 110 after Nov. 1, 1911
Price Bros. Quebec Ry. L & P . Co Rio Janeiro.		77 1003	6 3 5	4,866,666 25,000,000	Ist June 1st Dec. Jan. July	C. B. of C. London	June 1st, 192 Jan. 1st, 193	
Sao Paulo Toronto & York Radial				1,620,000	1 July 1 Jan 1 st Apl. 1 st Oct	Nat. Trast Co. Tor B. of M., Tor. & N.Y Bk. of Montreal. Mtl	June 1st, 1929 Feb. 1st, 1919 Jan. 1st, 1927	
Winnipeg Electric West India Electric	105	90	5	4,000, 00	2 Jan. 2nd July 1st Jan. 1st July		Jan. 1st. 1933 1928	

## Montreal Tramways Company WINTER SERVICE TIME TABLE

### Lachine : From Post Office 20 min. service 5.40 a.m. to 12.00 midnight. Lachine 20 5.30 a.m. to 12.50 midnight. Sould au Recollect and St. Vincent de Paul : From St. Denis to St. Vincent de Paul : Prom St. Denis to St. Vincent de Paul : 10 10 10 10 11 12 15 15 16 16 17 18 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 19 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 19 10 10 12 Mountain : 20 min, service.. .. Cartierville : From Snowdon's Jct :: F Bout de l'lle : Tetraultville :



ASSETS, JAN. 1ST. 1911, \$10,737.657.32 FIRE INSURANCE ONLY CANADIAN DEPARTMENT. MONTREAL J. W. TATLEY, MANAGER



# **WESTERN**

# **ASSURANCE COMPANY**

# (Fire and Marine)

Incorporated A.D. 1851

Head Office TORONTO

# STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st. 1911

Fire and Marine Premiums	
	\$3,027,980.72
Fire and Marine Losses\$1,751,206.94	
Fire and Marine Expenses	2,764,461.47
Profit on Year's Trading	\$ 263,519.25
Assets	\$3,284,179.93
Unearned Premiums and other Liabilities	1,500,436.74
SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS\$1,	783,743.19

**DIRECTORS**:

President: HON. GEO. A. COX

Robert Bickerdike, M.P.

John Hoskin, K.C., LL.D.

E. W. Cox

D. B. Hanna

Alex. Laird

Vice-President: W. R. BROCK

Frederic Nicholls James Kerr Osborne Colonel Sir Henry Pellatt, C.U.C. E. R. Weed

### BOARD AT LONDON, ENGLAND.

Rt. Hon. Sir John H. Kennaway, Bart., C.B., Chairman, Sir Ernest Cable Alfred Cooper John Heskin, K.C., I.L.D.

W. B. MEIKLE, General Manager

C. C. FOSTER, Secretary

### Z. A. Lasb, K.C., I.L.D. W. B. Meikle

Gec. A. Morrow

Augustus Myers

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THE CHRONICLE.

MARCH 8, 1912



# London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada

### DIRECTORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders and Members of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada:

Your Directors herewith submit to you the Fifty-Second 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 of December 31st, 1911.

The fire waste in Canada and the United States on insured property was considerably in excess of that for 1910 and the Company shared this loss to a greater extent than formerly.

We were interested in no less than eleven conflagrations, and while our loss in any one did not exceed ten thousand dollars, yet in the aggregate our losses from that source were nearly two and a half times those of 1910 and nearly double our average yearly conflagration loss since 1896.

Losses, due to defective chimneys and flues, lightning, to buildings and live stock, and to the burning

of adjacent buildings, have established a high record for the five year period, ending with 1911. During the year there were issued (including renewals) 43,110 policies, on which premiums, amounting to **\$771.404.01** were collected. This, owing to our withdrawal from unprofitable territory and the exclusion of some hazardous classes of risks, shows a reduction in income as compared with 1910. The Cash Assets show **\$601** \$62,00 with helpitics to Policyholdors and Shreholdors of \$337,206,07.

The Cash Assets show \$601,862.00 with liabilities to Policyholders and Shareholders of \$337,306.07, leaving a surplus of \$246,555.93, an increase of \$25.035.34.

Including the premium notes, which are available for the payment of losses, the total Assets are \$926.-906.76, and the surplus \$589.600.69.

Dated, TORONTO, February 20th, 1912.

D. WEISMILLER. President.

### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

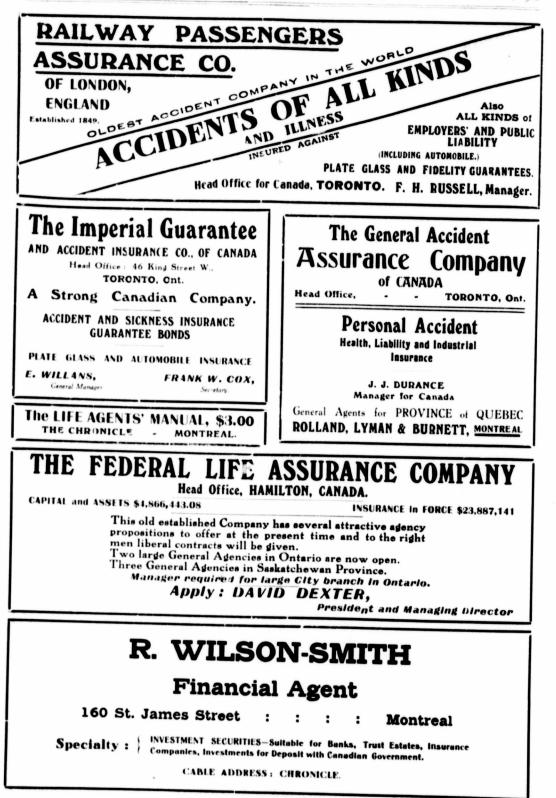
#### EXPENDITURE. INCOME. To Gross Losses Paid. . . . . \$414,461.79 By Gross Premiums..... \$771,404.01 Less Cancellations and Re-Less Re-insurance Recovered 164,582.53 ....\$249,879.26 NET LOSSES .... By Interest, Dividends, etc. 19,399.87 By Profit from Sale of Securities. 1,554.61 By Transfer Fees, etc. 1,712.74 To Unadjusted Losses, Estimated 21,498.07 To Expenses, including Commissions, Taxes, By Transfer Fees, etc..... 147.112.35 \$406.227.79 4 BALANCE. 12,261.89 \$418,489.68 \$418,489.68 ASSETS. LIABILITIES. Bonds, Debentures and Stocks \$283,946.00 Reserve for Unadjusted losses \$ 21,498.07 Cash in Bank and on Hand. 114,781,99 Due for Re-insurance. . . . . Re-insurance Reserve (Full 19,997.72 Mortgage Loans. . . . . . 90,641.50 Government Standard) . 278,310.28 Capital Stock Paid Up. . . . . 17,500.00 Call Loans 2.500.00Accounts Receivable for Reinsurance..... 14.631.77 Agents' Balance ... 24,974.55 TOTAL LIABILITIES. . . . . . . \$337,306.07 Assessments Accruing and in Cash Surplus over all Lia-Process of Collection ... 186.25 bilities including Capital Office Furniture & Stock. \$264.555.93 Goad's Plans . \$17,354.99 TOTAL SURPLUS, including Less Written off. . 2,696.67 Unassessed Notes amount-14,658.32 Interest Accrued . . . . . . 5,541.62 \$589,600.69 Real Estate.. .. .. .. 50,000.00 -\$601.862.00 Unassessed Portion of Premium Notes Available for Payment of Losses and \$926.906.76 \$926,906.76 SECURITY FOR FOLICYHOLDERS. Reserve for Unearned Premiums... \$278.310.28 Capital Stock, Paid and Unpaid . . . 100,000.00 SURPLUS, December 31st, 1911. 589,600.69 \$967.910.97

### CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP.

At the General Meeting of the Company held at the Head Office, TORONTO, on Saturday, the 24th of February, 1912, it was announced that THE MIDLAND & TEXTILE INSURANCE COMPANY of London, England, have purchased the entire Capital Stock of THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, but that there will be no change in the organization or staff of the Company, other than the retirement of MR. D. WEISMILLER.

It was also stated definitely that THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will not change its name in any way and that it will continue writing mutual business and operating as a Non-Tariff Company

THE CHRONICLE



MARCH 15, 1912

THE CHRONICLE

# The Excelsior Life Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE, - TORONTO

# **Twenty-Second Annual Report**

The Annual General Meeting of this Company was held at its Head Office, "Excelsior Life Building," Toronto, on Thursday, February 8th. Those in attendance were much pleased with the results of the Company's operations; the Board of Directors of the previous year was unanimously re-elected; David Fasken, Esq., K.C., Toronto, being re-elected President.

The report presented shows that the business done was the largest in the Company's career; the financial results also cannot fail to prove gratifying to all interested. The following are extracts therefrom.

### NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS OF 1911.

New Insurance Issued and Revived	\$538,572.50	\$ 3,047,723.00
Insurance in force		14,921,762.85
Assets for Security of Policyholders	1,136,056.90	2,842,654.08
Increase	289,790.59	
Total Reserves	231,328.00	2,118,180.00
Special Reserve Fund	16,031.00	41,411.00
Cash Income, Premiums and Interest		599,506.13
Paid to or set aside for Policyholders' Benefit	56,295.52	410,910.30
Increase	40,118.17	410,010.00
Net Surplus on Policyholders' Account (New Government Standard)		340,885.08
Increase Unallotted Surplus above all Liabilities	74,493.59	
Increase	52,958.93	218,970.42

### IMPORTANT TO POLICYHOLDERS.

The undermentioned features being the chief sources from which profits are derived, explain not only why satisfactory profits have been paid, but indicate that even better results may be expected in the future.

Death Rate, ratio of Experienced to Expected	34 per cent.
Decrease Compared with 1910.	32 per cent.
Death Claims per 1000 mean Insurance in Force	4.06 per cent.
Decrease Compared with 1910	19 per cent.
Expense Ratio, Decrease Compared with 1910	2.50 per cent.
Interest earned on mean Net Assets	7.33 per cent.
Increase over 1910	.19 in rate
*AVAILABLE AS PROFITS TO POLICYHOLDERS	\$354,739.42
*This fund is made up as follows:-Unallotted Surplus, <b>\$218,97</b> serve, <b>\$41,411.00.</b> Amount included in Government Reserve to r	0.42. Special Re-
serve, \$41,411.00. Amount included in Government Reserve to r	aise old policies 41/2
per cent. basis to new standard, \$37,942.00. Amount that the Insu	rance Act permits be-
ing deducted from Reserve Liabilities on new business, \$56,416.00.	

Branch Office: 107 St. James Street, Montreal.

