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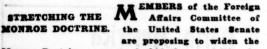
NINDIIS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

UR Hindu fellow-subjects in British Columbia have won another legal victory (temporary, it may be)

against the immigration authorities who sought to deport two Hindu women who are the wives of leadag Hindus who have obtained legal domicile in Canada. The Hindus are excellent settlers, British and loyal to the core, and the failure of British law to protect them in all the rights of British subjects in any part of the Empire is a humiliation to the flag and calculated greatly to weaken British prestige in India.



STRETCHING THE



Monroe Doctrine so as to forbid the acquisition by Japanese commercial interests of control of territory in Mexico. The Monroe Doctrine is a very elastic institution but it has a breaking point somewhere.

The Magdalena Bay papers were actually referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee, which is expected to consider the case with a view to outlining the attitude of the United States on the subject of the acquisition of land on this hemisphere by foreign nations or by their subjects.

If Congress acts upon the assumption that it has any right whatever to interfere in the commercial relations with foreign powers of any American countries outside of the United States, where is it going to stop? In his delightfully frank letter to Colonel Receivelt written during the Reciprocity campaign, President Taft proposed to make Canada a mere "adjunct" of the United States. Carrying out this idea, the U. S. Senate Foreign Afairs Committee would probably assert the right under the improved Monroe Destrine, to veto any commercial arrangements not only between Canada and the European powers, but possibly between Canada and the United Kingdom and its colonies. It may as well be understood first as last that this "adjunct" will not stand any such interference and it is much to be doubted whether Japan will allow the United States to dictate its commercial relations with Mexico. A presidential election year always brings with it gratuitous afronts to foreign powers by American politicians. It is a

wonder their own people do not resent such insults to their own intelligence.

INSULTING THE

T would be interesting to know to what races STARS AND STRIPES belonged the men who coarsely insulted the Stars and

Stripes at the Socialist meeting in New York. That the representative Socialists of the United States are responsible for the outrage, there is no reason to believe, especially as some of them have lost no time in repudiating the act and all sympathy with it. The incident suggests the existence in the United States of an element which is hostile to government in any form and probably to law, order and property under any conditions. The offenders were probably men without a country who carry their grievances whereever they go. Our neighbours are suffering through their indiscriminate hospitality to people who profess to be the victims of political tyranny in the old world, but show no fitness for the enjoyment of free institutions anywhere on earth. To a perhaps lesser degree, England is suffering from a similar invasion.

> Ø 0

A CELEBRATED MAN. O NE of the most remarknection with the human

mind is the almost universal craving for fame; or what to many minds is almost equivalent, notoriety. Apparently most people would rather be loved and admired than hated, but an immense number would rather be hated than contemptuously disregarded or ignored. The Parisian automobile bandit, Jules Bonnot, a reckless, conscienceless, blood-thirsty thief, left a will in which he boasts: "I am a celebrated man. Fame trumpets my name to the four corners of the globe, and the publicity given by the press to my humble person must render jealous all those who take so much trouble to get talked about.

This was Bonnot's idea of a justification and sufficient consolation for living the life of a hunted rat. It is easy to dismiss the case as one of a mind diseased, but the explanation is only true in the sense that this is "a mad world, my masters" and that it is practically impossible to draw the line between perfeet sanity and insanity. The men who live for fame are easier to understand than the men who live for notoriety; but there is sometimes a curious similarity in the moral tone of their methods.

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MAY 3, 1912

Prominent Topics.

Automobile Regulation.

Another unfortunate automobile accident serves to call attention once more to the danger to human life caused by the rush of automobiles up the Beaver

Hall hill. Something will have to be done to regulate the use of automobiles in Montreal. It is a difficult subject to deal with effectively, but it will have to be tackled.

Sherbrooke Street Sewer Again.

There has been another cave-in on Sherbrooke Street and the consequences came near to being very serious. It would be in-

teresting to know what will reduce the number of these accidents on the line of the sewer, which has taken so many years to build. Is there sufficient supervision over this work? According to information received, there are plenty of engineers at the City Hall, but there must be something radically wrong.

The Titanic's Victims.

The recovery of so many of the bodies of the Titanic victims is something new in the history of shipping disasters, and must be credited largely to

wireless telegraphy. It has falsified altogether the too easily accepted theories that the intense water pressure at great depths would prevent the possibility of recovery. The world has learnt and unlearnt much from this, the worst wreck in all history. Among the Montreal victims, Mr. Allison's body has been landed and Mr. Hays' body will reach Halifax within a few days.

To-morrow morning a meeting France and America. of the Montreal Board of

Trade, La Chambre de Commerce Française de Montreal and La Chambre de Commerce du District de Montreal, will be held in the Exchange Hall of the Board of Trade, to receive a delegation of representative French gentleman organised by the Comité France-Amérique. The object of the French organisation is to promote more intimate relations between France and the American continent and the delegation will certainly get a sympathetic hearing from the business men of Montreal.

Swiss War Notes.

The Swiss National Bank has printed \$6,000,000 of 20 franc war notes and stored them for

use as emergency circulation in case of a European war. The amount does not look large for a European war, and it is to be hoped that there is no immediate probability of it being wanted. The great power which violates the neutrality of Switzerland, will have to fight against a good deal of patriotism and a good deal of topography. It seems to be taken for granted that in the event of an attempt to invade France, neither Belgian nor Swiss neutrality will be respected more than is necessary.

The fact that China is endeavouring Chinese Loan. to float a \$300,000,000 loan is no in-

dication that the reorganised nation is in danger of bankruptcy. The country has just emerged from a costly civil war and from an era, many centuries long, of corruption and graft. Before the war with Japan the national debt was trifling, but the war and the indemnity cost \$172,500,000 and foreign loans had to be raised, one French, \$79,100,-000 and two Anglo-German amounting to \$160,000,-000. From 1899 to 1907 \$61,000,000 was borrowed for railway purposes, and in 1909 China's national debt totalled \$700,000,000.

China's immediate danger lies in the reopening of the civil war if the troops are not soon paid, and the scramble of the foreign powers for the privilege of controlling the finances of the new republic. The country is not destitute of resources.

The Titanic disaster is one more Safety at Sea. grim reminder that "what everybody

knows, generally is not true." Everybody "knew" that there was no safer place in the world than on board one of the English express trains except on board a first-class ocean steamship. A short time ago it was actually proposed (in convocation, we think) to alter or abolish the special prayer for those travelling by land or by water; on the ground that there was no more danger in travelling than in staying at home. One of the first results of the wreck of the Titanic has been to create among the maritime nations a demand for greater safety on ocean liners. The feeling is a natural and reasonable one, and is almost certain to bring about concerted action by the maritime powers to lessen the danger of shipwreck which is evidently not a thing of the past, even on the biggest and most costly steamers. The fierce resentment which followed the shock, will give place to a mood more reasonable and practical and we have no doubt, that greater safety at sea will be the result. The feeling is universal to-day that if as much care had been bestowed upon the safety of human life as has been devoted to luxury, speed and bigness, many more and perhaps all of the lives on the Titanic might have been saved.

Mr. William Robb, ex-City Treasurer of Montreal, returned to the city last night after spending four months in the south. We were delighted to see Mr. Robb looking remarkably well and to hear that he had been much benefited by his rest. The City of Montreal owes a great deal to Mr. Robb, who was probably one of the most intelligent and painstaking city treasurers on this continent.





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THE GENERAL FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The greater part of the \$5,000,000 Transvaal gold arriving in London at the beginning of the week passed into the possession of the Bank of England. Bank rate in London is held unchanged at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In the open market call money is quoted $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$; short bills are 3 per cent.; and three months bills, 3 1-16. The Bank of France and the Imperial Bank of Germany quote $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 p.c. respectively. In the Paris market discounts are $3\frac{1}{8}$ and at Berlin they are $3\frac{1}{4}$. The tendency of the European markets is thus downwards.

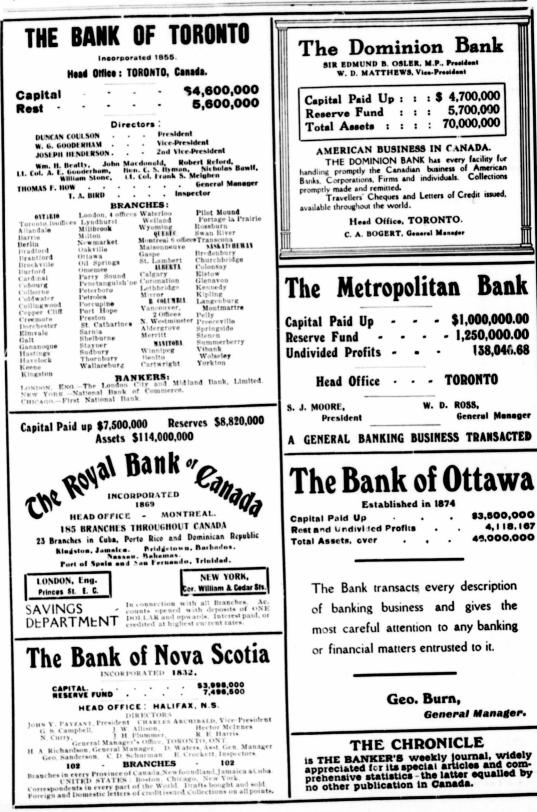
At New York also no marked changes have occurred in the quoted rates. Call loans are 27/8 p.c.; sixty day loans, 31/4; ninety days, 31/4 to 31/2; and six months, 31/2 to 33/4. According to the Saturday statement, the bank and trust companies, members of the New York clearing house, expanded loans \$580,000 and added \$1,220,000 to their stores of cash. As a result of these movements and of the increase of \$6,-900,000 in deposits the excess cash reserve declined \$142,000. The showing of the banks taken by themselves was less favorable. Their loan expansion amounted to \$122,000, but the cash declined \$360,000; and consequently the surplus decreased \$1,166,250. In the case of all members the excess cash reserve stands at \$19,677,000, and in the case of the banks alone, at \$17,425,000.

Apparently the financial markets this week have been affected by the controversy over wages carried on by the Eastern railroads and their engineers. The dispute in the hard coal mining industry has been virtually settled through the granting of a portion of the demands made by the union leaders. Probably the coal operators on this occasion as in the past will levy on the general public to make good, or more than make good, the increase in wages allowed by them. No doubt the railways also would have cheerfully acquiesced in the engineers' demands for more pay but for the fact that the Interstate Commerce Commission stands stubbornly in the way of their increasing freight rates. It is quite time the labor unions received a lesson that the public will not stand for continual increase of the price of life's necessaries brought about by wage increases and to some extent by legislative shortening of hours of labor. During the week the outcome of the dispute between the railways and the engineers has been uncertain and the episode has caused hesitation in the markets. Also the financial community has felt compelled this week to give considerable attention to the political campaign, notably to the campaign in Massachusetts. Were it not for the serious injury done to the Republican prospects by ex-president Roosevelt's course of action, probably Wall Street would have been highly entertained by his vigorous speeches and his frantic accusations. Many now suppose that if the Democrats make a wise choice of a candidate they are reasonably assured of electing the next President of the United States.

In Canada money at the centres has shown a little tendency to ease off. It is said that call loans are now obtainable more freely at 5 per cent.; but no official reduction has been made in the rate. This state of affairs, however, is believed to be temporary. It is said to be due largely to the bringing in of \$5,000,000 New York funds for the purpose of retiring the Montreal Tramways debentures. While the present activity continues, it is not to be expected that money rates in the Dominion will show any material decline.

Attention has been centred largely on the matter of the bank mergers. Definite announcement that the Traders Bank directors have accepted the offer of purchase made by the Royal Bank seems to have caused some uneasiness in business circles over the concentrating tendency. Absorption or amalgamation in the banking world of Canada is something that can serve an exceedingly useful purpose. For example, when weakness develops in the system of any institution, it is desirable that the other banks in general should be perfectly at liberty to take over or absorb the crippled institution. And it is conceivable

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that various other circumstances might arise to make it in the public interest for one bank to absorb another. It seems a pity that certain of the banks, in their eagerness for a rapid expansion, should take a course which seems likely to result in Parliament imposing fresh restrictions and perhaps legislating to prevent combination.

If the bankers could be persuaded to exercise selfrestraint in this matter, there would be a greater probability of the Dominion's statute book remaining free from mischievous or questionable legislation of this kind. The number of banks in Canada capable of carrying a big commercial or manufacturing account is small enough already; and it would certainly seem to be undesirable that the borrower should be still further circumscribed. Canada has probably the best banking system in the world; and the business of banking is remarkably free from irksome legislative restraints. If the bankers could keep their desires for rapid expansion under reasonable restraint, no doubt this admirable state of freedom would endure. If not the demagogue and the bank hater will certainly become more active at Ottawa.

PROVINCIAL TAXES ON THE BANKS.

Recent articles on the subject of special taxation levied on the chartered banks by several of the provinces suggested the preparation of a composite table showing the approximate amount of provincial taxes payable by each bank in the respective provinces. The estimated amount of taxes thus levied appears in the accompanying table.

The purpose of the table is to show the full amount of provincial taxes and how the taxation is distributed. For the purposes of the article the bank statement of March 30th has been taken in order to get the amount of capital subject to tax (Ontario and Quebec, both levy on capital; the other provinces levy merely on bank branches). In some cases it is provided that the Lieutenant-Governor may reduce the tax if a bank has its head office outside the Province and a very small number of branches in the Province. That is a provision of the Ontario law. It will be seen that according to the table the Provincial Governments mulct the banks to the extent of about \$317,000 annually. This is a considerable sum for the banks to provide. They provide it, of course, through keeping their rates and charges for

Provincial	Taxes	Levied	upon	the	Banks	
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Bank	Ontario	Quebec	*P.E.I.	N.B.	Man.	Sask.	Alberta	B.C.	Total	Branches in Canada	Per Branch
Montreal.	\$ 6,750	\$10,710	\$ 1.500	\$ 2,200	\$ 1,800	\$ 850	\$ 1,700	\$ 4,000	\$29,510	151	\$171
New Brunswick		1,200	2,000	2,500					5,700	29	197
Quebec	2,375	3,440			800	800	600	1.000	9,015	37	244
Nova Scotia	3,125	2,990	2,000	2,400	809	600	600	1,250	13,765	80	172
British	3,275	3,770	1,500	1,400	1,800	1 3 5 0	1,200	2,750	17,045	85	201
Toronto	4,350	4,040			1.900	1.125	1.000	1,500	13,915	101	137
Molsons	2,725	4,250			800		1,200	1.250	11,225	83	135
Nationale.	2,100	4.390							6.490	78	83
Merchants	4.975	5,080		1.100	2.600	1,150	1 800	1,875	18,580	167	111
Provinciale	1,125	3,150		1.200					5,475	42	130
Union	4,875	3.790		1 200	2.600	2 5 2 5	1.800	2,250	19,040	252	76
Commerce	6,975	10,950	2.500	1.100	2.600	2,075	1.800	6.000	34.000	330	130
Royal.	4,225	5,640	1.500	2,500	1.200	1,075	1,700	5.500	23,340	175	133
Dominion.	4.125	3,600			1,600	900	1,400	1.250	12,875	82	157
Hamilton.	3.775				2,600	1.450	1,700	2,250	11.775	135	87
Standard.	4.325				- 800	1.000	1,200	2,200	7.325	105	70
Hochelaga	2.325	4,870			1.200		400		8,795	36	244
Ottawa	3.925	2,870			1.800	1,025	400	1.000	11.020	89	124
Imperial	4.700	4,110			1,400	1,075	1.800	2 875	15,960	116	138
Traders	4.925	2,400			800	850	1,800	1,250	12,025	114	106
Metropolitan	2,025	2,100	• • • •						2.025	38	53
Home	1,975		• • • •		1.700	700		1 000	5.375	35	153
Northern Crown	2.775	1.710			2.600	1,725	1,300	$1,000 \\ 2,375$		103	121
Chi li	2,215	1,200	• • • •						12,485		
Vancouver.					1,200			0.00-	4,615	50	92
Wanham		••••						2,625	2,625	14	187
Internationale.		1 010				1,000			1,000	. 9	111
internationale		1,910							1,910	7	270
	\$84,965	\$86,070	\$11,000	\$15,600	\$32.600	\$21.275	\$23,400	\$42 000	\$316,910	2.543	\$125

(Compiled for The Chronicle).

Note.-Nova Scotia is the only province not levying specially on the banks. The Government of Nova Scotia is, however, considering the imposition of taxes to take effect shortly.

*The tax in Prince Edward Island is based on the volume of business—1-15 of 1 per cent. of the loans and discounts, or loans and deposits with a minimum annual tax for each bank of \$1,000. So it has been necessary to arbitrarily place an amount opposite the name of each one of the six banks doing business on that Island. The estimates may not be very near the true amounts levied.

The Commerce taxes have been calculated on the basis prevailing since the amalgamation with the Eastern Townships Bank went into effect. Some seven or eight Eastern Townships branches have been dropped, as there will be a few branches closed.



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services at a higher level than would be in force if they were not taxed specially in this manner.

In the following table the amount of taxation levied by each province is proportioned to the number of bank branches in the province :—

		A	ctual Tax
	Tax	Bank	Per
Province	Levied	Branches	Branch office
Ontario	\$84,965	1,008	\$84
Quebec		390	221
P. E. Island		15	733
New Brunswick	15,600	74	211
Manitoba	32,600	194	167
Saskatchewan	21,275	323	66
Alberta	23,400	216	108
British Columbia	42,000	211	199
	\$316,910	2,431	

The extremely high figure shown by Prince Edward Island may be erroneous. But it should be noted that if each bank doing business there *paid only the minimum tax*, the rate per branch would work out at \$400. It is no wonder the number of branches tends to decrease in the Island. Quebec taxes are high because of the high rate charged for branches in Montreal and Quebec City. Each principal office pays \$200, and each additional office in those cities, \$150. None of the other provinces follow that policy. The principal office in Toronto pays only \$100, and each other office in that city \$25. Manitoba only taxes one office in any town or city.

O O FOREIGN FIRE COMPANIES IN THE

UNITED STATES.

We are indebted to our contemporary, the Insurance Age of New York, for the attached figures of the United States business of a number of British fire companies, which also operate in the Canadian field, and of three Canadian fire companies. The complete record of the operations of foreign fire companies in the United States, kept by our contemporary, embraces 49 companies. Their summarised figures to December 31, 1911, are as follows:—

Risks in Force							
Income since entry							1,386,485,839
Expenditures since entry	۰.						1,243,322,992
Premiums since entry							1,211,394,587
Losses paid since entry.							743,938,752

In connection with the operation of these companies in the United States, there are, as the Insurance Age points out, one or two cardinal facts to be taken into account. These companies are filling a much-needed demand in the United States, for never, of recent years, has there been sufficient American capital devoted to fire insurance to take care of the needs of property holders. But at the same time it can be said of those great companies who have been in the country for many years, and have had an active part in fire underwriting operations, that they have had courage of no uncertain quality to enable them to remain in the United States so long under the conditions which have constantly prevailed. The fire loss is and has been for many years abnormal, and with the present methods of building, taken in connection with the careslessness of the people, will continue to be so for at least a generation hence. Legislation also is hostile, not only to fire insurance in general, but very often to the foreign fire insurance companies in particular, even though they have stepped into a breach which greatly needed to be filled. And while with the exception of conflagration years, such as 1906, the returns to the home offices have been fairly good, this has been due to the discriminating ability of those in charge of the branches in the United States, rather than to the desirability of the United States as an underwriting field.

At the same time, in the opinion of the Age, many circumstances ought to lead the foreign companies to hope for better things in the future. The present deluge of adverse legislation and so-called "investigation" cannot always last; building conditions are constantly improving, fire prevention associations are springing up all over the country, and conditions of fire prevention are continually becoming better, a fact which is no less effective because it is the insurance companies themselves which have inaugurated most of the improvements.

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Twenty-four new branches of Canadian banks were established during April, and eight existing branches were closed.

United States Record of British and Canadian Companies doing business in both Canada and United States, from date of entry in United States to December 31, 1911. (Statistics of the Insurance Age, New York).

	Years in U.S. Field.	Risks in force in U.S.	Income in U.S. since entry.	Expenditures in U.S. since entry		Losses in U.S. since entry.	Losses to Premiums,
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Atlas	20	266,510,738	24,208,294	21,713,234	20,652,023	12,302,998	59.5
British America	38	155,413,839	34,626,064	32,765,670	32,034,960	21,349,825	66.7
Caledonian	22	246,901,586	32,371,358	31,099,391	28,662,716	18,711,701	65.4
Commercial Union	41	732,660,337	5,122,790	5,012,450	4.660.245	2,628,091	59.7
aw Union & Rock	15	88,920,712	7,776,178	7,354,725	5,222,087	4,391,399	84.1
iv. & Lon. & Globe	51	1.362,858,401	230,466,292	204,756,990	202,429,734	125,959,567	62.3
ondon Assurance	40	390,837,013	50,937,570	46.091.358	43.299.125	27,706,175	64.1
ondon & Lancashire	33	498,648,432	63,680,187	56.520.790	55.461.766	33,246,803	60.0
orth British & Merc	46	985,270,374	127,717,333	110.737.974	104.588,547	64.557.097	62.0
orthern	36	502,949,328	59,684,219	54.678.937	50.015.535	30.089.952	60.1
orwich Union	33	299.384.971	49.005.154	46,012,393	43,947,878	27,928,343	63.6
Palatine	11	280,603,184	19.157.783	16,722,561	16.087.684	9,596,150	59.6
hoenix, London	33	401,620,882	66,683,371	63,866,871	61.369,170	39,182,888	63.9
toyal	39	1.398,864,474	175,954,255	157,699,820	156,123,573	89,677,451	57.4
loyal Exchange	21	250,898.064	25,102 842	17.856.663	16,937,108	12.871.691	76.1
cottish Union & Nat	32	391,726,535	47,314,332	32,350,545	43,421,670	25,693,147	59.1
un of London	30	513,850,182	59,535,519	55,496,111	54,874,364	32,540,709	59.3
overeign Fire	4	38.244.173	1,371,569	1.134.333	856,258	396,445	46.3
nion Fire (Paris)	2	35,845,915	545.308	222.123	398.857	108,160	27.0
	38	216,485,179	56,975,980	54.289.302	53,769,474	36.831.261	68.5
orkshire	i	9,290,939	94,401	54,406	89,238	9,680	10.8

MAY 3, 1912



THE AMERICAN EXPERIENCE TABLE OF MORTALITY.

(S. A. Joffe before the Actuarial Society of America.)

(Continued from page 613.)

THE MUTUAL'S ACTUARY.

On the death of Professor Gill the Mutual engaged as actuary, in the beginning of 1856, Sheppard Homans, a young mathematician-astronomer, under twenty-five years of age, who, prior to his appoint ment, according to Mr. Fackler, "did not know what the word 'premium' meant." Notwithstanding that, after a brief interval of two years, Homans made a remarkable actuarial investigation of the fifteen years' mortality experience of the Mutual, and the results of this extraordinary work are embodied in his "Report Exhibiting the Experience of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York for Fifteen Years ending February 1st, 1858," published by the company in November, 1858.

As a result of his investigation of the fifteen years' experience, Homans constructed an adjusted table of mortality, known as Homans' Table No. 1.

In this table no figures are given for the rate of mortality or for its reciprocal above the age 74. At the same time, the numbers of living and dying are stated for each quinquennial age to 99 inclusive. I find that these were computed by assuming the rate of mortality q.r of the 17 Offices' Table, beginning with age 74, and by computing dx from lx and qxby multiplication. However, for the rest of the table, I regret to state, the methods employed by Homans in passing from the unadjusted values to the adjusted rates of mortality have so far not been ascertained by me. All my efforts to reproduce the reciprocal rx of the rate of mortality qx of Table No. 1 have proved futile, although this reciprocal seems to be, with Homans as well as with Gill, the primary function from which Lx and d.x are computed.

It remains now to establish the connection between this Table No. 1 and fromans' Table No. 2, the "American Experience Table," and with that purpose in view I wish to call attention to the following historical facts regarding the Mutual's survivorship annuity rates of 1862.

Mr. Fackler points out that the Mutual's premium rates for survivorship annuities, published in the company's rate book for 1862, are based on the American Experience Table, and quotes a few lines from that rate book which show that the Table was approved by certain English actuaries in the spring of 1861, when Homans visited England. The lines quoted by Mr. Fackler from the company's 1862 rate book also appear in the nineteenth annual report of the Mutual, published early in 1862, of which pages 17 and 18 are devoted to the subject of survivorship annuities.

The text in the report commences as follows: "The officers of this company have long had under consideration the propriety of offering to the public rates of premium by which survivorship annuities, at all combinations of ages, may be secured," and, after describing the peculiar features of a survivorship annuity, it continues: "We have now the satisfaction of making public these rates of premiums, as will be seen by reference to the tables on the following pages," and ends with the statement, already quoted by Mr. Fackler, that "These rates of premium have been calculated at great labor, and upon an entirely new and original basis, which has been submitted to, and received the unanimous approval of some of the most experienced and able managers and actuaries in Great Britain, as well as of some of the leading insurance officials in this country."

SURVIVORSHIP ANNUITIES.

In the company's eighteenth annual report, issued one year earlier, i.e., in 1861, on page 25, we find the following: "Policies will be issued as soon as the tables now in preparation are completed, payable on the death of the party assured to a wife, child, or other nominee, in the form of an annuity, in annual, semi-annual or quarterly payments, at all combina-tions of ages." Although there is no reference whatever to survivorship annuities in the seventeenth report, we find a part of pages 27 and 28 of the sixteenth report devoted to such annuities, and finally, the fifteenth report (issued early in 1858) contains the following important reference to the subject: "The arrangement of proper tables for the issue of Post obit Annuities in connection with our policies, recently authorized by the board, is receiving the attention of the Office, and they will be prepared and submitted as soon as practicable."

From this it appears that in the same year, 1858, in which Homans produced his fifteen years' experience report, he was instructed to prepare tables of rates for survivorship annuities. Under the circumstances it was only natural for him to turn to his own "Adjusted Table of Mortality" as a table on which to base the desired survivorship annuity rates. But we can easily understand the difficulties he encountered in his endeavors. Although Homans' Table No. 1 was an adjusted table, one glance at the irregular curve representing rx of this table will be sufficient to show how imperfect its graduation was.

It must then have occurred to him to apply to his Table No. 1 the same process of "smoothing out" as had been applied to the Carlisle Table by Gill, in modifying it for the purpose of calculating the premium rates of 1853. Indeed, on computing the l.r

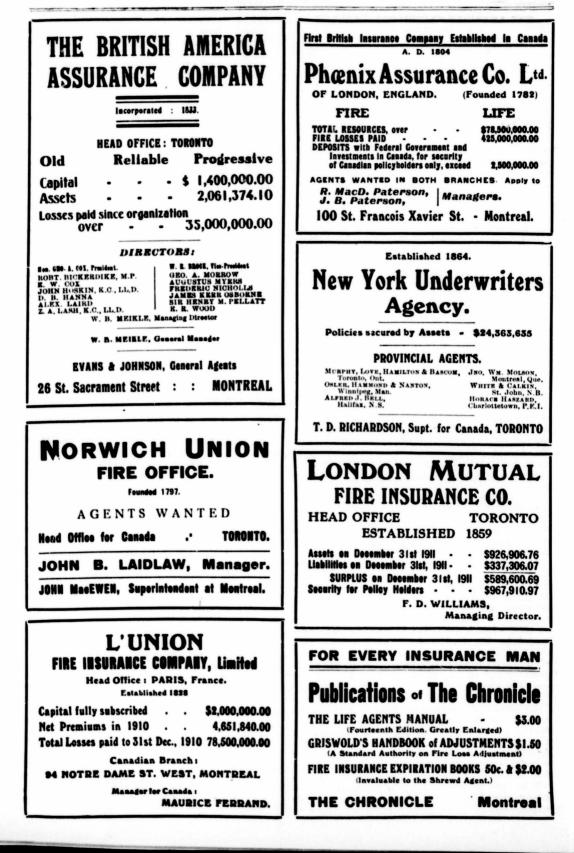
values of *r.x*, *i.e.*, $\frac{du}{dx}$ of the American Experience

Table, and constructing the corresponding curve, I find that it is not only a strikingly regular curve, but it is clearly a smoothing out of Homan's curve of 1858. And it may be stated with the utmost emphasis that this curve (of the American Experience Table) is so regular and looks so much like a "free hand" drawing, smoothing out Homans' first curve, that I do not see any necessity for introducing the assumption that the American Experience Table was based on the mortality experience of years succeeding 1858.

Of course, there still remains the old question, "On what did Homans base his figures for the higher ages?" and especially the mooted question, "Why did Homans take age 05 as the limiting age?" But inasmuch as in 1858 the oldest policyholder was then only 78 years old, a few more years of new business or additional "exposure" could not produce a single insured of such an advanced age as to furnish information for the limiting age. It may help us to clear up this point if we read the following few lines from the seventeenth annual report of the Mutual, published early in 1860, page 12: "In middle age

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THE CHRONICLE



the mortality in this country among insured lives is believed to be less than in Europe, while at the two extremes of life, the young and the old, it is in all probability proportionately greater." To me at least this quotation suggests that there were no facts, no data, no investigations that made Homans stop at age 95; it was only a belief, an impression that the mortality at the extremity of life was in America greater than in Europe, and hence the limiting age 99 of the 17 Offices' table was reduced a few years for the American Experience Table.

* *

THE WORLD'S GOLD.

Director of the U. S. Mint Traces its Production and Distribution during Last 21 Years-Canadian Banks' and Treasury's Share.

Mr. George E. Roberts, director of the United States Mint, includes in his newly-issued report for 1911, a review of the production and distribution of gold during the last twenty-one years, since the discovery of the Transvaal deposits in South Africa, and the development of the cyanide process, which was first used successfully in the treatment of the Transvaal ores, but has since contributed in an important degree to the increased production of nearly all gold-mining districts.

While during the decade from 1880 to 1889, the production of gold in the world was lower than in any other ten years after the Californian discoveries, from 1890 onwards, the annual production has shown enormous advance, the only setback being that caused by the Boer war. While in 1890, the production was \$113,149,620, by 1906, it had reached \$402,503,000, and in 1910, \$454,703,900. The total production for the ten years 1890-99 was \$1,959,977,820, and for the eleven years 1900-10, \$4,037,621,600. The review undertakes to trace these new supplies of gold into use, showing the estimated consumption in the industrial arts, the absorptions of Asia, Egypt and South America, which to a great extent are withdrawn from monetary use, and finally the amounts that have entered into the bank reserves of the important commercial countries.

DISTRIBUTION IN TWO PERIODS.

The production in the first period 1890-99, approximately \$1,960,000,000, is found to have been distributed, also approximately, as follows:

Industrial arts. Banks and Treasury of the United States. European banks. Banks of Canada, Australasia and South	\$570,000,000 260,000,000 686,800,000
Africa	59,700,000 195,000,000
Other banks, circulation, private holdings, etc	1,771,500,000
Total	,960,000,000

estimated to have been substantially as follows

estimated to have been substantially as	IOHOWS:
Industrial consumption	\$958.000.000
Absorption of India:	433 000 000
Absorption of Egypt	146,000,000
Bark of Japan	69.000.000
Conversion funds of Argentina and Brazi	1 343 000 000
Banks of Mexico	28 500 000
Bank and Treasury of United States	726 800 0:0
Banks and Treasury of Canada	85,700,000
Banks and Australasia and South Africa	a 95,600 000
Banks of Issue, Europe	863,200,000
	\$3,748,800,000
Other banks, circulation, etc	288 200 000

CANADA'S SHARE.

In this connection, the director of the Mint points out that in the second period, 1900-10, Canada makes a notable showing of increased reserves and credits, the gold stock rising from \$22,000,000 to \$85,000,000, and the bank loans from \$251,000,000 to \$85,000,000, 000. But in attempting to trace the influence of this gold and credit upon prices, says the director, it is to be considered here, as in the case of South American countries, that they have been chiefly used in increasing the production of food supplies and raw materials. The chief products of Canada, wheat and flour, are among the commodities of the price tables which show the smallest percentage of advance over former years.

INDUSTRIAL CONSUMPTION.

The industrial consumption has about doubled during the period under review, and for the year 1910 is estimated to have been as follows:

United State	es.																							\$22.758.500
Germany		1.1										•				•	•	•	•		*		•	15,538 000
France	· ·					•		•		•	•				•	•		• •				,	*	16,836,000
Great Brita	in		•	•	•		•	•	'				•	•	,	•		• •			.*			16,836,000
Switzerland		•••		•••		•		•	•	•	•		•		٠	*		• •		٠	٠	•	٠	
Switzerland	••	•••	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	• •		• •		•	•	٠	٠	•	•			5.670,000
Italy				• •		• •		• •		•	•	•	٠		٠	٠	•	• •		•	•			$3,000\ 000$
Austria-Hun	ga	гy	•••		• •		٠	٠		• •		٠	•		•		•	•		•				5,750.000
Russia	• •																							4,000,000
Belgium	•	••	٠	•	•	٠	٠	•		٠		• •				• •								700.000
Netherlands						• •																		640.000
Denmark	• •			• •																				250,000
Norway															1			2	2		1			200.000
Sweden							- 3																	509,009
riniand																								160 000
Portugal and	1 2	501	an	n.																				1.800,000
Southeastern	1 1	su	ro	D	в.																			$1\ 200\ 000$
Australasia.				7			1					1	0				Ĵ					•	•	1.000 000
Canada		÷.,	ć	Ϊ.	ľ	Ĩ.	Ľ	1	Ľ				Ĵ		•		•	1		•	•	*	٠	1,850,000
Mexico and	Ce	nt	ra	uİ.		'n	à	ŝ				h	•	Å.				L		'			*	
and and	-		•••	•••			u	•	31	70		11		1		ic.	1	r.c	d		٠	•	٠	1,000,000

Total.....\$111,848,500 (*To be continued.*)

DEATH OF MR. S. STANLEY BROWN.

We regret to announce the death on April 30, of Mr. S. Stanley Brown, J.P., formerly general manager of the Employers Liability Assurance Corporation. From this position, Mr. Stanley Brown only retired at the close of last year, he having been general manager nearly 31 years since the establishment of the company in 1881. He was elected a member of the board on his retirement. Prior to his connection with the Employers Liability Assurance, Mr. Stanley Brown was secretary of the Commercial Union Assurance Company. Frequent visits to Canada and the United States had given Mr. Stanley Brown a wide acquaintance and many friends among insurance men on this side, and there will be sincere regret at the news of his demise. Mr. Stanley Brown was about 68 years of age.

MAY 3, 1912



THE OCEAN ACCIDENT & GUARANTEE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

The accounts of the Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Ltd., have the interest which belongs to "the largest casualty company in the world." While now attached to the Commercial Union Assurance Company, the Ocean retains its separate representation and great organisation both at home and abroad, and at the recent annual meeting in London, the new chairman (Mr. E. Roger Owen), who a year ago succeeded Sir Thomas Hewitt, K.C., in that position had some notable things to say regarding the position of the casualty business generally. In pointing out some of the difficulties with which the company had to contend during 1911, Mr. Roger Owen drew particular attention to the condition of affairs in the United States field. "America," he said, "is passing through an economic stage which makes it, for the moment, very difficult, if not impossible, for casualty companies to work at a profit, and it is to be feared that these conditions will not be readily overcome, because new laws are constantly being introduced which favour labour, and, during this period of change, old laws are being interpreted in a more liberal manner, whilst the companies engaged in the business are failing to agree upon adequate rates to meet the increased liability.

Drawbacks of this kind have, however, not prevented the Ocean achieving a satisfactory year, thanks to the ability with which the company is managed, both at home and in the foreign fields where it is so well known and highly esteemed. While the net premiums received from the various departments aggregate \$0,165,012, against \$8,208,636 last year, thus showing a considerable expansion in the volume of business transacted, the losses and expenses have been kept down to satisfactory ratios. They may be briefly summarised as follows:—

	Losses	Expenses
Fire	. 48.7	35.0
Accident		40.9
Employers' Liability (U.K.)	. 61.2	35.1
General Accident (Miscellaneous, in	n-	
cluding Employers' Liabilit	y	
abroad)	. 57.3	35.9

Of these different departments the largest is the general accident, whose premium income was over \$5,500,000. Relatively, it will be seen, the poorest showing is made by the employers' liability business in the United Kingdom, but in the opinion of those who are well acquainted with the present conditions of that business, the Ocean is to be congratulated upon having been able to show a balance of premium income over claims and expenses. Another satisfactory point which may be alluded to is that the ratio of expenses is considerably lower than in 1910. Had expenses continued on the same level as in the former year, the company would have paid out approximately \$150,000 more in this way than was actually the case.

The amounts transferred to profit and loss from the various departments as a result of the year's operations aggregate \$544,000, which with income from other sources and the balance of the last year's account makes the total available, \$2,689,760. After payment of dividend, income tax, and office building and furniture expenses, the handsome balance of \$2,450,700 is carried forward, compared with \$2,169,-278 last year. The figures of the balance sheet on another page form an imposing exhibit of financial strength. The company's assets now aggregate \$11.003.756 against \$11.600.494 last year. The investments are in the highest class of securities and there is the interesting certificate appended to the balance sheet that "the investments, less the investment reserve and general contingency fund, are, in the aggregate, fully of the value stated in the balance sheet."

In Canada, where the Ocean Accident has an extensive business, its interests are ably conserved by the general manager, Mr. Charles H. Neely, of Toronto.

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THE TAXATION OF INSURANCE COMPANIES IN QUEBEC.

With reference to the letter on this subject from Mr. William H. Drapier, jr., superintendent of agencies of the National Surety Company, published in our issue of April 10, we have received the following communication from the Comptroller of Provincial Revenue of the Province of Quebec, to whom a copy of Mr. Drapier's letter was referred:—

To the Editor of The Chronicle.

Sin:—The Superintendent of Insurance has referred to this Department your letter of the 4th inst. enclosing copy of one to you from Mr. W. H. Drapier concerning the National Surety Co. As there was something I did not understand in the last six lines of the second paragraph of this letter, before writing you. I thought it best to communicate with our Collector at Montreal, Mr. Wallace Dawson. I have just received his reply. He tells me that the writer "is labouring under a mistake; he states that the tax was levied and due 1st July, 1910, six months before the company was admitted. That is not a fact. Had he studied his receipt or voucher, he would have noticed that the account was marked due 1st January, 1911 and read as enclosed. I have no idea what he means by penalties."

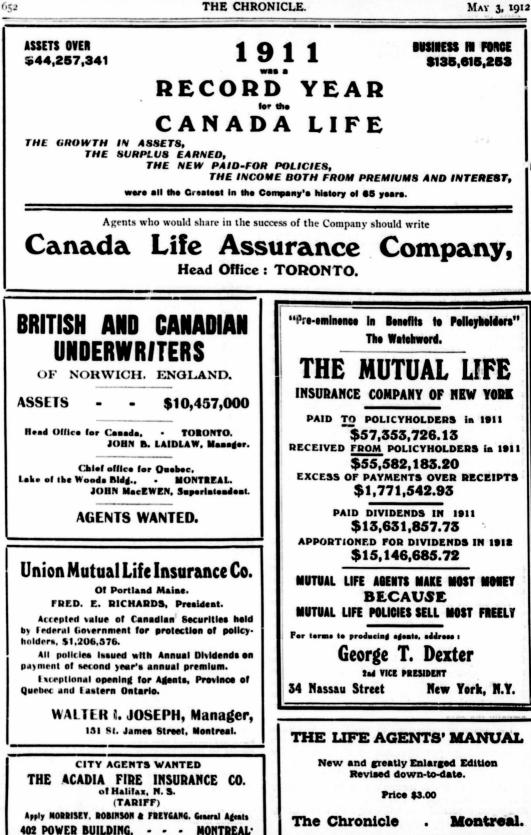
You will please find enclosed a copy of the account sent by Mr. Dawson to the Company, together with copies of correspondence relating thereto, being a letter from the Assistant-Secretary to Mr. Dawson, of the 26th February, 1912, and another of the 5th March of the same year.

As regards the remainder of Mr. Drapler's letter, it consists of a comparison between the taxation in this Province and that in other provinces of the Domin'on, and more particularly complains of the right which municipal councils have to tax insurance companies doing business in their limits. You will readily understand that no change in these conditions can be made without legislative provision. Respecting the municipalities, the laws of this Province give them certain powers which they have exercised for years and which, I apprehend, it would be very difficult to take from them.

Yours truly, A. BROSSEAU,

Comptroller Provincial Revenue.

While we give publicity to this letter with pleasure, it does not affect the position which we took up in our comments upon Mr. Drapier's original communication, as to the excessiveness of the present scale of taxation upon the insurance companies in the Province of Quebec. No doubt, as the Comptroller suggests, the municipalities of the province would raise a vigorous protest against the removal of their privileges, which have been in force for years and which have degenerated into abuses, but their protests would hardly be more vigorous than those of other parties similarly affected. Both would have to be met by vigorous action. Merely because the municipalities or anyone else have had the privilege of imposing unjust taxation upon the insurance companies for many years is no reason why they should be allowed to continue to do so.



PROPOSED MERGER OF ROYAL AND TRADERS BANKS.

While no official announcement is forthcoming at the time of writing, it is generally understood that arrangements are being completed for the merging of the Royal Bank of Canada and the Traders Bank of Canada. For the amalgamated undertaking, the name of the Royal Bank of Canada will be continued.

This amalagamation if finally agreed upon, exceeds in importance even that of the Eastern Townships Bank with the Canadian Bank of Commerce, which was consummated a short time ago. The leading figures of the respective banks as at March 30, and those figures combined are as follows:—

	Royal.	Traders.	Combined.
Paid-up Capital	\$7,491,980	\$4,354,500	\$11,486,480
Reserve	8,421,178	2,500,000	10,921,178
Circulation	7,192,553	3,743,017	10,935,570
Total deposits	88,507,128	40,815,945	129, 323, 073
Specie	4,061,202	554,181	4,615,383
Dominion Notes	10,084,251	4,156,663	14,240,914
Canadian Call Loans		2,167,328	8,017,103
Foreign Call Loans		50,000	8,695,529
Canadian Current Loan		36,389,337	86,155,774
Total Assets	.114, 159, 449	52,799,359	166,958,808

It is stated that the basis upon which the merger, will be made will be the giving of three Royal Bank shares for four Traders Bank shares, or in the case of larger holdings, seventy-five Royal Bank shares for one hundred Traders Bank shares.

THE TWO DIRECTORATES.

The following are the directorates of the two banks:

ROYAL.	TRADERS.
H. S. Holt,	C. D. Warren,
(President).	(President),
E. L. Pease,	Hon J. R. Stratton,
(Vice-President)	(Vice-President),
Wiley Smith,	W. J. Sheppard,
Hon. D. Mackeen,	C. S. Wilcox,
J. Redmond,	H. S. Strathy,
F. W. Thompson,	C. Kloepfer,
G. R. Crowe,	E. F. B. Johnston, K.C.
D. K. Elliott,	
W. H. Thorne,	
Hugh Paton,	
T. J. Drummond,	
Wm. Robertson.	

Mr. Edson L. Pease is the general manager of the Royal Bank, and the assistant general managers are Messrs. C. E. Neill, in Montreal, and F. J. Sherman, in Havana. The General Manager of the Traders Bank is Mr. Stuart Strathy, with Mr. N. T. Hillary as assistant general manager.

GROWTH OF THE ROYAL BANK.

At the close of 1908, the total assets of the Royal Bank were \$50,470,210. At the close of 1911, they were \$110,528,512. So that in three years they have much more than doubled. The following is a comparison of the leading items of the bank's three last balance sheets:---

1909	9. 1910.	1911.
ALL REPORT AND ALL REPORT	\$	\$
Capital paid up 5,000,0	6,200,000	6,251,080
Reserve 5,700,0	00 7,000,000	7,056,188
Total Deposits 50,822,1		88,294,808
Circulation 4.579,6		6.338.076
Liabilities to the public55,858,7	10 78,652,533	96.385.342
Specie 3,560,3	47 4.141,664	4,801,012
Dominion Notes 4,993,5	32 8,530,488	10,094,472
Call Loans 9,638,3	09 7.178,574	13,322,851
Quick Assets 31,406,6	21 37,226,670	47,738,440
Current Loans	05 52,471,208	59,646,165
Total Assets 67,051,1	02 92,510,346	110,528,512

in life as the Merchants Bank of Halifax. For a quarter of a century it confined its operations to the Maritime provinces, but it has since branched out so considerably that it has now 185 branches in Canada, and 23 in the West Indies, besides the usual offices in New York and London. The Royal has previously absorbed the Union Bank of Halifax (in 1910) and before that two West Indian banks, while a short time ago it was conducting negotiations to absorb the Colonial Bank, of London and the West Indies, but the arrangement fell through.

THE TRADERS' BANK.

The Traders Bank dates from 1886 and has now 130 branches throughout Canada. The following are the leading items of the last three years' balance sheets:—

191	1. 1910.	1909.
Paid-up Capital\$ 4,354	500 \$ 4,354,500	\$4,354,500
Rest 2,500		2,200,000
Circulation 4,373	675 3,790,080	3,060,070
Deposits by the public. 39,977	638 36,077,834	29,813,194
Liabilities to public 45,301	233 40,252,758	33,200,401
Specie and Notes 5,981	,351 4,331,103	4,047,449
Call loans 2,024	799 1,645,605	2,144,818
Quick Assets 14,865	,347 11,731,370	10,161,544
Current loans 34,592	,918 32,810,351	27,389,558
Total Assets 52,427	,827 47,152,736	39,963,996

The growth of this bank in recent years has been rapid, as the following figures of 1001 show:

Capital.																	\$ 1,344,000
Reserve.																	
Deposits																	
Loans																	
Assets																	

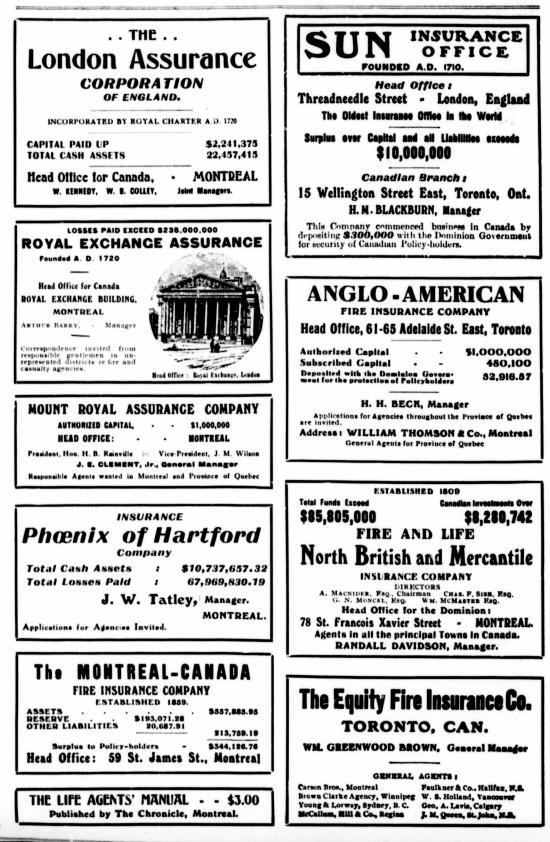
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Legal Decisions.

LANDLORD RESPONSIBLE TO CASUALTY COMPANY.

A casualty insurance company may recover from the proprietor of a building the sum paid by it to a tenant who suffered damages as the result of a defect in the construction of the building. This was shown, in a judgment handed down by Mr. Justice Archer at Montreal, awarding the Maryland Casualty Company \$786, the amount of a claim entered against the St. Lawrence Realty Company. The basis of suit was an accident which happened as a result of the breaking of the main pipe in a sprinkler system in the premises of Messrs. Daoust, Lalonde & Company, 45-59 Victoria square. Daoust Lalonde had leased the building from the St. Lawrence Realty Company and were insured against such damage by the Casualty Company. At the hearing it was proved that the mishap was directly due to the settling of the building, a central supporting beam having sunk to such an extent as to break one of the main pipes of the sprinkler system with the result mentioned. The Casualty Company settled the claim entered by the tenant, in virtue of the contract of insurance, and forthwith sought recourse against the proprietors of the building, on the grounds that the latter, as lessors, were responsible for all damages ensuing as a result of defects in the construction of the building.

MAY 3, 1912



Insurance Briefs.

Particulars of the estate of the late Mr. Thomas Walmsley, partner in the insurance brokerage firm of Scott & Walmsley, of Toronto, give its value as \$1,157,934.

The Sun Life of Canada has appointed Mr. C. E. Kregloe as manager for the State of Maryland, Mr. Kregloe formerly represented the company as district manager at Roanoke, Va.

* *

It is announced from London that Mr. Arthur Worley, who since the beginning of 1911 has been secretary of the Railway Passengers Assurance Company, has now been appointed manager and secretary.

. . .

The Hudson Bay Fire Insurance Company, of Vancouver, intends, it is stated, to begin business on the United States Pacific Coast with headquarters at San Francisco. W. B. Bierce will be its United States manager.

* *

Mr. Alfred Wright, manager for Canada of the London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, has left for England to attend the jubilee celebration of the company. There will be a notable gathering.

* *

Mr. Charles S. Malcolm, who is severing his connection with the Norwich Union Insurance Company, at Toronto, after twelve years' service, was made a handsome presentation by the office staff of the company. Mr. Malcolm is leaving for Winnipeg, where he will represent the London Assurance Company.

.

The British America has appointed the agency firm of Blake, Newell & Vedeler, of Boston, its agents

for Boston and the Metropolitan district, the new arrangement to go into effect May I. The firm, which is high class in every particular and controls a large volume of desirable business, adds the British America to the Atlas and Duquesne Underwriters.

* *

A report of the examination of the United States branch of the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company, of Liverpool, by the New York Insurance Department has just been filed. An interesting feature of the report is a table of receipts from and remittances to the home office from January I, 1901, to June 30, 1911, including the years of the Baltimore and San Francisco conflagrations. The table is as follows:

Y	e	Ir										1	6			n		10	n	ed ne		t	0	h	tte on ce	ie
1901.		,	. ,										•		1	2	59		26	52		1	1	72	.77	71
1902.																1	10		37	11			5	27	.62	20
1903.																	6	Í.	3	91			6	20	.0:	52
1904.															1	8	53	I.	18	36			9	12	.08	87
1905.																1	72		99	33		1	.2	67	.0	72
1906.													Ì.	3		7	13		51	30		1	.9	95	.98	85
1907.										Ĵ.										18		1	.8	51	.10	62
1908.																1	70).	94	16					.8	
1909.																1	26	í.	2	25					.5	
1910.											1							1	3	37					.3	
1911	(e												5			53					,9	
То	ta	1			: 3									1	5.	5	57	7.	9	06					.4	

The Court of Errors and Appeals has decided against Leon F. Blanchard and other minority stockholders of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, who sought to have distributed among the stockholders of that company as dividends \$2,50,000 of the company's accumulated profits. The opinion of the court is to the effect that the distribution of the profits of the company in dividends or the retention of the same for the uses of the company is a matter entirely within the discretion of the directors, provided the discretion is honestly exercised. The decision reverses an opinion previously rendered.

STATEMENT OF ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1912, BY INDUSTRIES AND GROUPS OF TRADES.

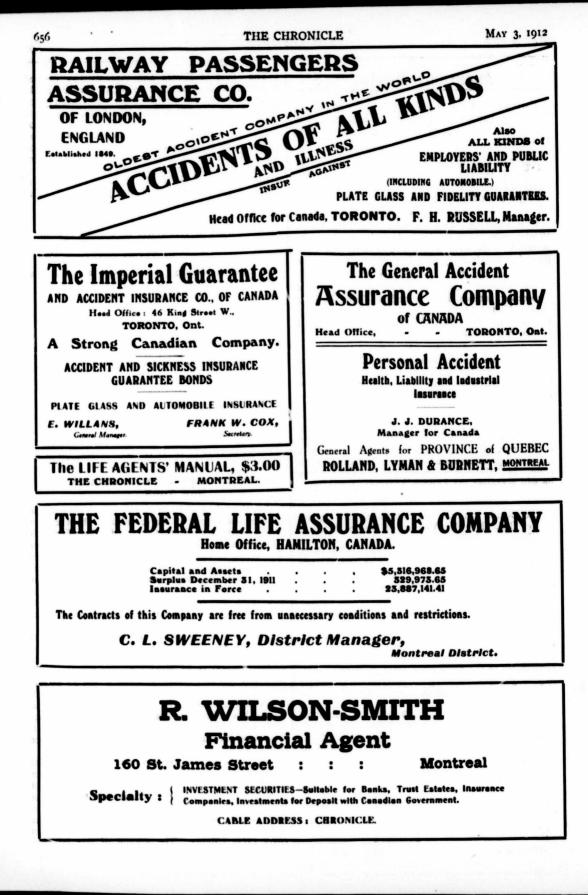
Trade or Industry.	Killed.	Injured.	Total
Agriculture	7	6	13
Lumbering	5	6	11
Mining	17	13	30
Railway Construction	4	7	11
Building Trades	5	16	21
Metal Trades	5	35	40
Woodworking Trades	1	3	4
Printing and Allied Trades		1	1
Textiles		2	2
Food and Tobacco Preparation.	1	6	7
Transportation-			
Steam Railway Service	20	41	61
Electric Railway Service		4	4
Navigation		4	5
Miscellaneous	5	5	10
Public Employees	4	12	16
Miscellaneous Skilled Trades.		16	21
Unskilled Labour	10	7	17
Total	90	184	274

STATE EXAMINATION OF EQUITABLE OF New York.

Superintendent of Insurance Emmet has caused to be filed the report of the examination by the New York Insurance Department of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. The destruction of the home office by fire in January of this year has delayed the completion of the report of examination until the present. This examination, involving several months' work of a large force of examiners, was completed at the time of the fire, at which time all the data of the examiners was destroyed and had to be largely reproduced.

The report shows that the examination was a most exhaustive one. The society's organization is treated of in detail. Although the society's accounting system appears to be more extensive than is really necessary, yet this condition saved it and its policyholders irreparable loss when the home office building was destroyed. The new features which the society has taken up since the last report are described, and consist of the conservation department, the home purchasing plan, and the group insurance plan.

It also shows that the society is in good financial condition and that its policyholders' interests are being looked after carefully. It also shows that aside from the loss of its records and the expense and inconvenience caused thereby, the pecuniary loss from the fire was insignificant. All the assets of the society are intact and ample reserves are held to cover every liability. The amount of new business written has been increased each year. That portion



of the report which treats of the financial condition of the society for 1911 shows that it had assets of \$503,867,097.17, liabilities of \$432,183,505.66, premium income of \$52,882,149.01, and disbursements to policyholders of \$54,921,300.90.

In conclusion the report states: "This examination shows that there has been an increasing liberality in the treatment of policyholders and that the claims under policies are promptly attended to. There has been an increase in the efficiency of the organization since the last report. The dividends of the company are computed and paid in accordance with the company's system. There is no discrimination in the treatment of policyholders. The society's expense and interest rate should be improved." The management of the society appreciates this, says the New York's, department's buletin, and has already taken steps to meet the views of the department.

Mr. Joseph Walmsley, nephew of the late Mr. Thomas Walmsley, and Mr. John D. Chipman have been appointed joint managers at Toronto of the four fire insurance companies formerly managed by the late Mr. Hugh Scott and Mr. Thomas Walmsley, viz., Queen City, Hand-in-Hand, Millers and Manufacturers and Fire Insurance Exchange Corporation.

RATE OF INTEREST EARNED BY U. S. LIFE COMPANIES.

The manner in which the old-established life insurance companies of the United States are maintaining their interest-earning power should be a source of great satisfaction to the policyholders, as it indicates a continuance of low net cost for their insurance. For a number of years prior to 1900, there had been a steady decline in the rate of interest earned, common to all companies, and in order to avoid the danger of the earnings falling below the statutory requirements the companies gradually changed to a higher reserve standard, many adopting the three and one-half per cent. basis, while others went on a three per cent. standard. The rate continued to decline for a couple of years more, reaching the lowest average in 1902, with 4.58 per cent. After that year there was a turn in the tide and the rate gradually went up again until in 1907 it touched 4.80 per cent., and has fluctuated but slightly in the past four years. Many companies have valued their securities on a more rigid basis, thereby contributing somewhat to producing a larger percentage of income on the assets invested, while efforts have also been made to secure more profitable classes of securities for investment.

In the first year of a 20-year period the average rate earned by twenty-eight life companies was 5.08 per cent., while three years later a flat rate of five per cent. was recorded, which has not again been reached. As previously stated, the lowest rate was shown in 1902, from which time the recovery to the present figure—4.79 per cent.—has resulted in several millions of dollars in benefits to policyholders. Last year, for example, the earning of 4.79 per cent. instead of 4.58 per cent. made a difference in the total amount earned of over seven and one-half millions of dollars. The averages by quinquennial periods show a drop of 0.23 points in the second period, 0.08 in the third, and a recovery of 0.10 in the fourth, while the average for the entire twenty years works out at 4.76 per cent.—The Spectator, N.Y.

The Canadian Fire Record.

TRURO, N.S.—Barn of of Ralph McCabe burned, May I. Owner lost his life.

CHATHAM, ONT.—Orpheum Moving-picture theatre gutted, April 26. Origin, electric wiring.

TRENTON, ONT.—Residence of John Wallace, East Trenton, destroyed with part of contents, April 28.

COBOURG, ONT.—Two boat houses at Crow Bay, property of G. Scott and A. Innes, Campbellford, destroyed, April 28.

BELLEVILLE, ONT.—Three storey brick building in connection with Deaf and Dumb Institute, damaged, April 28. Origin, unknown.

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.—Residence of Robert Adams, Shellbrook, burned, April 21. Four lives lost. Originated from cook stove.

TORONTO.—Warehouse of Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., 55-59 Richmond Street East, damaged, April 25. Supposed origin, boiler room. Loss, \$10,000.

EMSDALE, ONT.—Royal hotel, post office, Bell Telephone office, Masonic Hall and a blacksmith shop, destroyed, April 24. English church 2and a store badly damaged. Origin, unknown.

VICTORIA, B.C.—Planing mill, sash and door factory, part of mills and large amount of finished 4umber, all property of Canadian Puget Sound Lumber Mills at Rock Bay, destroyed, April 25. Loss placed at \$100,000.

WINNIPEG.—Plant of Brown & Rutherford, lumber merchants, destroyed, April 26. Much lumber and machinery burned. Loss very heavy, only partly covered by insurance stated to be as follows:—

Guardian																		\$6.500
Commercial	U	n	i	n	۱.	۰.												2,500
Atlas													,			,		. 2,500
Mercantile.						,												. 5,000

Fruit shed of Macpherson Fruit Company destroyed, and adjoining premises damaged April 26.

HULL, P.Q.—Fire which started in sheds in rear of H. Groulx's butcher store, Champlain Avenue, May 1, spread to Nos. 77, 79, 81 and 83 Champlain Street, which were gutted. Nos. 73 and 75 were badly damaged by fire and water, and also J. Pharand's general store and a number of wooden sheds in the rear. Loss placed at \$33,000; insurance, \$26,-000. Origin, unknown.

MONTREAL.—The origin of the fire at Dow's brewery last week was unexplained at the fire commissioner's enquiry. Shed on wharf, containing paints and oils, destroyed, April 29. Millinery store of Madame G. Larochelle, 1184 St. James street, damaged, April 28. Loss about \$500. Residence of G. Parker, 84 York Avenue, Westmount, and that of W. Greig, adjoining, damaged, April 28.

Building at corner of Busby lane and Craig street, occupied by Canadian Bronze Powder Works, damaged, May 1. Loss about \$6,000.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—W. G. Colville's hardware store, Gregory's pool room and Henderson's outfitting establishment destroyed, April 23. Total loss estimated at \$132,000, one-fourth being for the buildings and the other for stock, \$25,000 of the latter being made up of the Plymouth Clothing Company's goods, damaged by water. About two-thirds of the loss is covered by insurance. At the time of the fire, the city mains were turned off for repairs.

MAY 3, 1912

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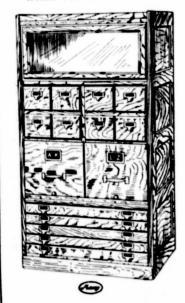
Canadian Pacific's statement for the month of March, shows gross earnings of \$10,519,319, and net profits of \$3,718,401. Both gross and net figures, as in practically all statements being issued by the company, are new records for the month. Gross is some \$1,719,000 higher than gross in March of last year, while net increased by \$561,834, the gains being equal to about 20 p.c. in the one case and about 18 p.c. in the other. For the first nine months of the company's year, gross now stands at \$89,346,374 and net at \$31,-655,373. The statement is as follows:

March, 1912	March 31.
Gross earnings\$10,519,318.76	\$89,346,373.76
Working expenses6,800,917.65	57,691,000.64
Net profits	\$31,655,373.12

In March, 1911, the net profits were \$3,156,566.54, and from July 1 to March 31, 1911, there was a net profit of \$27,574,100.15. The gain in net profits over the same period last year is, therefore, for March \$561,834.57, and from July 1 to March 31, \$4,081,272.97.

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Market and Financial Briefs

The Bank of Ottawa has increased its annual dividend from 11 to 12 per cent. per annum.

*

£200,000 Prince Rupert five per cent. three year notes have been placed privately in London at about 995%.

*

Gross earnings of the Detroit United Railway for March were \$\$10,405; increase, \$69,399. From January 1, \$2,608,608; increase, \$309,136.

A branch of the Bank of Montreal has been opened at Sapperton, B.C., as a sub-agency to the New Westminster branch, in charge of Mr. H. T. Reed.

*

* * * *

April bank clearings are as follows :---

* *

	1912.	1911.
Montreal	 \$222.790,180	1911. \$176,450,366
Toronto	 170,540,284	147,634 272

Mr. J. Morris, manager of the Bank of Montreal at Collingwood, Ont., on being transferred to Toronto was presented with an address and a valuable silver service.

* * *

A meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal has been called for June 18, to consider a by-law to increase the capital stock of the institution to twenty-five million dollars.

Commercial failures in Canada last week, as reported by Messrs. R. G. Dun & Co., numbered 28 against 19 in the preceding week, and 24 in the corresponding week of 1911.

The City of Winnipeg has disposed of nearly \$5,000,000 bonds in the London market at about 98. Only 27 p.c. was taken by the public this week, leaving 73 p.c. with the underwriters.

* * * *

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*

The Council of the Montreal Board of Trade, at its weekly meeting, discussed the question of licensing lines of autobusses in Montreal. The general opinion was favorable, but the question will be further dealt with at the next meeting.

Mr. Henry Ransford, for the past three years manager of a branch of the Dominion Bank at Winnipeg, has left to take the management of the bank's main office and sub-branches at Edmonton.

Mr. R. J. M. Webbe, manager of the Molsons Bank, Knowlton, P.Q., has been promoted to Petrolea, Ont., and was entertained prior to his departure from Knowlton. The new manager at Knowlton is Mr. Kenneth Erskine, of Clinton, Ont.

* *

The first steamer from sea arrived in the port of Montreal at five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, May 1st; two days later than the Royal George opened navigation last year. The steamer to arrive first this year was the Zeiten of the Canada line, from Hamburg, Bremen and Rotterdam. This is her first trip up the St. Lawrence.

Sao Paulo's March return is as follows:-

Gross Earnings\$		1911. \$279,265	Increase. \$92,475
Operating Charges. Etc	148,944	101,902	47,042
Net Earnings	222,796	177.363	45,433
Aggregate Gross Earnings from January 1st Aggregate Net Earnings	1,093,033	841,078	251,955
from January 1st	665,238	537,558	127,680
* *	*	*	

Rio's March return is as follows :---

Green Branings	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Gross Earnings			
Operating Expenses		6 507,691	48,385
Net Earnings	608,44	3 460,271	148.171
Aggregate Gross Earnings			
from January 1st.	3,354.46	4 2,908,75	445,713
Aggregate Net Earnin	ngs		
from January 1st	1,695,57	6 1,475,01	0 220 ,566
	* *	*	

According to the last official report, sixty-three per cent. of the wheat seeding in Saskatchewan has now been accomplished. The 1911 crop is thus accounted for:—Shipping to date, 59,500,000 bushels; in store, at one and a half bushels, 10,000,000 bushels; milled in the province and in cars uninspected, 3,000,000 bushels; unthreshed, 2,500,000 bushels; in farmers' hands, threshed and still to be marketed, 12,796,588 bushels; final estimates of 1911 crop, 96,796,588 bushels.

* * * *

The Canada General Electric Company will increase its stock from \$7,700,000 to \$12,000,000. An official of the company states that the increase in the stock capitalization has been made necessary by proposed extensions to the plants in Toronto and Peterboro, and that \$1,900,000 worth of stock will be issued at once, the balance to remain in the treasury until required. A new ornamental iron factory will be added to the Toronto plant, and a new store and manufacturing building to the Peterboro works.

* *

The annual meeting of the Steel Company of Canada was held at Hamilton on Monday. It was decided that no further extensions should be made this year beyond those already undertaken. The following officers were elected: C. S. Wilcox, president; Cyrus Birge and Robert Hobson, vice-presidents; Sir Edmund Osler, W. D. Matthews, Lloyd Harris, William Southam, John Milne, Charles A. Alexander, F. H. Whitton, directors. Mr. H. S. Holt, of Montreal, resigned from the board.

* *

A system of rapid transit lines, operating by hydroelectric power and linking up the principal cities of the Canadian prairie west, is foreshadowed by an amalgamation of interests said to be pending between the Alberta Interurban Railway and the Manitoba Rural Railways. The Alberta Interurban holds a charter for twelve hundred miles eastward from Calgary through Alberta and Saskatchewan, and this company have just let the contract for the first sixtyfive miles northeasterly from Calgary to Carbon. This section will be operated this fall as a steam road, but its extension into Calgary will be steadily pushed and its ultimate electrification is certain. Power for the Saskatchewan section may be obtained from the important hydraulic development the Saskatchewan Government is contemplating at the elbow of the South Saskatchewan river.

MAY 3, 1912



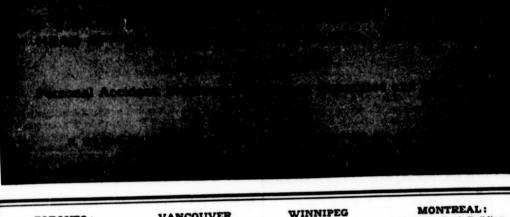
The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation Limited Canadian Government II II OF LONDON. ENGLAND Deposit 1 11 TRANSACTS:

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660

The Canadian Northern's statement of earnings and operating expenses for month of March, 1912, is as follows:—

1	912.	1911.	Inc.
Gross earnings \$1,5	27,700	\$1,270,600	\$302,100
Expenses 1,1	45,900	915,800	230,100
Net earnings 4	26,800	354,800	72,000
Mileage in operation .	3,981	3,386	595
From July 1, 1	911, to M	arch 31:	
	912.	1911.	Inc.
Gross earnings \$14,3	38,900	10,942,900	\$3,396,000
Expenses 10.5	05,700	7,859,600	2,646,100
Net earnings 3,8	33,200	3,083,300	749,900
Mileage in operation	3.822 av.	3.347	av. 475

* * *

During the twelve months ending February 20th, Canada's total imports amounted in value to \$537,-282,263, an increase over the corresponding period of 1911, of \$81,820,639. Exports of Canadian produce amounted to \$285,607,342, an increase of \$9.455,768. On the basis of total imports, and exports (including foreign produce and coin and bullion) the aggregate trade for the period was \$847,372,-738, as compared with \$753,040,560 for the corresponding twelve months of last year, an increase of \$9.432,178.

The duty collected upon imports for consumption totals \$86,049,865, an increase of \$14,119,543.

Exports of Canadian produce to the United Kingdom for the twelve months totalled \$148,268,630, a betterment of \$12,892,110. Imports from the United Kingdom totalled \$115,404,027, an increase of \$5,450,047.

Imports from the United States during the same period totalled \$348,478,262, an increase over the corresponding twelve months of 1911 of \$69,534,447.

On the other hand exports of Canadian products to the United States show a decrease of \$5,952,207, namely, from \$105,747,370 last year, to \$99,795,163 during the twelve months ending February last.

THE GRAND TRUNK MEETING.

At the half-yearly meeting of shareholders of the Grand Trunk Railway, Mr. A. W. Smithers, the chairman, said that while they were only able to maintain their position in the first half of 1911 as compared with 1910, in the second half of the year, notwithstanding a big increase in expenditure, they were able to show a considerable improvement. Of the f800,000 additional revenue, no less than eleventwelfths were spent in Canada, principally in satisfying the demands of labor, and only one-twelfth came to England for dividend.

The Grand Trunk Act, which had received assent would enable the company to assist the various subsidiary companies, and especially to pursue the policy of amalgamating them as part and parcel of the main undertaking. One of its chief benefits would be that they would be able to finance in the most economical manner the western section of the line, on which satisfactory progress had been made.

With regard to the labor troubles, Mr. Smithers pointed out that the increases in wages granted in 1910 amounted to $f_{95,000}$ a year, and last January they granted increases to the train and roadmen equal to another $f_{80,000}$ a year. These two amounts represented $2\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. on the third preference stock. Since 1897 there had been an average increase of 40 to 69 p.c. in the wages paid. The demand had to be met, not only in Canada, but throughout the whole of the world.

OFFICIAL REPORT ON CROPS.

The Census and Statistics Office has issued a bulletin on crops and live stock. The reports of correspondents show that out of a yield of 215,851,300 bushels of wheat harvested last year, 188,255,000 bushels or 87 p.c. were merchantable, and that at the end of March 58,129,000 bushels or 27 p.c. of the whole were yet in farmers' hands. The quantity held by farmers in the Maritime provinces on March 31 was 329,000 bushels, in Ontario 3 874,000 bushels, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta 53,528 - 000 bushels, and in British Columbia 48,000 bushels. At the same date last year the quantity in hand in all Canada was 33,042,000 bushels or 22 p.c. of the total crop of 149,989,600 bushels, of which 141,096,000 bushels or 94 p.c. were of merchantable quality.

Oats, which last year gave a yield of 348.187,600 bushels, or 89 p.c., and the quantity in hand at the end of March was 158.846.000 bushels, or 44.18 p.c. In the Maritime provinces there were in hand at that date 4,007,000 bushels, in Quebec 12,780,000 bushels, in Ontario 24.870,000 bushels, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta 111,735,000 bushels and in British Columbia 454,000 bushels. In the preceding year the quantity in hand out of a total harvest of 323,449,000 bushels was a total of 301,773,000 bushels or 93.29 p.c. of merchantable year lity.

The barley yield of 1911 was 40.641,000 bushels, and of this quantity there was in hand at the end of March, 13,235,000 bushels or 32.56 p.c. The merchantable yield was 36,683,000 bushels, or 90.26 p.c. The barley crop of 1910 was 45,147,000 bushels, and the quantity on hand at the end of March last year was 13,135,000 bushels or 29 p.c. The merchantable quantity of that crop was 41,505,000 bushels or 91.93 p.c. Ontario's crop last year was 13,760,000 bushels els and that of the three Northwest provinces 24,043,000bushels.

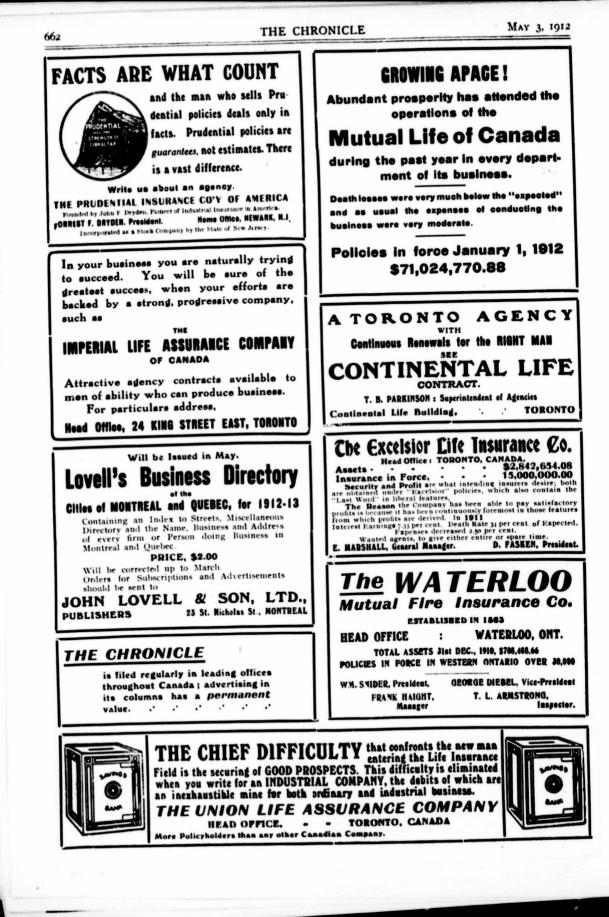
The merchantable yield of corn last year was 84 p.c., of the crop of buckwheat 84 p.c., of potatoes 80 p.c., of turnips and other roots 85 p.c. and of hay and clover 88 p.c. as compared with last year's percentages of corn 84, buckwheat 87, potatoes 77, turnips and other roots 87 and hay and clover 88. The quantities on hand at the end of March were, in bushels, corn 3,659,000 compared with 4,734,000 in 1911, buckwheat 1,728,000 against 1,750,000, potatoes 20, 404,000 against 16,159,000. Of hay and clover there were on hand at the end of March last 3,134,000 tons compared with 5,287,000 tons on hand at the end of March, 1911.

The condition of live stock at the end of March, expressed in the percentage of a standard representing a healthy and thrifty state and denoted by 100 was for horses 96, miltch cows 92.58, other cattle 91.53, sheep 93.40 and swine 94.



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BALANCE SHEET OF THE COMPANY, 31st DECEMBER, 1911.

LIABILITIES.

LIABILITIES.
Shareholders' Capital :
Authorized—
200,000 Shares of \$25.00 each \$5,000,000.00
Subscribed-
12,000 Shares of \$25.00 each (fully
paid)\$ 300,000.00
paid)\$ 300,000.00 112,308 Shares of \$25.00 each (\$5.00 per Share paid)
per share paid)
124,308 \$3,107,700.00
Less Uncalled Capital 2,246,160.00
\$ 801,540.00
Reserve Fund \$1,500,000.00
Investment Reserve and General Con-
tingency Fund
tingency Fund 151,978.00 Staff Provident Fund. 77,187.00
Profit and Loss Ac-
count 2,450,700.00
\$4,179,865.00
Fire Insurance Fund. 130,306.00 Accident Ins. Fund. 705,069.00
Employers' Liability In-
surance Fund 1,395,660.co
General Accident In-
surance Fund 1,806,905.00
Amounts due to other companies
for Re-insurances
Re-insurance and other Funds 187,626.00
Capital Redemption Fund
Outstanding Losses, less amounts recoverable under Re-insur-
ances:
Fire 13.755.00
General Accident 2,323.698.00
2,337,453.00
Amounts due to Agents and others. \$250,497.00
Unclaimed Dividends 916.00
251,413.00
\$11,963,756.00

ASSETS.

Mortgages and advances on Property within the United Kingdom\$ Mortgages on Property out of the United Kingdom Investments (including those deposited under	1,425,82 3 .00 150,000.00
local laws or by Contract in various Col- onies and Foreign Countries as security	
for holders of policies issued there): British Government Securities. Indias and Colonial Government Securities.	422,150.00 554,250.00
Indian and Colonial Provincial Securities Indian and Colonial Municipal Securities Foreign Government Securities	85.324.00 144,035.00 599,874.00
Foreign Provincial Securities	93,000.00 613,395.00
Railway and other Debentures and Deben- ture Stocks—Home and Colonial	329,238.00
United States Railway Bonds Railway and other Debentures and Deben-	3.249,827.00
ture Stocks—Foreign Railway and other Preference and Guar-	1,043,090.00
anteed Stocks	150,300.00
Shares Freehold and Leasehold Premises at Home	376,850.00
and Abroad, partly occupied as Offices of the Company, and partly producing revenue. Branch Agency and other Balances	1,185,130.00
Amounts due by other Companies for Re-in- surances and Losses.	50,547.00
Cash: On Deposit	5-15 1
With Bankers and in Hand	420,165.00
hands to meet Capital Redemp- tion Fund Note:The above Investments, less the In-	57.534.00
From the subvert reserve and General Con- tingency Fund are, in the aggregate, fully of the value stated in the Bal- ance. Sheet.	

\$11,963,756.00

Canadian Head Office .: .: .: TORONTO, ONT.

CHARLES H. NEELY, General Manager.

Branches, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER.

MAY 3, 1912

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 debentures 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 $7\frac{1}{2}$ 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.



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Stock Exchange Notes.

Thursday, May 2, 1912.

In a generally strong market Dominion Steel Corporation, Rio Power and Sao Paulo were the features at advancing prices, the two latter going to new high levels. Although the top spot of the movement was not held, they show big gains over quotations of a week ago. Sao Paulo showed an advance of about ten points, and closed with 214 bid, while Rio shows a gain of about seven points. The Bank stocks continue strong, but the flurry in Traders Bank seems to have reached its limit, for the present at any rate, and the stock is down over a point from the highest. The stock of the Royal Bank of Canada remained steady around 233. It is generally conceded that these two Banks are shortly to come together, by the exchange of Royal Bank shares for those of the Traders. The price mentioned now is three-quarters of a share of Royal for one of Traders. The interesting announcement is made of the calling of a meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Montreal to authorize an increase of the capital to twentyfive millions for future requirements as needed. Richelieu and Ontario showed a business of some 1,300 shares. At a meeting of the Richelieu Directors held on Tuesday. the offer made to the Niagara Navigation Company was approved. Further negotiations with other lines are stated to be well under way. The Canadian Cottons stocks have had an upward movement, both the Common and the Preferred ruling at higher prices. Ottawa Power and the Cement stocks figured for a fair business, and Montreal Power and Shawinigan also had a good turnover. Canadian Pacific advanced to a new figure in the early part of the week and closed strong. The rapid advance in Rio shares is rumoured to be from English buying on expectations of some pleasant announcements of benefits to the shareholders, and incidentally the covering of shorts on fears that these rumours are correct. From the movement in Sao Paulo, it is also evident that expectations of some advantage to shareholders of this Company are also in the air. The whole market has a strong undertone, and the buying is considered good with no pressing offerings of the leading securities. There is no change in local call money rates, although it is possible that the usual spring tightening of supplies will be felt within the next week or so. The Bank of England rate continues unchanged at 3 1-2 per cent.

SUMMARY OF WEEK'S SALES AND QUOTATIONS.

COMMAND OF WELL		Les And Qu	OTATIO	
Bassada-		Closing	Closing	Net
Security.	Salas	bid. Apl. 26, 1912.	bid.	change
Canadian Pacific	2755	254	255	+ 1
" Soo " Common	370	141	141	
Detroit United	1290	647	654	· + i
Halifax Tram	22	-	-	•
Illinois Preferred	80	92	••	
Montreal Street	00		••	
Quebec Ry	25	404	40	
Toronto Railway	442	135		- •
Twin City	158	106		
Richelieu & Ontario	1327	123	1214	;
Can. Cement Com	1251	30	301	+
Can. Cement Pfd	816	914		
Dom. Iron Preferred	615	1014		r. D. —
Dom Iton Bonds	12000	941	102	+ 1
Dom. Steel Corpn	13871	594		
Lake of the Woods Com	51	142	61	+ 11
Mackay Common	25	841	140	- 2
Mackay + referred			82	- 21
Mexican Power	20	69		
Montreal Power	1868	801	81	+ 1
Nova Scotia Steel Com		203		X D. +
Ogiluia Com	342	94	941	+ •
Ogilvie Com	15	1287		:
Ottawa Power	777	153	156	+ 31
Rio Light and Power	9965	1194	127	+ 7
Shawinigan	758	134		
Steel Co. of Can. Com	318	31	301	1
Can Convertera	125	418		
Dom Textile Com	235	70	691	1
Dom. Textile Preferred	85	100		
Cenmans Common	55	57	57	
Penmans Preferred		85	82	3
Prown Reserve	3753	3.14		X.D

Traffic Returns. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY. Year to date. 1910 1911. 1912 Increase Mar. 31 \$19,487,000 \$20,478,000 \$26,333,000 \$5,855,000 Week ending 1911. Increase 1910. 1912. 2,519,000 April 7 1,959,000 2,046,000 473 000 14 539,000 1.817,000 1,989,000 2,528,000 21 1,789,000 1,951,000 2,594,000 643,000 GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY Year to date. 1910 1911. 1919 Increase 10,394,178 9,911,978 Mar. 31 ... 10,762,459 368,281 Week ending Increase 1910 1911. 1912. April 7 81,956 815.893 857.797 939.753 14 824,890 891,154 937.900 46,746 " 21 823,385 873,156 939.632 66,476 CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY. Year to date. 1910 1911. 1912 Increase Mar. 31 2,425,200 2.896.300 4,004,200 1,107,900 Week ending 1910. 1911. 1912. Increase 328,300 381,800 April 7..... 247,600 53,500 68,200 14 255,500 306.500 374.700 .. 54,700 356,100 COMPANY. Year to date. 1912 Increase .701.485 795.248 886 877 \$91.639 Mar. 31 Week ending. 1910 1911 1912 Increase 135,929 9.848 140.570 150,413 April 7 3.863 145.785 135,467 141,917 " 21 131,571 140,504 HALIFAX ELECTRIC TRAMWAY C 141,132 Dec. 4,862 OMPANY. Railway Receipts. 1912. Increase 1910. 1911 Week ending. April 7..... 3,501 3,790 4,374 584 360 3,872 4,232 14..... 3,802 " 21..... 3,814 4,230 4,129 Dec. 101 AY Co. HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILW 1912. Increase Week ending 1911. 2,732 5,721 5,513 April 7..... 47,649 50,381 ,, 14. 44,661 50,382 49,553 21.. 44,010 .. DULUTH SUPERIOR TRACTION CO. 1910. 1911. 1912. 1912. Increase 1910. 20,275 20,784 20,753. 21,742 958 A pril 7 20.833 80 19,409 14 DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY. 1911. 1912 Increase Week ending 1910. \$179,498 \$16,637 Mar. 7...... \$149,573 \$162,861 160,588 183,373 22,785 146,791 " 21..... 152,554 165,691 176,962 . 31.. 231,867 38,706 270.573 226,494 April 7 167.940 200.186 32.246 158,629 MONEY AND EXCHANGE RATES.

	To-day Last week	. A Year Ago
Call money in Montreal.	5-51% 5-51%	5-51%
" " in Toronto		5-51%
" " in New Yor		21%
" " in London		11-2%
Bank of England rate		3%
Consols		811
Demand Sterling		97
Sixty days' sight Sterling	. 8 8 8	818

CANADIAN BANK CLEARINGS.

		Week ending April 25, 1912	Week ending May 4, 1911	May 5, 1910
Montreal Toronto	\$53,165,978 42,295 204 5,858,264	\$ 54,259,000 40,245,812 4,931,788	\$51,990,700 39,036,898 3,956,958	\$40,618,221 32,936,304 4,242,721

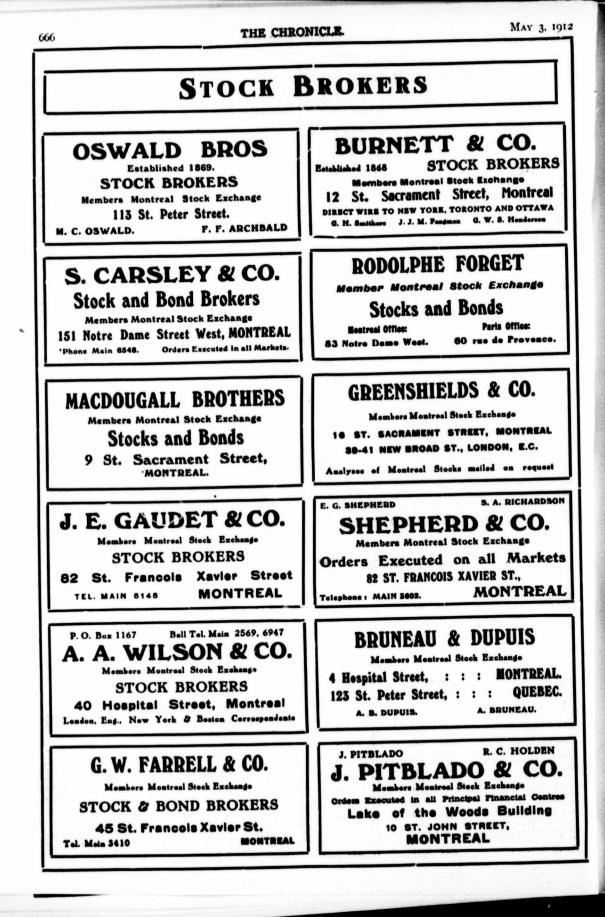
Yesterday's weekly Bank of England Statement showed a proportion of reserve to liability of 48.91 p.c. This compares with 48.42 nc. last week.

DOMINION CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

March 31, 1912 . \$113,443,633	October 31 \$104,730,606
February 29 114.063.408	September 30 102,409,329
January 31 113,188,880	August 31 102,559,990
December 31, 1911 115,149,749	July 31 100,431,114
November 30 115,786,286	

Specie held by Receiver-General and his assistants :-

March 31	
February 29	99,587,787
January 31	98,693,907



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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, May 2nd 1912

BARK STOCKS.	Closing prices or Last sale,		VAIDO	Return per cent. on investment at present prices.	Rate of Annual Dividend	Capital subscribed	Capital paid up	Rest Fund	Per cent'ge of Rest to paid up Capital	When Dividend payable.
	Asked.	RIA		Per Cent.	Per cent.					
nitish North America	228	15 4 2271	8 243 50	6 22 4 39	10	8 4, 866,6 67 15,000,000	4,866,667 14,982,935	2,774.000 12,486,34 5,862,921	67.00 83.40 120.57	April, October. March, June, Sept., Dec. Jan., April, July, October
ominion		225	100	5 30	12	4,975,700	4,862,921	3,386,551	114.60	March, June, Sept., Dec.
	1641	164	100	5 48	9	2,957,400 2,96 · 400	2,869,610	2,650,000 425,000	92.35 33.17	March, June, Sept., Dec. March, June, Sept., Dec.
ome Bank of Canada			100	::::	12	1,369,400 6.000,000	1,281,672 6,000,000	6,000,000		Feb., May, August, Nov.
nperial.			100			10,000,000	1,316,970			March, June, Sept., Dec.
arabanta Hank of Canada		194	100	5 15	10	6,621,400 1,000,000	6,457,710 1,000,000	5,400,000 1,250,000	125.00	Jan., April, July, October
etropolitan Bank	2071	207 2514	100	6 3) 3 93	11	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,600,000		Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October March, June, Sept., Dec.
etropolitan Bank loisons	124	128	100	5 64	1	15,599,860	2,000,000	1,300,000	65.00	Feb., May, August, Nov. Jan., April, July, October
ew Brunswick.	260	••••	100	5 00	13	1,000,000	3,207,500	250,000		January, July.
orthern Crown Bank	276	275	100	5 07	14	4,000,000	8,995,580	7,492,574	187.53	Jan., April, July, October
ttawa	1	2101	100	5 71	12	3,500,000	1,000,000	500,000	60.00	March, June, Sept., Dec. Jan., April, July, October March, June, Sept., Dec.
uebec		134	100	5 22	7	2,500,000		1,250,000		
toyal	2331	233	100	5 15	12	7,815,800	2.000,004	2,6 10,000	130.00	Jan., April, July, October Feb., May, Aug. November Feb., May, August, Nov.
tandard		210	100	5 23		1,057,500 5,000,000		281,610 5,923,705		March, June, Sept., Dec.
oronto	1691		100	4 73		4.367.50		2,500,000		Jan., April, July, Octobe
Inion Bank of Canada	1591		100	4 87	8	4,953,60	4,951,170	3,075.58	62. 2	March, June, Sept., Dec.
Weyburn Security	1		100		5	602,80			5.00	
Union Bank of Canada Wancouver Misculta Misculta Strucks Ball Telephone do Pref		150	100	5 33		12,5 10,000				Jan., April, July, October
Black Lake Asb. Com	1:	• • • •	100		1	2,999,40				
u of Packars Asan "A")			100		1	635,00	635,000			Cumulative. do
B. C. Packers Assn "A" pref.	98	97	100	6 12	7	822,50 1,511,40				March, June, Sept., Dee.
do Com				8 91	7+	3 180,000,00	180,000,000			April, October.
Canadian Car Com XI	66		100			3,500,00	0 3,500,000			Jan., April, July, October Jan., April, July, October
do Pfd Canadian General Electric			100		;	5,640,00	0 15,392,730	B		Jan., April, July, October
Can, Cement ComXU	30	90		7 60	7	13,500,00	0 10,500,00			
Can. Con. Rubber Com.	• •••	. 86	100	4 65	1	2,802,44	1 972 960	0		Jan., April, July, October
Canadian Converters	42	41 3.05	100			1.738.50	0 1,733,000	7		Wonthly.
Canadian General Electric Can, Cennett Com, Do, Pfd,		. 65	100	7 69	5	1,999,90 12,509,00 3,009,00	0 12,500,000			
Dominion Coal Preferred	70	. 112 69		7 73	1 !	5.000,00				Jan., April, July, October
Dominion Textile Co. Com			100		1	1,869,02		0		Jan., April. July, October
Dom. Iron & Steel Pfd Dominion Steel Corpn.	102			6 81		8,000.00	34,598,60			. Jan., April, July, October
Dulath Samerlor Traction			100		•	8.500,00	8,500,00			
Halilax Tramway Co Havana Electric Ry Com do Preferred X Illinols Trac. Pfd			100		8	1,400,0	1,400,00 7,463,70	8		Initial Div
do Preferred X	D				1	5,000,0 5,304,0	6,000,00			
Kaministiquia Power	1.				3	2,000,0				Feb., May, August, Nov
Laurentide Com			. 100	6.63	6	2,705,0	2,705,00			Jan., April, July, October
do do Pia.,			100	1.11	1	1,500,0				March, June, Sept., Dec. Jan., April, July, October
Maekay Companies Com	. 8	3	100		5	41,880,4				
Mesican Light & Power Co	. 8		11 100			13.565.0	00 13.565,0			
do Pfd Mezican Light & Power Co do Pfd Minn. St. Paul & S.S.M. Com Mattend Catton Co		13 14	100	1 00	1	2,400,0	16,880,00			April, October. April, October.
do Pfd		•• ••	. 10			10,416,0	00 8,400,00 00 8,000,00			March, June, Sept. Dec.
Montreal Light, Ht. & Pwr. Co .X	D 20				8	17.000.0	17,000,0			Feb., May, August, Nov. January, July.
Montreal Street Railway			10		10	10,000,0	10,000,0	00 00 00		Jan., April, July, Octobe
Northern Ohio Traction Co.		•••				9,000,0	9,000,0	00		March, June, Sept., Dec.
N.Seotia Steel & Coal Co. Com do Pfd		9	41 10	6 35	6		6,000,0	00		Jan., April, July, Octobe
Ogilvie Flour Mills Com	19	9 iž		6 20		1,090,	2,500,0	00		March, September. March, June, Sept., Dec.
eo Pfd			10			2,000,0	3,000,0	00		Feb. May, August, Nov
do Pref			7 10			3,150, 1,075,	1,075,0	00		Feb. May, August, Nov.
do Pref. Quebeo Ry. L. & P. Eichelleu & Ont. Nav. Co. Rio de Janiero. Shawinighan Water& PowerCo.	13	ij is				9,500, 8,132,	3,182,0			March, June, Sept., Dee.
Rio de Janiero.	CD 12 CD 13	71 1	10	3 14	4	37,625,	000 87,625,6	00		Jan., April, July, Octobe
	21				10		10.000.0			
Sao Paulo T.L. & P Tolede Rys & Light Co			10			13,875, 8,000,				Jan., April, July, Octore
Tri-City Pfd.			10			3,826,	200 2,828,2			Feb., May, Angust, Nov
Twin City Rapid Transit Co West India Electric		в.	10			800.	000 000,0	00		Mar. Novem of
Windsor Hotel.					10	1,000	600 1,000,0 600 6,000,0			Jan., April, Jaly
Windsor Hotel Winnipeg Electric Railway Co		::::			10	6,000,	809 6,000,A			Jan., April, Jaly

MAY 3. 1912



MAY 3, 1912

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THE CHRONICLE.

	ST	OC	K AND) B	10	ND	LIS	Г,	Cor	ntin	uec	1		
per outstand		per outstanding.		When Interest due,		Where Interest payable						REMARKS		
ASEC	Dia	num												
::	104	5 6	\$3,649 000 3,500.000	lst Oc lst Ju	t. 1 ne l	st Apl. st Dec.	Bk. of	Mon	treal,	Mtl.	April Dec.	lst, lst,	1925 1939	Red at 110 aft. Nov.'19 or in pt.aft.Nov.'1
88 971	96 1							"		"	Oct.	lst,	1946	Redeemable at 110 after Oct. 1st, 191
1001 991	99 100 99		5,000, 000 6,300, 000	lst Ap lst Ma). 1s y 1s	t Oct. st Nov.		••		"	Oct. April	21st, 1st,	1929 1 9 40	Redeemable at 110 Redeemable at 105and Int.after May 1st,1910
941	97 g	5 6	7,332,000 758,500	lst Jan I Mare	n. 1 ch	st July I Sept.	Bk. of Ro ya l	Mon Trus	treal, t Co.	Mtl.	July Marc	lst, h lst	1929 , 192	and interest.
	102	6	1,000,000		**									Redeemable at pa
	96 <u>}</u>	6	1,000,000		••					"		"		after 5 years Redeemable at 105 an Interest
j		·	450,000		. ".		- n n "					."	1010	Redeemable at105
		56	600,000	lst Ja	n. 1	st July	Bk. of	Mon	treal,	Mtl.	Jan.	1st.	1916	Redeemable at 110
		6	1 000 000	Let L	100	Let Dog	Merch	ants	Ran	k of				
							Can	ada,	Monti	real	June	lst,	1932	
		6	947,305	2 Jan.		2 July	Bk. of	Mon	treal,	Mtl.	Jan.	2nd,	1920	
		5	5,778,600	lst Ja	n. 1	st July		"		·				
	100	41	6,787,000	lst Ja	n. 1	st Aug. st. July		••		••	Jan.	lst,	1932	Redeemable at 105 an Int. after 1912
::	::	4 <u>1</u> 6	1,500,000 1,750,000	lst Ma lst Ju	ay 1 ine 1	st Nov. lst Dec.	Bk. o	f Moi	itreal,	Mu.	May July	lst, lst,	$1932 \\ 1932$	Redeemable at 105 an Interest
91		5	2,000,00	lst M	ay l	st Nov.	Bk. I	M., M	Itl. &	Ln.	Nov.	lst,	1926	Redeemable at 110 after Nov. 1, 191
		6	833,000	lst Ju	ine	lst Dec,			•••••					
73					ne l	st Dec.		••••	••••	••••	Jan	lst	1921	
		5			•	r oury	C. B.	of C	Lor	idon.		101		
100		5	6,00,000	let Ju	ine l	st Dec.	Nat.	Iron	it Co.	Tor.	June	e 18t.	192	3
		5	1,620,000	1 July	y 1	st Jan.	B. of	M., 1	or. &	N.Y.	eb.	1-1	191	7
105	85	5	4,000,000	2 Jan	. 2	nd July				•	Jan.			5
	Close Quota Aaked 888 974 994 94 	Closing quotations Aaket Bid 104 99 1004 100 994 99 944 97 1004 100 964 964 964 964 964 964 97 102 964 964 97 102 964 964 97 102 964 97 102 964 97 102 964 97 102 964 97 102 964 97 97 102 964 97 97 102 964 97 97 102 964 97 102 964 97 102 964 97 97 102 964 99 99 97 102 964 99 102 964 99 99 102 964 99 102 964 99 964 	Closing Quotations Rate p.c. of int erest Aaket Bid 104 963 971 963 994 99 994 99 994 994 994 994 994 994 994 994 994 994 995 941 <td>Closing Quotations Rate erest and anti- steel Rate erest and anti- steel Amount outstanding. 104 5 \$3,649 000 0.4 5 \$3,649 000 0.4 5 \$3,649 000 0.4 5 \$3,649 000 0.6 2,579,600 99 6 2,000,000 99 5 7,332,000 97 6 758,500 96 1,000,000 5 7,824,731 5 7,824,731 5 5,778,600 5 1,000,000 5 5,778,600 5 5,778,600 5 5,778,600 5 5,778,600 5 5,778,600 5 2,700,000 5 2,700,000</td> <td>Bate Quotations Face erest and and and * Amount outstanding. 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Montreal Tramways Company WINTER SERVICE TIME TABLE

German American Jusutance Company New York STATEMENT MAY, 1011 CAPITAL \$2,000,000 RESERVE FOR ALL OTHER LIABILITIES 9,802.074 NET SURPLUS 8,447,668 ASSETS 20,249,742 AGENTS WANTED

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THE CHRONICLE.

