

The Chronicle

Banking, Insurance & Finance.

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A Normal Year.

There are many signs that in Canada, 1913 will be less distinguished than the immediately preceding years for its financial records. It is becoming widely evident that the pace at which financial operations have been carried on for some time is slackening. Tight money has laid a hand on us; some people abroad who have hitherto been our zealous friends now profess that we have borrowed too much; our own imprudences in speculation, committed in haste and without a thought of consequences, are beginning to recoil; the banks are in an extended position; within the last twelve months, while a further enormous addition has been made to the superstructure of credit, its foundation of gold has actually been lessened.

These are in a general way the main reasons why it is not to be expected that things will be anything but comparatively quiet in Canadian finance in the immediate future. We say comparatively quiet advisedly, for it is indeed obvious that in many lines of the country's commerce and industry a year of considerable activity is assured. But it will be a normal activity and not the abnormal activity of the last two or three years. In the recognition of the fact of the normality of the slower pace of development lies the remedy against undue depression. The period of an abnormal activity, of an extraordinarily rapid pace of development, had lasted so long that to a certain extent it had come to be looked upon as normal. And the task which now lies before a good many people is that of a re-adjustment of their vision, so that they will recognise that what was in their view normal, was, in fact, abnormal. The new normal may seem slow to those who have been for a long time accustomed to something more rapid, but it seems in fact likely to represent a degree of progress, which might quite well be the envy of less favored people than ourselves. At all events, Canada is still going ahead. At this moment immigrants in thousands are pouring into our sea-ports; and capital, though naturally in less volume than a year or two ago, is coming to us in fair amounts from

more than one source. While these supplies keep up, there is no reason for getting into the dumps about the immediate future.

The reports which are now coming in with regard to the conditions of business in the various sections of the Dominion, particularly in the West, will be found a support to a spirit of sane optimism. It appears that in the West there has been a certain amount of business restriction owing in part to slow payments and in part to the scarcity of money. But there are now signs that corrective influences are at work. The frenzied speculation in real estate that has characterised parts of the West has ceased, to such an extent that many real estate agents are now seeking other occupations. The West is apparently learning to economise—dealers in luxuries find a falling off in the western demands. "What is dreaded, and what would work havoc in the East as well as in the West," says one authority, "is a sudden collapse of western real estate values. Speculation has received a check, but, though a few sales of farm lands are reported at slightly reduced prices, there has been no general decline in values. If a slump can be stalled off until business conditions show improvement and legitimate commercial expansion catches up to the fictitious values which speculation has given to real estate, probably serious disturbances will be avoided."

Good crops during the current year will be the best incentive to that legitimate commercial expansion. It is worth noting that the western witnesses before the Banking and Commerce Committee, in giving their evidence this week, seemed to place as much stress upon the necessity for the immediate provision of more elevator accommodation and the like facilities for the better movement of the crops, as upon the new banking facilities which, from their point of view, they advocated. The fact suggests that it may not be altogether unprofitable if circumstances force us to devote attention for a time to a policy of conservation. The following of such a policy at the present will enable us the better to take advantage of the next abnormal wave of expansion.

Established 1817

Capital Paid Up, \$16,000,000.00

Rest, \$16,000,000.00

Undivided Profits, \$802,814.94

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Incorporated by Act of Parliament

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 Collections at all points of the world undertaken at most favourable rates.
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The Bank of British North America

Established in 1856.

Paid Up Capital \$4,866,666.66

Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.

Reserve Fund - \$2,774,000.00

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Calgary, Alta.	Hedley, B.C.	North Battleford, Sask.	" " Haymarket Sq.	West Toronto, Ont.
Campbellford, Ont.	Humb, Sask.	North Vancouver, B.C.	" " Union St.	Winnipeg, Man.
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 Drafts, Money Orders, Circular Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued negotiable in all parts of the world. Agents in Canada for the Canadian Bank, London and West Indies.

The Chronicle

Banking, Insurance and Finance

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 R. WILSON-SMITH, ARTHUR H. ROWLAND,
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MONTREAL, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1913.

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THE GENERAL FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The Bank of England secured most of the \$3,000,000 new gold offered in London on Monday. Bank rate was yesterday reduced to 4½ per cent., the 5 p.c. rate having been in force since October 17, 1912. In the London market call money is quoted 2½ to 2¾; short bills are 3¾ and three months bills 3 13-16; to 3¾ p.c. At Paris, market rate is 4¾ p.c. and bank rate 4 p.c.; and at Berlin, market rate is 4 and bank rate 6 p.c. A continuation of the downward tendency is thus to be seen at London and Berlin. As discount rates at Paris were arbitrarily kept at a low figure during the period in which higher rates prevailed at the British and the German centres, so now the Paris rate remains stationary while the others are declining. The rates in London are at present under the Paris quotations.

FAILURE OF 4 P.C. LOANS.

It is generally believed that the tendency will be downwards during the next two or three months. Since the March settlements have been completed the representative European central banks have markedly improved their position; and in London, too, the

release of Government funds from the Bank of England has served to make the market position somewhat easier. However, the prospective improvement in money market conditions has not operated as yet to induce British investors to take Canadian securities on the 4 per cent. interest basis. Underwriters were obliged to take 85 per cent. of the Saskatchewan issue of fours at 96; and it has been remarked that nearly every large 4 per cent. loan offered in London recently has resulted badly for the underwriters. So, even our provinces will be obliged to adopt a 4¼ or 4½ per cent. rate.

THE NEW YORK POSITION.

Interest rates have also tended downwards at New York. Call loans are quoted 2¾ per cent.; sixty day loans are 4½; ninety days, 4½; and six months, 4½ to 4¾ p.c. Mercantile paper in New York is quoted 5½ to 6½ per cent. But as it is only the paper of the largest and best companies, those possessing a national standing, that can command these rates, it is clear that on the whole mercantile borrowers in the States are paying quite as much as are the mercantile borrowers in Canada.

The clearing house institutions were able to report on Saturday a substantial addition to their reserve strength. As a result of a cash gain of \$5,100,000 and a loan contraction of \$1,200,000, the surplus reserve of banks and trust companies combined increased \$4,681,000. With this addition, the total surplus rises to \$14,904,000. Taking the banks alone the cash gain was \$5,200,000, the loan contraction, \$3,600,000, and the increase of surplus, \$4,992,000. To some extent the easier tendency of the money market this week has been due to the liquidation of securities.

EXPENSIVE RAILWAY FINANCING.

Wall Street experienced a return of weakness induced partly by the announcement of new security issues by the railways, and partly by nervousness regarding the Washington Government's intentions in the matter of suits against the corporations. Vice-president Marshall made some remarks at a political dinner on Saturday which were construed as threats against the propertied classes. Some of the very best investment securities in the United States are at present under a cloud because of the Government's actions. So far as the new bond issues by the railways are concerned, it appears that the 4½ per cent. interest rate is none too high. The St. Paul issue of 4½'s sold at a discount during the week. In putting out these bonds at 4½ the railways were understood to be testing the market. Some of the railway managers were of the opinion that a little later bonds could be issued at 4¼ p.c. But the experience of the St. Paul road leads the street to believe that further issues will have to bear interest of 4½ per cent. at least.

The United States Government crop report for April shows a very high condition for winter wheat. It is known also that conditions have been favorable on the whole for seeding in the spring wheat territory. While it is perhaps too early as yet to discuss the 1913 crops as a market factor, it may be the case that Wall Street will be shortly confronted by a prospect of a favorable agricultural year.

CANADIAN DEVELOPMENTS.

It is said that the money situation in Canada has been eased somewhat by the payment of \$21,000,000 on Monday to the bankers of the Canadian Pacific Railway on account of the new stock issue. However, rates for call loans are 6 to 6½ per cent. as heretofore; and commercial discounts are 6 to 7 p.c. In a preceding paragraph reference was made to the failure of the Saskatchewan 4 per cent. loan in London. The City of Regina fared better with its issue of \$2,500,000 in 5 per cents at 101. This issue was fully taken by the investment public; and the Bank of Montreal, therefore, closed the lists in advance. Cables received the early part of the week refer to a muddle in London over loans issued by the City of Calgary. It appears that the Bank of Montreal placed \$2,500,000 Calgary debentures in London recently. The city then disposed of a further \$2,500,000 to a New York house and the latter sold them in turn to a London house of high standing. Consequently the second lot of securities appeared in the London market on terms less favorable to the borrowing municipality than was the case with the first lot handled by the Bank of Montreal.

An important announcement from Toronto states that the Canadian General Electric Company has entered into an agreement for taking over the entire assets in Canada of the Allis-Chalmers-Bullock Co. Presumably this deal will necessitate some extensive financing on the part of the Toronto Company.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Distinguished among the Canadian banks by its constitution and organisation, which differentiate it in important respects from the other banking institutions of the Dominion, the Bank of British North America has always been at one with the best Canadian banking practice. Now more than three-quarters of a century old, the Bank has long enjoyed that reputation for conservatism and solidity, which it is always the desire of the careful and responsible banker to achieve and retain. Year by year its operations advance in range and importance, and there can be no doubt that the Bank of British North America is one of the banking institutions, which will take in the future an increasingly important part in the Dominion's rapidly extending banking operations, and in so doing achieve for itself a position of outstanding influence.

A SATISFACTORY BALANCE SHEET.

The following are the leading figures of the current balance sheet in comparison with those of 1911 and 1910:—

LIABILITIES.	1912	1911.	1910.
	Nov. 30.	Dec. 31.	Dec. 31.
Capital paid up.	\$4,866,667	\$4,866,667	\$4,866,667
Reserve Fund.	2,920,000	2,774,000	2,652,333
Deposits and current accounts.	39,452,983	36,067,709	32,070,246
Circulation.	4,767,796	4,411,598	3,750,501
Acceptances and other liabilities.	13,856,276	13,712,920	9,614,838
ASSETS.			
Cash and Specie.	\$6,624,620	\$7,177,236	\$5,812,058
At Call and Short Notice.	11,396,757	10,067,432	9,084,842
Investments.	2,824,206	2,838,271	2,506,527
Bills receivable, loans on security, etc.	43,811,186	40,686,723	34,673,314
Bank Premises.	1,394,665	1,321,217	1,100,185
Total Assets.	66,276,946	62,288,506	53,364,582

It is obvious from these figures that 1912, like 1911, was a satisfactory year distinguished both by increased business and by enlarged profits. The Bank's deposits, which in 1911 had increased by over \$4,000,000, again showed a considerable advance in 1912, amounting to \$3,385,273, and bringing the total of deposits up to \$39,452,983. A substantial increase is also marked by the Bank's circulation, which at \$4,767,796 is over \$350,000 higher than in 1911. Acceptances and other liabilities at \$13,856,276 show an advance of some \$150,000. On the other side of the balance sheet, cash and specie total \$6,624,620 and are slightly lower than in 1911. Cash at call and short notice, however, show an increase, being up by \$1,329,325 to \$11,396,757. Bills receivable, loans on security, etc., total \$43,811,186, showing the substantial advance of \$3,124,463. As always, the Bank is strong in cash reserves, the proportion of cash to immediate liabilities being 33 per cent. With regard to investments, these consist of the highest class of British and Canadian securities. A notable fact regarding them, which transpired last year and is worth recording again as an evidence of the skill with which this Bank is managed and directed, is that owing to the change in investment policy decided upon by the Board several years ago, the Bank enjoys complete immunity from the depreciation in the value of securities, which has proved so harassing a factor to the principal banks in the United Kingdom during recent years.

ELEVEN MONTHS' PROFITS.

It will have been noticed that the balance sheet for 1912 is made up to November 30, instead of to December 31, as hitherto, a change having been made in the Bank's financial year. Consequently the profits now reported are only for eleven months. They amount to \$678,506, compared with \$627,800 for the 12 months of 1911, and \$554,800 for 1910. This is certainly an excellent record. The profits are distributed on a conservative basis. The 8 per cent. dividend for the whole period absorbs \$389,333;

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Paid up \$11,560,000 Reserves \$13,000,000
Assets \$180,000,000

HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL.

305 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

24 Branches in Cuba, Porto Rico and Dominican Republic

Kingston, Jamaica. Bridgetown, Barbados.

Nassau, Bahamas.

Port of Spain and San Fernando, Trinidad.

Belize, British Honduras.

LONDON, Eng.
Princes St., E. C.

NEW YORK,
Cor. William & Cedar Sts.

SAVINGS
DEPARTMENT

In connection with all Branches. Ac-
counts opened with deposits of ONE
DOLLAR and upwards. Interest paid, or
credited at highest current rates.

The Dominion Bank

SIR EDMUND B. OSLER, M.P., President
W. D. MATTHEWS, Vice-President
C. A. BOGERT, General Manager

Capital Paid Up : : : \$ 5,000,000
Reserve Fund : : : 6,000,000
Total Assets : : : 76,000,000

Collections, at Home and Abroad

Manufacturers, Wholesalers and others, are assured of
careful attention and prompt remittances when they place
drafts and notes in the Dominion Bank for collection.
Branches in all parts of the Dominion and in London
England—with correspondents throughout the commercial
world.

Head Office, C. P. R. BUILDING, Toronto.

116 BRANCHES
in
ONTARIO, QUEBEC
and
THE WEST

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Incorporated 1855.

Head Office: TORONTO, Canada.

Paid-up Capital, \$5,000,000 .∴ Reserved Funds, \$6,176,578

NEARLY 60 YEARS

The Bank of Toronto has nearly 60 years of successful Banking Experience (Charter dates back to 1855). It has ample resources, strong
reserve Funds, and widely extended and complete Banking Facilities. Your Banking Business is solicited.

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BANKERS: LONDON, ENG.—London City and Midland Bank, Limited. NEW YORK.—National Bank of Commerce. CHICAGO.—First National Bank.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

INCORPORATED 1832.

CAPITAL \$5,859,100
RESERVE FUND 10,892,740
TOTAL ASSETS 77,804,357

HEAD OFFICE: HALIFAX, N.S.

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JOHN Y. PAYZANT, President. CHARLES ARCHIBALD, Vice-President.
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James Mancheser, Walter W. White, M. D.
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H. A. Richardson, General Manager. D. Waters, Asst. Gen. Manager.
Geo. Sanderson. C. D. Schurman. E. Crockett, Inspectors.

110 BRANCHES 110

Branches in every Province of Canada, Newfoundland, Jamaica & Cuba.
UNITED STATES: Boston, Chicago, New York.

Correspondents in every part of the World. Drafts bought and sold.
Foreign and Domestic letters of credit issued. Collections on all points.

The Metropolitan Bank

Capital Paid Up - - - \$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund - - - 1,250,000.00
Undivided Profits - - - 181,888.26

Head Office - - - TORONTO

S. J. MOORE, President W. D. ROSS, General Manager

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

The Bank of Ottawa

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Paid Up Capital and Rest \$8,150,960

The Bank issues

Letters of Credit, Drafts, etc.

Negotiable in any of the
Commercial Cities and
Travellers' resorts throughout the
world.

GEO. BURN,

General Manager.

\$146,000 is transferred to the reserve fund, raising this fund to \$2,920,000, equal to 60 per cent. of the paid-up capital; \$73,000 is devoted to the Bank's premises account; various allocations, amounting to over \$22,000 are made to the officers' widows and orphans fund, pension fund, and life insurance fund, and finally, a 5 per cent. bonus is allotted to the staff. There is then left a balance to be carried forward of \$93,447, a slight increase upon that of a year ago.

THE BANK AND ITS STAFF.

One of the notable facts regarding the Bank of British North America, which is of importance in regard to its future, is the excellent relations existing between management and staff. As already noted, liberal allocations are made each year to the various funds for the benefit of the staff, and the cordial way in which their services were recognised at the annual meeting cannot but have an excellent effect in stimulating their spirit of loyalty and service to the Bank. Naturally, at the recent meeting, reference was made to the important change in the general management of the Bank in Canada which took place a few months ago, when Mr. H. Stikeman retired, and Mr. H. B. Mackenzie was appointed as his successor. An exceedingly handsome and deserved tribute to the services given by Mr. Stikeman to the Bank was paid by the Chairman (Mr. C. W. Tomkinson). "Good as was the credit of the Bank of British North America in 1894, when Mr. Stikeman took over the general management," he observed, "we believe it stands even higher to-day, and were the cause of this result to be sought, it might fairly be replied that it was in large measure due to Mr. Stikeman's efforts." At the same time Mr. Tomkinson expressed the directors' confidence in Mr. Mackenzie, to whom also a shareholder paid a deserved compliment as "a man of extraordinary capabilities and of boundless energy, always extending the greatest courtesy to all those with whom he came in contact." That under his management the fine traditions of the Bank will be continued and its business enlarged upon the sound lines which have always distinguished it, those familiar with Mr. Mackenzie's work in former positions have every confidence.

EXTENSIVE BUILDING OPERATIONS.

It is interesting to note that the Bank is at present engaged on extensive building operations throughout the Dominion. Not only is the erection of the magnificent new head office in Canada, located in St. James Street, Montreal, on an historic site, which has been owned by the Bank since 1842, being actively proceeded with, but handsome new offices are also being built by the Bank at such widely separated points as St. John, N.B., and Edmonton, Alta. These facts are an indication of the confident expectations of the directors and management regarding the future business of the Bank.

THE PROGRESS OF THE BANK ACT.

It is amusing and not altogether uninteresting, to notice the difference in tone between the utterances of those banking experts and others who have lately been giving evidence before the Banking and Commerce Committee and the speeches of various members of Parliament on the subject of the Bank Act. The difference is an unconscious revelation of the wide gulf which lies between those who know what they are talking about and those who, as there is plenty of evidence to show, do not. The representatives of the western grain growers, from whom, if from anyone, it was to be expected that revolutionary suggestions would come, were mild as milk in comparison with the "friends of the people," who a few weeks ago, were denouncing the iniquities of the banks in the House of Commons and inventing the most fantastic additions to and substitutes for the existing Canadian banking system. Let us recall some of these weird proposals. The establishment of the United States system (or lack of system) of local banks was one idea; the mutual guarantee of bank deposits (as is done in wild and woolly Oklahoma) another. A third man wanted to take the three largest banks (with or without the willing consent of the proprietors did not appear) and by means of the biggest merger yet thought of in Canada, produce a Bank of Canada. Several averred that a "money trust" had the country by the throat or bound hand and foot—they were not quite certain which. Another had the delightful idea of making money easier by simply issuing some hundreds of millions of Government notes. And there were other ideas propounded of an equally ridiculous character.

An extraordinary change has come over the scene since the bill went before the Banking and Commerce Committee. These visionary proposals have hardly been heard of. The western rising against the tyranny of the banks, which perfervid orators assured us, would sooner or later overwhelm all the eastern financial interests in a common doom, has dwindled down to a complaint against the rates of interest charged in remote districts and a request that the Minister of Finance would see about establishing agricultural credit banks. So far from anything revolutionary being on the *tapis*, the discussions have been mainly concerned with differing views of various details of the present system and of the modifications which it is proposed to introduce by the new Act—details like the question of an external audit or inspection, and similar questions.

On the whole, the course of events would seem to encourage the view that the present revision of the Bank Act will be safely accomplished without the addition to the present system of some or other of the ridiculous proposals which have from time to time been mooted. Fortunately, common sense still counts for something.

National Trust Co.,

LIMITED

CAPITAL	-	-	-	\$1,500,000
RESERVE	-	-	-	1,400,000

Acts as executor and trustee under will.
Administers real estate.
Allows interest on savings deposits.

MONTREAL DIRECTORS

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Incorporated 1889

CAPITAL	-	-	\$500,000.00
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Subscribed Capital	-	-	\$2,500,000
Paid-up Capital	-	-	\$2,000,000
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Deals in Municipal and industrial debentures.

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THE BANK ACT IN COMMITTEE.

Evidence by Sir Edmund Walker, Mr. E. L. Pease, Mr. H. B. Mackenzie and others—Western Ideas of Interest Rates—Banks' Small Profits—Inspection would not Preclude Failures.

A goodly portion of the time of the Banking and Commerce Committee this week has been devoted to the hearing of western witnesses, who submitted their views regarding the lines on which the Bank Act should be amended. The first of these was Mr. George F. Chipman, editor of the *Grain Growers' Guide*, who, asked as to the needs of the West in regard to smaller banks, expressed the opinion that the present system is more economical than the system across the line. However, he thought that the statement of the banks should include fuller information in regard to the loans, and also in regard to the local branches. The publicity would be valuable.

Mr. Ames pointed out there are 800 branches in the West, and asked if witness would favor each branch making a statement. Mr. Chipman said he would. This would only be on the basis of what was done by the local banks in the West. People could then tell whether any part or class of the country was being discriminated against.

RATES OF INTEREST.

A good deal of Mr. Chipman's evidence was concerned with the question of rates of interest charged by the banks. In reply to a question as to whether a limitation of the rate of interest to 7 per cent. would not stop the banks establishing new branches, Mr. Chipman said that it might have that effect in outlying districts. But, he said, farmers could not understand why there should be such a spread between eastern and western rates, and if the rate of interest for the banks were lowered, it would tend to force other companies to lower their rates.

The next witness, Mr. E. J. Fream, honorary secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta, welcomed the new clause permitting the banks to loan on grain or cattle. Mr. Fream said the big trouble in the West lay in the fact that the farmer was compelled to close his financial year on the first of November of each year. The West had been a big borrowing country, and had been dependent to a large extent upon the agricultural implement companies for credit. These companies made it a practice to have their notes fall due on the 1st of November, the result being that the farmers were compelled to throw their produce on the market in the months of September and October if they were to meet their debts. If they did not do that, as had been evidenced in the last few months, they were simply hounded to death by these companies. The result was a grain blockade every year and shortage in money. The farmers had felt that some steps should be taken whereby they would be able to carry their grain over a term, so that it could be gradually absorbed on the market.

Mr. Fream stated that he was not in favor of the American system of banking, though he thought it might be an advantage to have provincial banks with headquarters in the capital, and he was also in favor of co-operative agricultural credit banks.

WESTERN BANKER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. H. O. Powell, general manager of the Weyburn Securities Bank, gave the committee evidence touching banking conditions in the West. The bank,

which started three years ago with a total capital of \$315,000, has ten branches, and is now paying a dividend of five per cent. Mr. Powell spoke from the knowledge of one having practical experience on both sides of the line, of two banking systems. The average rate of interest charged by his bank was about nine per cent. In cases it ran as high as twelve per cent. where the customer's business was not really desired. The principle adopted by the bank in making loans was that they should always be liquid, and in no case should a bank adopt the principle of practically going into partnership with its customers.

In the western Provinces, he declared, the borrowers got practically double what they could get under similar conditions in the United States. Where a farmer in Saskatchewan got a loan of two thousand dollars at nine per cent., a farmer under similar conditions across the line would consider himself lucky if he got one thousand dollars at twelve per cent. He believed that Canadian banks had done the West an injury by loaning too much money. Borrowers got more than the necessities of the case warranted, and were encouraged in extravagance.

A "GOLD BRICK" TO FARMERS.

In regard to the proposal to fix the legal rate which banks could charge for loans at seven per cent., he declared that the result would be to drive his bank out of existence. There was ample competition in banking in Canada, and the only safe rule to go on was that of supply and demand in fixing interest rates. Money would always find its level in regard to either deposits or loan rates.

He did not approve of the idea of loaning money by banks on secret liens as proposed. The banks would still be guided by the principle of looking to the character of the borrower, and the principle of secret liens was not fair to other creditors. He believed that the proposed amendment would prove a gold brick to the western farmers.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS PROPOSED.

At Tuesday's meeting of the committee, Mr. Roderick Mackenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers, suggested that the Act should be so amended as to place terminal elevator receipts on the same basis as call loans. This would help to finance the crop movement. He favored the clause permitting farmers to secure loans on grain. The present conditions, he said, contributed to create an annual blockade and the farmers should be encouraged to hold his wheat rather than sacrifice it.

Mr. Mackenzie also expressed the opinion that the agricultural credit banks as they exist in Europe, would be of benefit if applied to Canada.

Mr. F. W. Green, secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, also spoke in favor of the creation of agricultural banks and advocated the provision of interior terminal elevators to relieve the grain blockade. He urged that the Dominion Government should legislate so as to help the farmer at this time when the presence of so much grain in the elevators involved stringency of money. In conclusion, Mr. Green said that he did not expect the Minister of Finance to take a running jump this session towards establishing agricultural banks at once but the farmers of the West did hope that they had got him sufficiently enthused on the question to take action next session.

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SIR EDMUND WALKER'S EVIDENCE.

Interesting evidence was given on Wednesday by Sir Edmund Walker, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. Regarding the question of co-operative banking, Sir Edmund remarked that "you loan five times as much as you receive from farmers."

Referring to the audit proposals of the act, Sir Edmund said: "I think in view of the difficulties which surround the question, the shareholders' audit is the best thing that can be attempted in Canada. I think that the Government audit which exists only in the United States, has throughout its history been ineffective, just as Mr. Forgan said, and I think any system of external inspection will not be effective in the way of preventing failure."

Mr. Sharpe asked Sir Edmund whether external inspection would be of value plus the bank's own inspection.

Sir Edmund replied that he had never opposed external inspection, except so far as he had expressed the hope that it would not delude the public into believing that it would lend greater security. He certainly did not think it would materially reduce losses. "I think the most effective plan would be that of inspection of the banks by the banks," he said; "but on the one hand the people are against that very much, and on the other hand the banks object because they feel they would be standing up before the Canadian public as charged with responsibility in case of failure."

THE PREVENTION OF FAILURES.

"Are you able," asked Mr. Sharpe, "to suggest any improvement in the act in view of the disastrous failures that have occurred?"

"I have said I cannot suggest anything better than the audit that has been adopted in England, Australia and elsewhere, but I repeat that I do not believe any audit system would entirely prevent failures."

The chairman (Mr. H. B. Ames), asked for a suggestion as to how to ensure that capable auditors would be selected by the shareholders, to which Sir Edmund replied that, perhaps, bank managers could compile a list of chartered accountants or others from which names shareholders could choose.

In reply to Col. Hugh Clarke, who asked whether the proposed audit would have been effectual in preventing the failure of the Farmers' Bank, Sir Edmund said he believed it would have been, and further, he believed it would have prevented the opening of the bank.

THE CENTRAL GOLD RESERVE.

Sir Edmund mentioned that he had originated the idea of the new Central Gold Reserve. He disagreed with the opinion of Mr. Hague, of Montreal, that the gold deposits would lessen the banks' reserves, because if the gold were not put in the central reserve in order to issue notes it would be put into the Government reserve, for which Dominion notes would be taken out.

Sir Edmund compared the relative profits of the industrial concerns in Canada and of the banks in England with the profits of Canadian banks. Taking one hundred representative industrial concerns in Canada, with a total capital and surplus of \$176,000,000, and only industries under normal conditions of prosperity being considered, his statement showed a total profit last year of \$13,000,000, or 17.84 per cent. Ten British banks showed an average profit of 11.7 per cent., and nineteen Canadian banks gave

an average profit on capital and reserve of 8.84 per cent."

Thus British banks made one-third larger profits than Canadian banks, and ordinary business concerns made twice as much. Moreover, the percentage of profit made by Canadian banks was steadily declining owing to increased cost of administration. He pointed out that in 1907 the profits represented 1.43 per cent. of the entire assets; in 1908, 1.37 per cent., and last year, 1.26 per cent. "Banking in Canada is not unduly profitable," said Sir Edmund; "under present conditions capital is actually deterred from going into it."

FREE SERVICES TO THOUSANDS.

Sir Edmund declared that no new country in the history of the world had been afforded greater banking facilities than Western Canada. Few new branches opened up there paid before the third year, and it was usually seven years before there was a net profit. Ninety-four per cent. of the business of the banks was done by cheque, and on this volume of business there was practically no profit. It cost from fifteen to twenty-five dollars per annum to carry an ordinary current account.

The banks did business for many thousands of people at an actual loss. These free services could only be continued through the privilege of the note issue. It was this free note circulation which enabled the banks to do business at all in the greater portion of the West. He stated that the net profit from the note circulation privilege varied from one-fiftieth to six-tenths of one per cent. The country made enormously more out of the privilege accorded the banks in regard to note circulation than the banks themselves did.

IN FAVOR OF BANK MERGERS.

Mr. Edson L. Pease, general manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, gave evidence on Wednesday evening. Referring to a proposal to put a tax on the banks' foreign loans, Mr. Pease pointed out that in the case of his own bank, its business in the West Indies was an important factor in promoting trade with Canada. Moreover, deposits in the outside branches were forty per cent. in excess of loans and consequently this foreign business really resulted in bringing money into Canada.

Referring to bank mergers, Mr. Pease said it was a good thing to have weak banks consolidate with the strong banks.

"And most of the weak banks have now disappeared?" asked Mr. McCurdy.

"I hope so," replied Mr. Pease. He believed that in unity was strength, and he did not believe competition suffered at all by the mergers of the Royal and Traders banks or by any of the previous mergers. If the amalgamation of the Royal and Traders banks had been obliged to wait for an act of Parliament before being ratified there would have been no merger. A long advertisement of a merger and a long wait for Parliament to act would militate against a successful merger. Mr. Pease thought twelve large and strong banks in Canada would serve the country much better than a large number of small banks.

There will be no workmen's compensation legislation in Ontario this year. Next session Sir James Whitney expects to father a measure "which will probably be a model for legislation for some of the other provinces."

Guardian Assurance Company

Limited, of London, England

Subscribed Capital, \$10,000,000 Paid-up Capital, \$5,000,000

Total Assets, over \$33,000,000

Deposited with Dominion Government, over \$600,000

Canadian Branch: Head Office, Guardian Building, MONTREAL.

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THE OCEAN ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION, LIMITED.

The accounts for 1912 of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited, now attached to the Commercial Union Assurance Company, but retaining its separate representation and great organization both at home and abroad, tell a tale of progress and industry that cannot but be satisfactory to all who are concerned with it. Progress has not been achieved without effort. Some of the difficulties which have had to be encountered by the Corporation during the past year were alluded to by the Chairman (Mr. E. Roger Owen) at the recent annual meeting in London. The United States business, he then pointed out, had in particular been a source of grave anxiety. "Undoubtedly," he said, "the danger and uncertainty of what is termed casualty business throughout America is great, and the closest supervision of the risks accepted is necessary. The reserves which we provided last year, though considerably more than required by law, have not proved to be more than was necessary to settle the claims, thus clearly shewing the wisdom of making additional provisions—a course which we have again adopted this year." But difficulties of this kind are by no means overwhelming when such efficient administration as that by which the Ocean has always been guided is available. With large resources and an experience in the realm of accident insurance probably without equal, a business of enormous proportions is steadily enlarged upon lines of sound conservatism.

THE YEAR'S BUSINESS.

During 1912, the total net premium income from all departments was advanced by the substantial amount of \$838,835, so that it reached \$10,003,850. This is believed to be the first occasion on which a British accident company has been able to report that its premium income exceeds \$10,000,000. The rise in income was over 9 per cent., in succession to one of 10½ per cent.—a fact which shows the sturdy character of the natural growth of the Corporation's business, while giving no indication that the limit of expansion has yet been reached. Perhaps the best evidence that growth is entirely healthy in character and that any temptation to sacrifice quality of business for quantity is steadfastly withstood is to be found in the aggregate claim experience. The total compensation paid and outstanding was \$5,059,800 or less by about \$25,000 than in 1911, notwithstanding the growth of the business. This is equal to a percentage of the premium income of 50.58 per cent. as against a percentage of 55.47 for 1911, showing the substantial improvement of 4.89 per cent. In view of the conditions in the United States referred to above, this result is the more satisfactory. A similar favorable experience is shown in regard to expenses. The total expenditure on this account was \$3,661,725 equal to 36.6 per cent. of premium income against 37.32 per cent. in the previous year. Interest receipts came to \$300,470, and, after the unearned premium reserve had been increased from \$3,135,300 to \$3,636,240 or from 34.2 to 36.3 per cent. of the annual premiums, there remained a clear profit from underwriting and investment of \$1,171,945, the corresponding return a year ago having been \$788,295.

A FINE POSITION.

As a result of the year's operations, the funds of the Corporation (apart from the provision for outstanding claims, \$3,218,000) were augmented from \$7,238,070 to \$8,615,840. The figures of the balance sheet make an excellent showing. Total assets are \$13,431,270, an increase of nearly 1½ millions upon last year's total of \$11,963,756. The investments are in the highest class of securities and the interesting certificate is 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 it has been operating for nearly twenty years, the Ocean Accident is most favorably known. Under the direction of Mr. Charles H. Neely, of Toronto, the general manager for Canada and Newfoundland, its interests in the Dominion are ably conserved and steadily enlarged. Those departments of insurance to which the Ocean Accident especially devotes itself are likely to witness great expansion in Canada during the coming years and there is every indication that the Ocean Accident's business in the Dominion, already of important proportions, will with the progress of time, develop a natural magnitude that will give the Ocean Accident a foremost place among the casualty companies transacting business in Canada.

MONTREAL'S SUBURBAN WARDS: IS THE CITY LIABLE FOR FIRE DAMAGES?

An echo of the fire at Longue Pointe, Montreal, which, some eighteen months ago, destroyed a considerable number of homes in that section, has been heard this week in the Montreal courts. One of those whose home was destroyed, by name Alfred Bouchard, has brought an action against the city, claiming some \$3,200 on account of the destruction of his house and alleging that the city is responsible therefor, as before annexation of Longue Pointe it had undertaken to provide a water works system in the newly annexed territory within the year which followed annexation. The fire figuring in the case took place exactly a month after the expiry of the year, and the water works system had not then been provided.

This action is by way of being a test case, since the solicitors for the plaintiff have in hand no fewer than 32 actions arising from this particular fire. The city's defence is a denial of all responsibility. It maintains that if a municipality were to be held to guarantee all residents against fire loss on account of lack of water supply it would be automatically forced to assume the role of assurer of the property of all ratepayers. It points out that, at any rate, in the present case, even if the water works extensions planned had been carried out, the property of the plaintiff would not have been any better protected than it proved to be at the time of the fire, as the improvements under contemplation at the time of the annexation had been shown to be wholly inadequate.

It will be remembered that at the time Longue Pointe, together with other suburban municipalities, was annexed to the city, a multitude of improvements were insisted upon by the annexed municipalities, which it was found impossible to carry out in the time stipulated for them.

THE LAW UNION & ROCK INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A pleasant monotony marks the annual reports of the Law Union & Rock Insurance Company, Limited. Year by year they tell of progress and prosperity, making a pleasing revelation of the inherent excellence of the Company's business. Kept from the temptation to undue expansion by the fact that the Company already occupies a prominent position among the British insurance organisations, the officials of the Law Union & Rock, under Mr. Alexander Mackay, its general manager and secretary, are able to devote their energies to the conservation of a fine business producing liberal profits and to the guidance of it along lines of normal and healthy growth. The excellent record of this Company in past years is well-known; as regards its future the Chairman (Mr. G. B. Samuelson) who presided at the recent annual meeting in London, observed:—"With the amplitude of our reserves, with the steady and yet regular progress of our business, with the carefulness and ability of our staff, as proved by the reasonable rate of our expenses, the directors are, I believe, fully justified in their confidence that the future of the company will certainly equal, and with ordinary good fortune probably exceed, the excellent records of past years." Those familiar with the present position of the Company will cordially endorse this statement.

PROFITABLE FIRE BUSINESS.

For the Law Union & Rock's fire department, last year was an exceedingly good one. An addition of some \$40,000 to the premium income made its total \$1,207,573. Of more importance than this addition to income is the loss ratio. This comes out at 42.39 per cent. of the premium income—an excellent result—the amount paid during the year and outstanding on this account being \$511,991. Not less favorable was the expense experience. Commission, management and contributions to fire brigades absorbed \$410,642, or only 34 per cent. of the premium income. In 1911, the expense ratio was 37.2 per cent., the saving effected by the Company last year thus being of a substantial character. After the adjustment of the unexpired risk reserve at 40 p.c. of the premiums, making the fire fund \$1,483,030, there is carried to profit and loss from this account an amount of \$328,353. It is especially interesting to notice in connection with the fire department the great strength now given by the accumulations of the Company. In addition to the fire fund of \$1,483,030, there is a general reserve, being the balance on the profit and loss account of \$1,349,925. These funds together amount to \$2,832,955. When it is recollected in connection with these figures that the fire premium income in 1912 was \$1,207,573, the fine position occupied by the Law Union & Rock in this connection will be appreciated.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS' FAVORABLE RECORD.

Favorable results during 1912 were also achieved by other departments of the Law Union & Rock's activities. In regard to Employers' Liability business, a policy of restriction of engagements to the less hazardous risks has, so far as possible, been followed. In view of the experience in this department accumulated during recent years by many offices, this can only be considered a wise precaution. As it is, each of the minor activities of the Law Union & Rock has made its contribution to profit

and loss account, and certainly a result of this kind is considerably more satisfactory than an enormous business that is unprofitable. The income of the Employers' Liability department amounted to \$164,235 and its outgoings to \$127,660, a contribution of \$27,804 to profit and loss account being made after the reserve for unexpired risks had been adjusted to 40 per cent. of premiums. Accident business produced an income of \$89,953, claims, expenses and a bonus to policyholders absorbing \$64,348. A sum of \$22,407 was carried to profit and loss after adjustment of reserve for unexpired risks at 40 per cent. of premiums. It may be noted that in both these departments, the expense ratio in 1912 was some three points lower than that of 1911, which, with the substantial reduction achieved by the fire department, affords convincing evidence of successful economy that reflects the greatest credit on those concerned. Like the fire department, these minor activities of the Law Union & Rock have, of course, the advantage of the security afforded by the Company's accumulated profit and loss balance. Indeed, if the incomes of the three departments be taken together, and compared with the departmental reserves plus the profit and loss balance, it will be found that the combined reserves are in the proportion of 207 per cent. of the annual incomes. The solidity of such a position is evident.

THE LAW UNION & ROCK IN CANADA.

Commencing business in Canada in 1899, the Law Union & Rock has since made considerable headway in this field, the success which it has achieved in other fields having been repeated in the Dominion. Its fire experience in Canada last year was a favorable one. Premiums totalled \$219,922, showing the substantial increase over 1911, when they were \$180,813, of practically \$40,000. The loss ratio was but a trifle over 50 per cent.—a very good showing. Actual cash premiums in the Accident and Liability departments in Canada last year totalled \$70,637.

The Law Union and Rock is one of those British insurance organisations having very large Canadian investment interests. Its total assets in Canada are no less than \$11,092,879, while its total Canadian income last year was \$748,513. The Company is fortunate in having as its Canadian manager, Mr. J. E. E. Dickson, whose skilful direction of its affairs has done much to ensure its holding an honoured position among the insurance organisations operating in Canada. With the passing of time, this Office cannot but be more highly esteemed.

Steel Company of Canada appears to have done pretty well in 1912. Profits amounted to \$1,547,039, an increase of \$173,516 upon those of 1911, and this after setting aside for improvements, etc., \$404,162 or \$59,709 more than in the previous year. After meeting bond charges, meeting depreciation reserve and paying the preferred dividend, the surplus was \$476,972, equal to 4.15 per cent. on the common stock, and \$139,291 more than in 1911. Extensive additions to plants were made during the year. The balance sheet, which shows assets of \$31,548,658, is generally favorable, although there is an advance of over one million dollars in bills payable and current liabilities increased \$1,467,489 as compared with a gain of \$1,165,319 in current assets.

COMMERCIAL UNION

ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
of LONDON, England

Capital Fully Subscribed . . .	\$14,750,000
Capital Paid Up	1,475,000
Life Fund, and Special Trust Funds,	66,136,780
Total Annual Income exceeds	37,500,000
Total Funds exceed	115,000,000
Total Fire Losses Paid	147,603,475
Deposit with Dominion Govern-ment	1,269,327

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES SOLICITED
IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

Head Office: Canadian Branch:—

**Commercial Union Building,
MONTREAL**

W. S. JOPLING, Assistant Manager J. McGREGOR, Manager

PALATINE

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
of LONDON, England

Capital Fully Paid	\$500,000
Fire Premiums 1911, Net	\$2,264,769
Interest, Net	129,270
Total Income	\$2,394,039
Funds	\$4,000,000
Deposit with Dominion Gov't	\$105,666

In addition to the above there is the further guarantee of the Commercial Union Assurance Company Limited, whose Funds exceed \$115,000,000

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES SOLICITED
IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

Head Office: Canadian Branch:—

**Commercial Union Building,
MONTREAL**

W. S. JOPLING, Assistant Manager J. McGREGOR, Manager

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE

FOUNDED A.D. 1710.

Head Office:

Threadneedle Street - London, England
The Oldest Insurance Office in the World

Surplus over Capital and all Liabilities exceeds
\$10,000,000

Canadian Branch:

15 Wellington Street East, Toronto, Ont.
H. M. BLACKBURN, Manager

This Company commenced business in Canada by depositing \$300,000 with the Dominion Government for security of Canadian Policy-holders.

INSURANCE

Phoenix of Hartford

Company

Total Cash Assets : \$11,404,634.19
Total Losses Paid : 70,700,545.46

J. W. Tatley, Manager.
MONTREAL.

Applications for Agencies Invited.

ESTABLISHED 1809

Total Funds Exceed **\$109,798,258.00**
Canadian Investments Over **\$9,000,000.00**

FIRE AND LIFE

North British and Mercantile

INSURANCE COMPANY

DIRECTORS

A. MACNIDER, Esq., Chairman CHAR. F. SIBB, Esq.
G. N. MONCKE, Esq. WM. MCMASTER Esq.

Head Office for the Dominion:

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Agents in all the principal Towns in Canada.
RANDALL DAVIDSON, Manager.

ANGLO-AMERICAN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Head Office, 61-65 Adelaide St. East, Toronto

E. E. A. DU VERNET, K.C., President
H. H. BECK, Manager

The MONTREAL-CANADA

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1859.

L. A. LAVALLÉE, President. F. PAGE, Provincial Manager.

Head Office: 59 St. James St., Montreal

THE GENERAL ACCIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

The General Accident Assurance Company of Canada appears to be laying the foundations for a long, honorable and profitable career. Established in 1906, it has now issued its seventh annual report, and the figures therein contained, when compared with those of previous years, suggest a steady and broadly-based development that is entirely healthy. To Mr. John J. Durance, who during the last two years or so, has been responsible for its management the report now issued and the general progress made by the Company, cannot but be gratifying.

THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS.

In 1912, the Company's net premium income reached \$321,687, compared with \$293,543 in 1911, a growth of just over \$28,000. With an increased return from investments, the total income of the company for the year came up to \$331,733. On the other hand, claims paid and the reserve for claims outstanding absorbed \$156,552, this figure marking a slight advance upon 1911, but being actually less than the experience of 1910, despite the increase in the business. Expenses were also slightly higher at \$135,288. After the setting aside of \$10,340 as additional reserve against unexpired risks, there is a balance at the credit of revenue account as a result of the operations of the year of \$29,552. Adding this to the balance brought forward there is, after payment of dividend, a total balance on revenue account of \$89,755, an increase of some \$20,000 on the previous year.

SUBSTANTIAL INCREASE IN ASSETS.

The assets of the company were substantially increased during 1912, and at December 31 last, reached \$272,097 against \$242,203 at the close of 1911. The invested assets are taken into the balance sheet at \$218,831, which is slightly below their market value. The reserve for unearned premiums, Dominion Government standard, is \$85,283, and there is also a reserve for claims awaiting adjustment of \$40,056. The directorate of the General Accident of Canada includes a number of well-known Canadian business men, and under its energetic management, it may be readily assumed that the Company will continue to attract an increasingly important share of the rapidly developing business of casualty insurance in Canada.

Insurance Briefs.

The legislative season of 1913 wanes. Twenty-three legislatures after laboring and producing some good and bad and much unnecessary legislation have adjourned.—*The Weekly Underwriter.*

It is not quite so bad as this in Canada but after recent experiences at Toronto and elsewhere, insurance men will see the adjournment of the provincial legislatures without a pang.

Life insurance is a business, and not a philanthropy. As an equaliser it accomplishes what philanthropy has never failed to achieve, the beneficence without the sting, and as a distributor of wealth it takes from philanthropy much of its excuse for existence.—*The Policyholder.*

A new tip for life agents is that the always-higher cost of living calls for an increase in the amount of insurance protection held. Insurance taken some years ago should now be increased by 25 per cent. in order to obtain the same purchasing power as from the original amount.

The stockholders of the Metropolitan Life at their annual meeting formally approved the action of the directors in distributing \$6,281,000 in bonuses to industrial policyholders in excess of contract obligations. And there are still people who talk about soul-less corporations, tarring all with the same brush.

What will be accomplished by the company this year remains to be seen, but we will venture the prediction that before very long the name of the Canada Life will be added to the select list of offices which return to participating policyholders from one-third to two-fifths or more of all premiums received.—*Insurance Observer, London.*

According to the *Insurance Advocate*, the New York surety companies are at present very particular about appointing special agents and are looking over the applications with a magnifying glass. A tendency has been noted towards appointing an agent for a particular branch of the surety business, with the understanding that all the business of that kind which he receives shall go to the company which appointed him.

It is stated in English insurance journals that both the Eagle and the Edinburgh Life are passing their bonuses this year. The Edinburgh will employ its ascertained surplus in the creation of extra reserves, and to writing down house and landed property and Stock Exchange securities. Beginning in February next it will pay bonuses annually, and, says the *Policyholder*, it is very certain that a good many English offices will follow this lead abandoning the old-fashioned quinquennial and triennial distributions.

General Manager Robert Lynn Cox, of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, has sent out a communication analysing the new income tax bill of the United States as it affects the life companies. Mr. Cox grimly observes *apropos* of one section:—"The confusion likely to arise from the provisions of this section leads to the enquiry as to whether or not the income tax division of the accounting room of life insurance companies will not hereafter require more clerks than any other department of the business." Evidently another case where policyholders "pay, pay, pay."

The cost of the State of Washington's much talked-of workmen's compensation scheme is going up. It has in fact steadily increased month by month during the 17 months in which the scheme has been in operation. The total amount paid out in compensation and placed in the reserve fund during this period is \$1,269,864, an average per month of \$74,698. But the appropriation made by the legislature for expenditures during the next two years is no less than \$4,000,000, or a monthly average of \$166,666. The lack of an effective system for reducing accidents to a minimum is suggested as one reason for this condition of affairs.



The Employers' Liability

Assurance Corporation Limited

:: :: OF LONDON, ENGLAND :: ::

TRANSACTS:

Personal Accident, Health, Liability,
Fidelity Guarantee and Fire Insurance.

Most Liberal Policies Issued

Offices: MONTREAL, TORONTO

Managers for Canada, GRIFFIN & WOODLAND.

JOHN JENKINS, Fire Superintendent.

Canadian
Government
Deposit : : :

\$829,200.00

STANDS FIRST

In the liberality of its Policy Contracts, in financial strength, and in the liberality of its loss settlements

THE CANADA ACCIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: Commercial Union Building, MONTREAL

CAPITAL \$500,000.00

Personal Accident, Sickness, Plate-Glass, Guarantee and Liability Insurance.

Board of Directors:

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T. H. HUDSON, Manager.

TORONTO:
Traders Bank Building

VANCOUVER

WINNIPEG

MONTREAL
Merchants Bank Building

FOUNDED 1871

The OCEAN ACCIDENT & GUARANTEE CORPORATION, Limited of LONDON, England

Accident, Health, Employers' Liability, Guarantee and Plate Glass Insurance

UNRIVALLED SECURITY

LIBERAL POLICIES

ASSETS EXCEED - - - \$11,250,000

CLAIMS PAID, over - - - \$45,000,000

Canadian Head Office

TORONTO, Ontario

CHARLES H. NEELY, General Manager for Canada and Newfoundland.



THE CHIEF DIFFICULTY that confronts the new man entering the Life Insurance field is the securing of **GOOD PROSPECTS**. This difficulty is eliminated when you write for an **INDUSTRIAL COMPANY**, the debits of which are an inexhaustible mine for both ordinary and industrial business.

THE UNION LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE, - - TORONTO, CANADA

More Policyholders than any other Canadian Company.



Companies who are members of the Western Union of Fire Underwriters have decided to suspend business in the State of Missouri at the end of the present month, on account of the enactment of a new and drastic anti-trust law. This will be a serious matter for both the communities affected and the insurance companies. To the companies it means the cutting off of a premium income of \$9,000,000 a year and to thousands of agents the loss of their occupations.

* * * *

The *Weekly Underwriter* summarises recent conditions in the State of Missouri as follows:—"The companies complied with the Oliver law at an expense of \$200,000 and general inconvenience. During its existence they were harassed by the unreasonableness of the insurance superintendent. The law has now been arbitrarily repealed by the Legislature, the labor to comply with it has gone for nothing, and an amendment has been added to the anti-trust law making it *prima facie* evidence of unlawful combination if a company is a member of any association that recommends rates, or uses "any rate book, paper or card containing any insurance rate, prepared, published, kept or furnished by any person."

* * * *

"On the strength of that the Attorney General has decreed that conditions prior to the passage of the Oliver law are resumed and that rates must come down or he will begin prosecutions. Considering that the loss ratio in Missouri in the last two years has been seventy per cent. and has not improved since the beginning of this year, the demand for lower rates creates a situation that is intolerable and the companies must simply cease to do business under it."

Market and Financial Gossip

The Calgary incident is the sort of thing which does Canada no good in the London market. It would be interesting to hear the explanation of it.

* * * *

Whenever the decennial revision of the Bank Act is being considered, the banks should be considered rather as public benefactors than as supplicants.—*Sir Edmund Walker.*

* * * *

The Montreal alderman who a short time ago wanted to start a municipal bank has now found supporters (with variations) in a Toronto controller and Regina alderman. How brimful of brilliant ideas these municipal amateurs are.

* * * *

Wayagamack Pulk & Paper announces the sale of an additional \$500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds for the purpose of installing a plant for the manufacture of certain fine grades of paper. The bonds just sold bring the total issue outstanding up to \$3,500,000.

* * * *

It would not be wise to overlook the fact that the activity of trade (in Canada) has been stimulated to some extent by the spending of profits arising out of real estate transactions, nor can it be expected that profits on the same scale from this source, as

well as the expenditure they give rise to, will continue indefinitely.—*C. W. Tomkinson, chairman Bank of B.N.A.*

* * * *

New Bank Branches:—Comerco, at Parksville, B.C., under the supervision of Nanaimo manager; British, at Bella Coola, B.C., under temporary management of Mr. J. N. Cran.

* * * *

Money is very tight in England at the present time, particularly from the borrower's standpoint. The reasons given for this are the increased cost of living, the flood of borrowers desiring money, the political unrest, and the war scare.—*Hume B. Cronyn, manager Huron & Eric L. & S. Co.*

* * * *

What is probably a record decline between transactions for the Montreal Exchange, is furnished by Russell Motor Common, dealt in this week at 40½. The last sale of a full lot on the local exchange was in March of last year and was at 104¾. The difference between the two transactions is 63¾ points.

* * * *

Carter-Crume's net earnings for 1912 were \$135,115 compared with \$109,005 in 1911. Balance at credit of profit and loss carried forward is \$192,042. The directors have in contemplation calling a special meeting of shareholders during the present year in order that they may submit a plan for the exchange of the stock of the Carter-Crume Company for that of the American Sales Book Company, Limited.

* * * *

A note by a New York authority that the making of mergers business is at a rather low ebb in the United States just now reminds us that the same is true in Canada. The man who at the present time is in a great hurry to make a fortune is advised to turn his attention to something else. The merger road to social destination is closed for the time being.

* * * *

According to the annual report of Western Canada Power, this company, at the commencement of its second year, has contracted for the supply of 65,000 h.p., and an additional 5,000 h.p. of contracts are now under negotiation. "We do not believe," observes Mr. C. H. Cahan, the president, "that any new hydro-electric undertaking, in building up its business in new territory, has ever obtained better results during the first fifteen months of its operation." The Company's total assets at December 31, were \$8,339,867 including \$8,159,620, cost of property, franchises and works. Current liabilities are accounts payable \$164,079 and bank loans and overdrafts, \$157,863. Balance at credit of profit and loss account is \$13,311.

* * * *

It looks as though the Canadian municipalities will soon be over-feeding the London market again. In addition to the new loans reported in this column last week as having been successfully negotiated, it is now cabled that Regina has issued £550,000 5 per cents at 101. Edmonton has succeeded in placing \$10,840,000 5 p.c. debentures at 95 with the firm of Kleinwart, Sons & Co., London. "Edmonton is now financed for 1903," Mayor Short, of that city, is reported as stating, "and it will not be necessary to place any more debentures this year." We should hope not. There are other borrowers who would like to have a look-in some time.

BRITISH AND CANADIAN UNDERWRITERS

of NORWICH, ENGLAND,

ISSUING POLICIES OF THE

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society
Limited, of NORWICH, ENGLAND.

AGENTS WANTED AT ALL POINTS IN THE DOMINION.

Head Office for Canada, TORONTO
Head Office for Province of Quebec, MONTREAL

JOHN MacEWEN, Superintendent for Quebec.

MOUNT ROYAL ASSURANCE COMPANY

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, . . . \$1,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: . . . MONTREAL

President, Hon. H. B. Rainville : Vice-President, J. M. Wilson

J. E. CLEMENT, Jr., General Manager

Responsible Agents wanted in Montreal and Province of Quebec.

Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Of Portland Maine.

FRED. E. RICHARDS, President.

Accepted value of Canadian Securities held
by Federal Government for protection of policy-
holders, \$1,206,576.

All policies issued with Annual Dividends on
payment of second year's annual premium.

Exceptional opening for Agents, Province of
Quebec and Eastern Ontario.

WALTER I. JOSEPH, Manager,

151 St. James Street, Montreal.

SOLICITING INSURANCE FOR THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK IS ONE OF THE MOST LUCRATIVE OF CALLINGS.

Are you in the business to stay? Choose a Com-
pany good enough for you to stay WITH, and strong
enough to stay with YOU, during your whole career;
The oldest Company in America, which began busi-
ness seventy years ago, is bigger, better and strong-
er now than ever before, and will be still bigger,
better and stronger seventy years hence;

Not the Company which YOU must introduce, but
the Company which introduces YOU wherever you go.

The Company whose better selling policies earn most
for you in the way of commissions;

The Company which furnishes the insured the
largest protection for his money.

FOR TERMS TO PRODUCING AGENTS, ADDRESS:

George T. Dexter

2nd VICE PRESIDENT

34 Nassau Street New York, N.Y.

THE LAW UNION & ROCK

INSURANCE CO. LIMITED, LONDON. Founded in 1806

Assets Exceed - \$45,000,000.00

Over \$6,000,000 invested in Canada.
FIRE and ACCIDENT RISKS accepted.
Canadian Head Office: 112 St. James Street, Corner Place d'Armes
MONTREAL.

Agents wanted in unrepresented towns in Canada.
W. D. AIKEN, Superintendent, J. E. E. DICKSON
Accident Dept. Canadian Manager

THE DOMINION OF CANADA GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

ACCIDENT INSURANCE SICKNESS INSURANCE GUARANTEE BONDS
PLATE GLASS INSURANCE BURGLARY INSURANCE

THE OLDEST AND STRONGEST ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG CALGARY VANCOUVER
J. E. ROBERTS, President. C. A. WITHERS, General Manager. J. L. TURQUAND, Secretary-Treasurer.
E. ROBERTS, Manager, Montreal Branch.

Fire Agents' Text Book, \$2.00

by J. Griswold,

THE CHRONICLE - MONTREAL

The LIFE AGENTS' MANUAL

PRICE, \$3.00

Published by The Chronicle, Montreal

The Canadian Fire Record.

DIGBY, N.S.—Steamer Westport, of St. John-Digby run, damaged, April 13. Loss, heavy.

GRAYSON, SASK.—Grenfell Milling Company's building destroyed, April 10. Loss, \$10,000. Said to be no insurance.

WINNIPEG.—Damage on fourth and fifth floors of new Electric Street Railway building, April 10. Origin, short circuit.

BOSTON MILLS, ONT.—J. H. McCauley's grist mills destroyed, April 9. Origin, explosion of air tank of gas producer engine. Loss partly covered by insurance.

MARMORA, ONT.—F. S. Barron's factory at Round Lake, destroyed with equipment, a small store and chopper adjoining and household effects. Partial insurance.

RODNEY, ONT.—Building occupied by Lusty Lumber Company and Canadian Casket Company destroyed, April 10. Loss, estimated at \$20,000 with \$9,000 insurance.

LONGUEUIL, QUE.—Downstairs portion of Lalmiere's block, St. Charles Street, gutted, April 12. Loss about \$3,000. Only one of four occupants is insured. Origin, explosion of gasoline stove.

MICHEL, B.C.—Trites Wood Company's store, Imperial Bank building and H. C. Lockhardt's residence, destroyed, April 12. The residence was blown up to stop the flames. Loss on store placed at \$100,000.

LIVERPOOL, N.S.—Agnew block destroyed, April 11. The occupants are: D. W. McKay, tailor; C. N. Joudry, barber; Fred. R. Freeman, insurance agent, and Feonor and Dauphinee, plumbers. All partially covered by insurance. The building was only one-third insured.

HAMPTON, N.B.—Wooden house on lower end of Dock street, owned and occupied by Thomas H. Bell, destroyed, March 22. No insurance on either house or furniture. A. W. Hicks held a claim on premises, which was covered by a police in Commercial Union Assurance Company for \$150. Origin, unknown.

TORONTO.—Three storey unoccupied house at 78 Gormley Avenue, owned by W. Wildfong, damaged, April 11. Loss, \$1,500. Origin, unknown.

Semi-detached building on premises of Standard Sanitary Company, damaged with stock to extent of \$1,500, April 13. Origin, unknown. Loss covered by insurance. Second fire on company's premises within two weeks.

A. D. Goodman's residence, 1 Cedar Avenue, damaged, April 13. Loss, \$500. Origin, overheated stove.

MONTREAL.—Sash and blind factory of Lander-ville & Langevin, 5 Omer Street, Longue Pointe, destroyed with stock and machinery, April 10. Loss, \$10,000. Supposed origin, engine room.

Home of Wilfrid Groux, Victor Hugo Street, Turcot, damaged, April 15. Loss, \$500.

St. JOHN, N.B.—Casman & Whalpley's woodyard, Paradise Row, destroyed, April 5. Loss, \$3,000 with \$1,500 insurance. Origin, incendiary.

Barn in Main Street, owned by Policeman Garnett and rented by Policeman McFarlane, destroyed, April 8, including one horse. Loss, considerable. Origin, incendiary.

Fire damaged to extent of \$600 barn of James Murray, in York Point section, April 7. No insurance. Origin, incendiary.

Barn and two horses of McAlary & Co., Ltd., destroyed, April 12. Loss, \$1,000. Origin, incendiary.

Fire destroyed tailor establishment of Louis Cohen & Co., in top floor of Gandy & Allison's building, April 11. Loss, \$6,000, building being damaged \$1,500. Third floor occupied by A. O. H. and second floor by I. L. & B. Society. Furnishings in these rooms and in the ground floor, occupied by Joseph Mitchell, J. Cullinan & Son and James E. Hogan, suffered considerably from water. Damage fully covered by insurance. A. O. H. has \$1,000 with R. W. W. Frink in Western Assurance Company and I. L. & B. Society carries \$600. Manchester, Robertson, Allison, Ltd., and Vassie & Co., Ltd., lose \$2,000 and \$1,000, respectively. Building owned by Gandy & Allison, insured for \$8,000, \$5,000 in Royal and \$3,000 in Phoenix of London. Louis Cohen & Co. insured for \$3,000—\$1,500 on stock and \$1,500 on machinery.

THE MARCH FIRE LOSS.

The losses by fire in the United States and Canada during the month of March, as compiled from the carefully kept records of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, reach the sum of \$17,511,000, as compared with \$16,650,850 charged against the same month a year ago. The following table gives a comparison of the fire losses for the first three months of 1913 with the same months of 1912 and 1911, together with the losses by months for the balance of those years:

	1911.	1912.	1913.
January.	\$21,922,450	\$35,653,150	\$20,193,250
February.	16,415,000	28,601,650	22,084,600
March.	31,569,800	16,650,850	17,511,000
Total 3 mos.	\$69,907,250	\$80,905,650	\$59,788,850
April.	17,670,559	16,349,400	16,349,400
May.	21,422,000	21,013,950	21,013,950
June.	20,691,950	16,103,450	16,103,450
July.	25,301,150	15,219,100	15,219,100
August.	12,662,650	14,158,800	14,158,800
September.	11,333,250	13,779,300	13,779,300
October.	13,945,000	13,651,650	13,651,650
November.	18,680,000	16,172,300	16,172,300
December.	22,722,850	17,967,000	17,967,000
Total for y'r.	\$234,337,250	\$225,320,900	\$225,320,900

There were no less than 307 fires during March this year causing an estimated property damage in each instance of \$10,000 or over. It will be seen, observes the *Journal of Commerce*, that 1913 has so far shown a much less expensive fire waste than the record for 1912. The fire loss at Dayton, Ohio, turns out to be only five hundred thousand dollars instead of several million dollars as indicated in the early press dispatches. However, the tornadoes in Nebraska, Iowa and other Western points during March will cost the fire insurance companies about \$2,000,000 through tornado policies. Notwithstanding this the first quarter of 1913 has been reasonably favorable for the fire underwriting institutions.

WANTED

First class **INSURANCE MAN** to take charge of Insurance Department. Must be experienced and capable of taking charge of both inside and outside work. Apply to

NAY AND JAMES.
REGINA, SASK.

THE BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY

Incorporated : 1833.

HEAD OFFICE : TORONTO

Old Reliably Progressive
Assets over - - \$2,000,000.00
Losses paid since organization
over - - \$36,000,000.00

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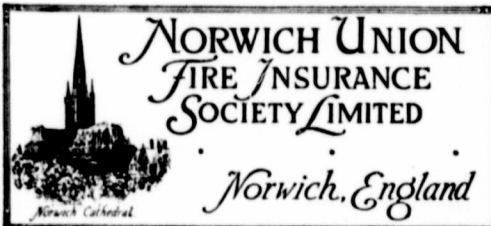
General Manager

E. F. GARROW,

Secretary

EVANS & JOHNSON, General Agents

26 St. Sacrament Street : : MONTREAL



**NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE
SOCIETY LIMITED**
Norwich, England

INSURANCE AGAINST:
FIRE ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS
EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY PLATE GLASS

Head Office for Canada TORONTO
Head Office for Province of Quebec, MONTREAL

Agents wanted for the Accident Branch.

JOHN MacEWEN, Superintendent for Quebec.

Fire Insurance Expiration Books, 50c. & \$2.00
THE CHRONICLE, - MONTREAL

First British Insurance Company Established in Canada

A. D. 1804

Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd.

OF LONDON, ENGLAND. (Founded 1782)

FIRE

LIFE

TOTAL RESOURCES, over \$78,500,000.00
FIRE LOSSES PAID \$25,000,000.00

DEPOSITS with Federal Government and
Investments in Canada, for security
of Canadian policyholders only, exceed 2,500,000.00

AGENTS WANTED IN BOTH BRANCHES. Apply to

R. MacD. Paterson, | Managers.
J. B. Paterson, |

100 St. Francois Xavier St. - Montreal

Established 1864.

New York Underwriters Agency.

A. & J. H. STODDART REGISTERED

100 William Street, NEW YORK

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& BASCOM,
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OSLER, HAMMOND & NANTON,
Winnipeg, Man.

ALFRED J. BELL,

Halifax, N.S.

AYRE & SONS, LTD., St. John's, Nfld.

JOHN. WM. MOLSON
& ROBERT Y. HUNTER
Montreal, Que.

WHITE & CALKIN,
St. John, N.B.

EDMUND T. HIGGS,
Charlottetown, P.E.I.

T. D. RICHARDSON, Supt. for Canada, TORONTO

L'UNION

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited

Head Office : PARIS, France.

Established 1828

Capital fully subscribed \$2,000,000.00

Net Premiums in 1910 4,651,840.00

Total Losses paid to 31st Dec., 1910 78,500,000.00

Canadian Branch :

94 NOTRE DAME ST. WEST, MONTREAL

Manager for Canada :

MAURICE FERRAND

BRITISH COLONIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Office : ROYAL BUILDING, 2 Place d'Armes, - Montreal.

Full Deposit with Dominion Government.

Licensed to transact in Canada the business of Fire Insurance.

SECURITY TO POLICYHOLDERS \$507,359.01.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

President : HON. C. E. DUBORD,

Director and Secretary : THEODORE MEUNIER

Manager : H. W. THOMSON.

INSPECTORS.

GAVIN BROWNE, Jr., 51 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario.

R. T. BROWN, P. O. Box 849, Regina, Sask.

R. A. CHARLEBOIS, P. O. Box 208, Montreal, Que.

FOUNDED 1871.

The Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Limited

Head Office - LONDON, ENGLAND

BALANCE SHEET OF THE CORPORATION, 31st DECEMBER, 1912

LIABILITIES.

To 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	
112,308 Shares of \$25.00 (\$5.00 per Share paid).	2,807,700.00	
124,308	\$3,107,700.00	
Less Uncalled Capital	2,246,160.00	
	\$ 861,540.00	
To Sundry accounts pending	392,917.96	
To Re-insurance and other Funds	196,058.06	
To Unclaimed Dividends	841.72	
To Staff Provident Fund	77,187.50	
To Capital Redemption Fund	68,887.48	
To General Insurance Fund, viz.:—		
Provision for Claims Outstanding	\$3,218,000.00	
Investment Reserve and General Contingency Fund	158,493.95	
To Reserve Fund	1,500,000.00	
Proportion of Premiums Unearned	3,636,239.43	
	\$8,512,733.38	
To Balance from Revenue Account	3,321,104.48	
	11,833,837.86	
	\$13,431,270.58	

ASSETS.

By Investments, viz.:—		
British Government Securities	\$ 422,150.00	
Indian and Colonial Government Securities	543,757.94	
Indian and Colonial Provincial Securities	85,309.36	
Indian and Colonial Municipal Securities	313,514.32	
Foreign Government Securities	703,015.00	
“ Provincial Securities	93,000.00	
“ Municipal Securities	568,958.44	
Railway and other Debentures and Debenture Stocks—Home, Indian and Colonial	425,720.70	
United States Railway Bonds	3,835,873.34	
Railway and other Debentures and Debenture Stocks—Foreign	1,281,616.26	
Railway and other Preference and Guaranteed Stocks	150,300.00	
Railway and other Ordinary Stocks and Shares	405,464.18	
By Mortgages on Freehold and Leasehold Properties	1,418,282.86	
By Freehold and Leasehold Premises (<i>less Depreciation</i>) being the Corporation's Head Office and Branches	1,279,878.22	
By Rents Due from Tenants and other Balances	138,125.18	
By Balances at Branches and Agents' Balances (<i>less provision for Commission, Cancellments and Non-Renewals</i>)	1,110,849.48	
By Cash at Bankers and in Hand:—		
On Current and Deposit Account and in Hand	586,567.88	
By Investments and Cash in Trustees' Hands to Meet Capital Redemption Fund	68,887.42	
	\$13,431,270.58	

Canadian Head Office, TORONTO, Ontario.

CHARLES H. NEELY, General Manager.

GRESHAM

Life Assurance Society, Limited

Founded 1848

Funds : FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS.

Applications are wanted for Agencies. Liberal commissions would be arranged for Agents and Brokers.

ADDRESS :

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

Scottish Union and National Insurance Co., of Edinburgh, Scotland

ESTABLISHED 1824

Capital,	\$30,000,000
Total Assets,	55,955,389
Deposited with Dominion Gov't,	326,310
Invested Assets in Canada,	4,477,934

NORTH AMERICAN DEPT., HARTFORD, CONN. U.S.A.

JAMES H. BREWSTER, Manager
 ESINHART & EVANS, Resident Agents Montreal
 MEDLAND & SON, Toronto
 ALLAN, LANG & KILLAM, Winnipeg

Concerning "Our Mutual Friend."

When this expression is used some Canadians instantly think of Charles Dickens' much-loved masterpiece. Others associate the words with the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, and with reason for

It is the only Mutual Life Insurance Company incorporated in the Dominion:

It solicits only Canadian Business:*

It invests only in Canadian Securities, and

It has paid to Canadian families, often in times of direct need, \$12,800,000 since its foundation in 1870.

For these and other reasons Canadians refer to

The Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada

"OUR MUTUAL FRIEND."

HEAD OFFICE - WATERLOO, ONT.

* The Colony of NEWFOUNDLAND is included.

A TORONTO AGENCY

WITH
Continuous Renewals for the RIGHT MAN
SEE

CONTINENTAL LIFE

CONTRACT.

T. B. PARKINSON: Superintendent of Agencies

Continental Life Building, TORONTO

THESE ARE FEATURES

That Make Imperial Policy Contracts desirable

- Large profits to policyholders.
- Unusually strong policy reserves.
- High interest rate on sound investments.
- Favorable mortality experience.
- And absolute security to policyholders.

Several good agency openings for producers.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Head Office - TORONTO

Fire Agents' Text Book, by J. Griswold, \$2.00
THE CHRONICLE, - MONTREAL.

THE LIFE AGENTS' MANUAL - - \$3.00
 Published by The Chronicle, Montreal.

THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY OF CANADA.

Head Office: NATIONAL LIFE CHAMBERS, - - - TORONTO

Applications for new insurance received since the 1st January, 1913 to March 24th, over	\$2,500,000.00
Business in force, March 24th, 1913, almost	\$20,000,000.00

For agencies in Montreal and vicinity apply direct to Head Office or to
A. MURRAY HANNAH, Manager.

Branch Office, - IMPERIAL BANK CHAMBERS, St. James Street, MONTREAL.

1912

Annual Report of the Directors

OF THE

LAW UNION & ROCK

INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

The Directors have the pleasure to submit their Report upon the operations of the Company during the twelve months ended 31st December, 1912, together with the Revenue Accounts, Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet for that year.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

The Fire Premiums, after deduction of Reinsurances, amounted to **\$1,207,573**. The Losses by Fire, less Reinsurances, were **\$511,991**, or **42.39** per cent. of the Premium Income. The Expenses of every description, including Commission, amounted to **\$410,642** and were at the rate of **34** per cent. of the Net Premium Income. After increasing the Fire Reserves to **\$1,483,030**, there has been carried from this account to the Profit and Loss account the sum of **\$328,353**.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY DEPARTMENT

The Income of this Department amounted to **\$164,235**; the outgoings of all descriptions to **\$127,660**, and **\$27,804** has been carried to Profit and Loss Account. The Reserve for Unexpired Risk has been increased to **\$63,590**.

ACCIDENT ACCOUNT

The Income amounted to **\$89,053**; thereout Claims, Commissions, Expenses and Bonus to Policyholders were paid, amounting to **\$64,348**; and **\$22,407** has been carried to Profit and Loss Account. The Reserve for Unexpired Risk amounts to **\$34,925**.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

The sum of **\$1,269,730** was brought forward from 1911. To that amount has been added Profit from the Fire Account, **\$328,353**; from the Employers' Liability Account, **\$27,804**; from the Accident Account, **\$22,407**; from the General Account, **\$29,092** and from the Fixed Term Assurance Fund, **\$37,500**, making, with **\$151,063** of Interest, and Transfer Fees, **\$864**, a total of **\$1,866,814**. Thereout has been paid for Dividends to Shareholders, **\$423,750**; for Interest on Debentures, **\$54,242**; for Expenses of Management, **\$20,000**; and the total cost of Furnishing and Fitting the Company's New Offices, **\$18,897**, leaving a balance of **\$1,349,925** to be carried forward as a General Reserve and to support future Dividends.

FUNDS

The Company's Funds at the close of the year amounted to **\$47,897,465**, and its Total Income to **\$6,540,938**.

Old Serjeant's Inn, Chancery Lane,
London, 25th February, 1913.

GODFREY B. S/ MUELSON, Vice-Chairman.

LAW UNION & ROCK INSURANCE CO., LTD.-Continued

Revenue Accounts 1912

FIRE ACCOUNT.

Fire Reserve Fund:—	
Premium Reserve for Unexpired Risks	\$ 467,435
General Fire Reserve	1,000,000
	<u>\$1,467,435</u>
Premiums received, less Reinsurances	1,207,573
Interest, Dividends and Rents \$60,682	
Less Income Tax thereon	1,673
	<u>59,009</u>

Claims under Policies (paid and outstanding) after deduction of Reinsurances	\$ 511,991
Commission	137,168
Expenses of Management	261,257
Contributions to Fire Brigades	12,216
Carried to Profit and Loss Account	328,353
Fire Insurance Fund at the end of the year:—	
Reserve for Unexpired Risks, being 40 per cent. of the Premium Income for the year	\$ 483,030
General Fire Reserve	1,000,000
	<u>1,483,030</u>

\$2,734,017

\$2,734,017

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACCOUNT.

Employers' Liability Insurance Fund at the beginning of the year:—	
Reserve for Unexpired Risks	\$59,080
Total estimated liability in respect of outstanding claims	68,312
	<u>\$127,392</u>
Premiums received, less Reinsurances	158,964
Interest, Dividends and Rents \$5,420	
Less Income Tax thereon	149
	<u>5,271</u>

Payments under Policies, including Medical and Legal Expenses in connection therewith	\$ 84,250
Commission	23,068
Expenses of Management	20,342
Carried to Profit and Loss Account	27,804
Employers' Liability Insurance Fund at the end of the year:—	
Reserve for Unexpired Risks, being 40 per cent. of the Premium Income for the year	\$63,590
Total estimated liability in respect of outstanding claims	70,573
	<u>136,163</u>

\$291,627

\$291,627

ACCIDENT ACCOUNT.

Accident Insurance Fund at the beginning of the year:—	
Reserve for Unexpired Risks	\$32,935
Total estimated liability in respect of outstanding claims	9,615
	<u>\$42,550</u>
Premiums received, less Reinsurances	87,305
Interest, Dividends and Rents \$1,797	
Less Income Tax thereon	49
	<u>1,748</u>

Payments under Policies, including Medical and Legal Expenses in connection therewith	\$32,154
Commission	14,946
Expenses of Management	11,169
Bonus to Policyholders	6,078
Carried to Profit and Loss Account	22,407
Accident Insurance Fund at the end of the year:—	
Reserve for Unexpired Risks, being 40 per cent. of the Premium Income for the year	\$34,925
Total estimated liability in respect of outstanding claims	9,924
	<u>44,849</u>

\$131,604

\$131,604

(\$5 taken as equivalent of £1 stg.)

Head Office for Canada, 112 St. James Street, MONTREAL

**J. E. E. DICKSON,
CANADIAN MANAGER**

The Bank of British North America

Established in 1836

Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840

SEVENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT and BALANCE SHEET

Report of the Directors of the BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, Presented to the Proprietors at their Seventy-Seventh Yearly General Meeting, on Tuesday, March 4th, 1913.

The Court of Directors submits the accompanying Balance Sheet to the 30th November last.

It will be seen that the profits for the half-year, including \$175,610.22 brought forward from last account, amount to \$563,514.92, which the Directors propose to distribute as follows:—

In the payment of a Dividend of 40s per share	\$194,666.67
Payable less Income Tax, on the 4th April next.	
Transferring to the Reserve Fund	146,000.00
" to Bank Premises Account	73,000.00
And in the payment of a Bonus of 5 per cent. to the Staff, about	34,066.67
Leaving a balance to be carried forward of	93,446.79

The above Dividend will make a distribution of 8 per cent. for the year.

The Dividend Warrants will be remitted to the proprietors on the 3rd April next.

Since the last Report a sub-branch has been opened at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, and a Branch has been closed at St. Martins, New Brunswick.

The following appropriations from the Profit and Loss Account have been made for the benefit of the Staff, viz.:—

To the Officers' Widows and Orphans Fund	\$ 3,621.08
" " Pension Fund	17,740.38
" " Life Insurance Fund	973.33

London, 18th February, 1913.

The seventy-seventh yearly general meeting of the Bank of British North America was held on Tuesday, March 4, at the offices of the Corporation, 5 Gracechurch Street, E. C., Mr. C. W. Tomkinson presiding.

The Secretary (Mr. A. G. Wallis) having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman said: The next business is the report of the directors and statement of accounts to be submitted, but with your leave I will take them, as usual, as read. I will first ask your attention to the balance-sheet, on which a few comments and explanations are, I think, required. Taking first the debit side, the reserve fund now stands at the figure of \$2,920,000, as compared with \$2,774,000 last year. This increase is effected by the transfer of \$146,000 from the profits of the past year, a larger appropriation than we have often made before, but one which we believe will meet with your approval, both from the point of view of the soundness of a policy of strengthening the reserve as much as possible and from the fact that it brings it up to the satisfactory round figure of \$2,920,000. Deposits show the considerable increase of \$3,385,272.80, which I think is a good and substantial growth, having regard to the fact that money has been in strong demand. Notes in circulation show an increase of \$356,200, and rebate of \$6,049.26. Following the practice of the great Joint Stock Banks, we now show the amount of our acceptances separately from our other liabilities, which is an improvement, we think, as revealing more clearly the Bank's position. With regard to the "Liability under guarantee in respect of the Sovereign Bank of Canada" of \$300,000, you have been informed in previous years that no loss was anticipated in this connection. Unfortunately, the winding up of the affairs of this institution now seems likely to yield a less favorable result, and there will probably be some loss, which, however, we have fully provided for according to the information in our possession. Turning now to the credit side, cash and specie are down by \$552,614.85; cash at call and short notice are up by \$1,329,325.13. The proportion of our cash to immediate liabilities is 33 per cent. Investments show but very slight changes, and stand in the books at or below their market value. Bills receivable show an increase of \$3,124,463.26. Bank premises account has increased by \$73,447.73; that is after crediting the account with the provision of \$73,000.00 from the year's profits, but I shall refer to this account subsequently. The profits of the past half-year, as stated in the report, including the carry forward of \$175,610.22, amount to \$563,514.92, which we propose

to allocate as follows: \$194,666.67 in the payment of a dividend of 40s a share, less income-tax, \$146,000.00 to reserve, \$73,000.00 to Bank premises account, and \$34,066.67 in the payment of a bonus of 5 per cent. to the staff, leaving a balance to be carried forward of \$93,446.80. The balance sheet, I think you will agree, shows a healthy condition of affairs both as regards the growth of the Bank's business and the general strength and soundness of our position, and in the latter connection I may mention that full provision has been made for all probable losses. It will not have escaped your notice that the balance sheet is made up to November 30 instead of December 31, the latter having always been the date for the closing of our accounts in previous years, and the profits earned, therefore, are for a period of eleven months as compared with complete periods of twelve months previously. Bearing in mind this fact, a comparison of the profits for the past three years is interesting, and shows the result for the eleven months just closed in a particularly favorable light. For 1910 the profits were \$554,800, for 1911 \$627,800, and for 1912 (eleven months), \$678,505.57. The result, I think, is satisfactory, and reflects the greatest credit on the staff, to whose loyal co-operation and unflagging energy it is chiefly due. I feel, therefore, that, as in previous years of satisfactory trading you have been pleased to sanction the bonuses recommended by the court, you will be pleased on this occasion to signify your approval of a bonus at the rate of 5 per cent., amounting, as stated in the report, to about \$34,066.67. As regards Bank premises, you will note that we appropriate \$73,000.00 out of the year's profits to this account. As you have heard at former meetings, the opening of fresh branches and the growth of the Bank's business demand continued expenditure on this account, and you will clearly understand that our provision is not required to meet any depreciation—rather the reverse, as our property tends to increase in value—but simply to meet the growing need of the Bank's business. It will, perhaps, be of interest to you to hear that the foundations of our new building at Montreal are now in, and good progress, we hope, will be made with its erection during the coming summer. Some of you may have noticed statements in the Press with regard to our intentions in connection with our building at Edmonton, to the effect that we had decided to put up a ten-storey building. This information is quite erroneous. Our building at Edmonton will be a handsome building, consisting of four storeys, i.e., a basement, a floor for the Bank's business entirely, and two floors of offices above; but we have no

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA-Continued.

idea of embarking upon a more ambitious building programme, as has been suggested in some quarters. A new branch has been opened since the last report at the Union Stock yards, West Toronto, and a branch has been closed at St. Martins, New Brunswick. We hope shortly to hear that our branch at Regina has been opened. During the past year, as you are aware, Mr. Stikeman has resigned the position he has held for so many years of general manager of the Bank. The reasons which led Mr. Stikeman to ask to be relieved of his office were entirely in connection with his health, which he felt was no longer equal to the strain of the work and responsibilities which fall to the lot of a general manager. Mr. Stikeman's connection with the Bank extended over a period of forty years, including three years as first agent in New York, and eighteen years as general manager in Montreal. After so many years of devoted service to the Bank's interest his retirement will, I believe, be no less regretted by you than it was by the court. I cannot, however, let this occasion pass without saying how great has been the value of his sound judgment and mature experience in the general manager's chair, and how much the Bank is indebted to him for building up its business on safe and conservative lines. Good as was the credit of the Bank of British North America in 1894, when Mr. Stikeman took over the general managership, we believe it stands even higher to-day, and were the cause of this result to be sought, it might fairly be replied that it was in large measure due to Mr. Stikeman's efforts. The general managership thus vacated has been filled by Mr. H. B. Mackenzie, who has the entire confidence of the court. Mr. Mackenzie has had a wide experience of the Bank's business, as inspector, branch manager, superintendent of central branches, and finally, for the past four years as superintendent of branches in Montreal. He is a man in the prime of life, forty-five years of age, and

is very highly thought of by all those who know him. We look forward to his filling the position to the satisfaction of the court and the profit of the shareholders. Having now dealt with the affairs of the Bank in detail, I think you will probably like to hear a few words from me on the subject of the general trade conditions prevailing in Canada during the past year, and on the sub-ject of the present position. The harvest was a fair one, the complete returns showing a total acreage under grain crops of 22 million acres, and a total estimated yield of over 626 million bushels. The total area sown would certainly have been considerably greater but for the unfavorable weather conditions which prevailed last spring. Agriculture in every country of the world is and always will be, subject from time to time to adverse weather conditions, so there is nothing at all peculiar in Canada's experience last year. General trade conditions have been very satisfactory; all business is active, and a strong demand for money exists, and seems likely to continue. The general prosperity of the country is no doubt due in the main to the basic conditions which have caused the great progress of the country during the past few years, i.e., a rapidly growing population and ample supplies of fresh capital. It would not be wise, however, to overlook the fact that the activity of trade has been stimulated to some extent by the spending of profits arising out of real estate transactions, nor can it be expected that profits on the same scale from this source, as well as the expenditure they give rise to, will continue indefinitely. A word on the issue of new capital creations may, perhaps, not be out of place. Canada has been a very large borrower on the London market during the past few years, and it is a good and healthy sign of the country's growth, so long as the capital obtained is wisely and economically spent; but at the

(Continued on next page.)

BALANCE SHEET, 30th NOVEMBER 1912.

To Capital	\$4,866,666.66
20,000 Shares of £50 each fully paid	2,920,000.00
To Reserve Fund	39,452,983.06
To Deposits and Current Accounts	4,767,796.42
To Notes in Circulation	7,907,450.16
To Acceptances	
To Other Liabilities, including Provision for Contingencies	5,948,825.58
To Rebate Account	125,110.28
To Liabilities on Endorsements	\$533,185.35
To Liability under Guarantee in respect of the Sovereign Bank of Canada	\$300,000.00
To Profit and Loss Account—	
Balance brought forward from 31st May, 1912	\$370,276.89
Dividend paid October, 1912	194,666.67
	\$175,610.22
Net profit for the half year ending this date, after deducting all current charges and providing for bad and doubtful debts	387,904.70
	\$563,514.92
DEDUCT:	
Transferred to Reserve Fund	\$146,000.00
Transferred to Bank Premises Account	73,000.00
Transferred to Officers' Widows & Orphans Fund	3,621.08
Transferred to Officers' Life Insurance Fund	973.33
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	17,740.38
Staff Bonus	34,066.67
	275,401.46
Balance available for April Dividend	288,113.46
	\$66,276,945.62

By Cash and Specie at Bankers and in Hand	\$6,624,619.75
By Cash at Call and Short Notice	11,396,757.92
	\$18,021,377.67
By Investments—	
Exchequer Bonds—	
£310,300, 1915 at cost	\$1,505,165.22
Dominion of Canada 3½ per Cent. Bonds, £250,000 at 99	1,204,500.00
Other Investments	114,540.47
	2,824,205.69
By Bills Receivable, Loans on Security, and other Accounts	43,811,186.24
By Bank Premises, etc., in London, and at the Branches	1,394,665.34
By Deposit with Dominion Government required by Act of Parliament for Security of General Bank Note Circulation	225,511.58

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books in London, and the Certified Returns from the Branches, and find it to present a true statement of the Bank's affairs as shown by the books and returns.

London, 17th February, 1913.

G. SNEATH,
N. E. WATERHOUSE,
Auditors.

Of the Firm of
Price, Waterhouse & Co.,
Chartered Accountants.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA-Continued.

same time the appetite of the English investing public is not unlimited, and there are at present signs of an attack of indigestion. In quite a number of cases lately the investing public has failed to come forward to the relief of the underwriters, and the latter have been left with a big proportion of the stock on their hands. Conditions also are at present very unfavorable to all fresh capital creations, and seem likely to continue so owing, firstly, to the fact of the great activity of trade in this country which is keeping money dear; and, secondly, to the large probable requirements of foreign Governments which may have to be met by the London market, in addition to the usual demands of railways, municipalities, etc., in the new and developing countries of the world. We have a fairly wide acquaintance among those who undertake these new issues, i.e., bankers, stock brokers and underwriters, and we think it will be only prudent for those intending to embark on schemes involving application to the London market not to do so without first realizing the difficulties they may have to meet and the high rates they are likely to be required to pay. As to the prospects for the present year, prophecy is always a rash and dangerous business, but there is good reason for thinking that a larger area than ever before will this year be under crop, since a greater acreage was summer fallowed last year than in the previous year. Moreover, it is hardly to be expected that we shall see a repetition of the unusually unfavorable weather conditions which prevailed last spring, and which no doubt prevented the seeding of a considerable area. Meanwhile immigration continues on an enormous scale and from the figures at present to hand it appears likely that the total for the fiscal year ending 31st inst. will amount to 400,000 persons, as against 354,000 in the year ending March 31, 1912. It is of interest to note that immigration into the United States only came up to the figure of 400,000 when the total population in that country was 40 millions. The population of Canada is now only just 8 millions, which goes to show how extremely rapid is the growth of Canada at the present time even when compared with the large growth of the United States in an earlier period of that country's history. It also brings home to us how enormous a development is required in every sort of direction, both public and private, when a country has to provide for an annual increase of population by immigration alone of 5 per cent. that increase consisting, too, in the main of men and women in the prime of life. During the past year Mr. Hoare and Mr. Mayne Campbell have both visited Canada, and have done much valuable work in the Bank's interests, for which we are extremely indebted. I now beg to move that the report and accounts be adopted.

Mr. E. A. Hoare—I beg to second the adoption of the report.

The Chairman—If any shareholder has any questions to ask on the subject of the bank's business I shall be very pleased to do my best to answer him.

Mr. Theodore Ellis Williams—Mr. Chairman, your speech has been so complete that I have little to ask you in connection with the report before us; in fact, you have already referred to certain points on which I would have asked for an explanation. First let me say, however, that it is generally considered an ominous sign when many shareholders attend a public meeting; on the other hand, it is a sign that the shareholders are absolutely satisfied with the conduct of the business of a company by the directors when but few attend. No such idea has weighed with me in coming here to-day. I know that during the considerable number of years that I have been a shareholder in the Bank you have had but very small meetings, but I have uniformly received such courteous consideration as a shareholder from the board and also as a small customer from the officials of the Bank, both in London and New York, and at one or two other branches, that I feel it a pleasing duty to come to see you if I possibly can. You have already explained about the reserve fund and the reserve from bank premises. You referred to the building at Edmonton. I have always thought that you were extremely wise in having your buildings, although of a very useful, substantial and pleasing elevation, somewhat lower than most of the buildings around you, because it has occurred to me that in these Canadian

cities which grow so rapidly you have acquired some of the best possible sites with capabilities for the extension of your business premises, should occasion arise, upwards towards heaven. I am only sorry, although I have no doubt you have acted very wisely, that you have put your building at Edmonton as high as four storeys.

I think that in most of your banks there are only one or two storeys, but if you have made them sufficiently substantial, and if Edmonton grows, you can easily extend your building, if you think it more desirable to do so, rather than obtain a fresh site. It strikes me, sir, that you have rather a small proportion of branches in Alberta, but I daresay that has been carefully considered by you. Alberta seems to be going ahead at the present time, and I know that some of the banks have branches in one or two other places, such as Lethbridge and Red Deer, but that is a matter which, no doubt, you have not overlooked. I was extremely pleased to hear from you that your late general manager, having felt obliged to retire after so many years of useful service to the Bank, has been succeeded by Mr. Mackenzie. I am extremely glad that your choice fell upon him, for when I made his acquaintance in Victoria some years ago—it must be six or seven—I was particularly struck with him. I regarded him as a man of extraordinary capabilities and of boundless energy, always extending the greatest courtesy to all those with whom he came in contact. There are one or two matters, if I am not taking up your time too much, on which I should like to draw an opinion from you, if you see your way to give one, as being indirectly, at any rate, connected with the business of the Bank. You probably observed in The Times of last Saturday an article on "Canadian Banking," and a telegram from The Times correspondent on the subject. He seems to think that there is a disposition to oppose the extension of charters except on certain conditions. That is a matter which affects this Bank, although it will not do so for some years, as we have just had the charter renewed. Amongst those proposals that seem likely to be objectionable, but on which you will be better able to form an opinion, are limitation of reserves, inspection by Government inspectors, land banks, rural credit, and interference with the rates of interest. It seems to me that in a new and prosperous country, especially one so fortunate as Canada, there is a great desire to obtain capital; but when that capital has been obtained there are a large number of people who are ready to consider only their own interests, rather regardless of those who have provided the capital. Any such action must be very deterrent to the continued inflow of capital to a country. Already I believe your bank, in common with others, meets all the legitimate requirements of those who wish to borrow. It is just possible that banks may see their way to advance on some other kind of security more easily produced by the borrowers, but I do not think that Government ought to interfere in a matter of that kind. It seems to me to be rather a matter for the lenders to satisfy themselves that they are really having adequate security, and we may trust them to be perfectly ready to advance money, it being their business, that from which they obtain most of their dividends, whenever they can see their way to a very good security. This Bank has always had the credit of exacting—I must not go into comparisons, therefore, I will say of exacting—a security which would be satisfactory to the board of directors and to the shareholders. The same applies to the rates of interest. Those matters seem to me to be questions of supply and demand as in the case of other goods, and I hope that the Canadians will not press forward any legislation which may hamper the banks to such an extent as to check the flow of capital, which is absolutely necessary for the continuous development of that large and growing country. I do not think, sir, I need take up your time with any more remarks on that subject. Perhaps you can see your way to enlighten us a little.

The Chairman: As regards the various questions that Mr. Williams has raised, I think with reference to Edmonton I may inform him that although our building is only planned for four storeys at the present time, the foundations are being constructed in such a manner that we can always increase it in height if we wish to do so in future. Then, as to the extension of branches in Alberta, I think Mr. Williams may rest assured that we

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA-Continued.

do not in any way overlook Alberta; but, of course, in a country growing as rapidly as Canada is at the present time, it is hardly possible for one bank to cover the whole ground, and the policy is rather to take such favorable opportunities of opening as we feel ourselves able to. With regard to The Times article which Mr. Williams has mentioned, I think all I can say at the present time is that we have studied the Bank Act, and that we can so far see nothing prejudicial in it to our interests. Of course, the difficulties Mr. Williams mentions are all of the future, and if they should occur we must do our best to deal with them. I think that is all I have to say in reply to Mr. Williams, and as no other shareholder has any remarks to make I will now put the question.

The resolution was carried unanimously. The Chairman: The next business is the election of directors. The directors who retire by rotation have been proposed for re-election, and I will put them to you separately.

Mr. J. H. Brodie, proposed by Mr. G. D. Whatman; Mr. Richard H. Glyn, proposed by Mr. E. A. Hoare; and Mr. F. Lubbock, proposed by Mr. H. J. B. Kendall, were then re-elected.

The Chairman: Before actually asking you to vote on Mr. F. R. S. Balfour's election, I should like to refer to the retirement of our valued colleague, Mr. J. J. Cater, whose resignation was announced in the papers some months ago. Mr. Cater had been a member of the Court for forty years, and his retirement was solely on grounds of health. Mr. Cater no longer feeling himself equal to carrying out the duties involved by his directorship. His resignation was, of course, much regretted by all of us, and we shall greatly miss his wise counsel and ripe experience. In asking you to confirm our action in co-opting Mr. Balfour, I should like to say that in asking Mr. Balfour to join us I feel sure we have secured a man

who is thoroughly suitable in every way. Mr. Balfour has had a considerable experience of business in America and Canada, having been for a number of years with our valued customers, Messrs. Balfour, Guthrie and Co., on the Pacific Coast, while at the present time he is a director of the London and British North America Co., whose business gives him a close acquaintance with Canadian affairs. He is also a director of the Guardian Assurance Co. We quite expect he will be able to visit Canada from time to time, and so keep in touch with Canadian affairs and with the Bank's business on that side, and we have no doubt that in this, as in other ways, he will prove a useful and valuable director.

Mr. Balfour's election was unanimously confirmed. Mr. Bischoff proposed the re-election of the auditors, Mr. G. Sneath and Mr. N. E. Waterhouse.

Mr. D. A. Campbell seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Williams: Will you allow me, sir, to rise once more to propose a vote of thanks to you for your able and courteous conduct in the chair, to the board of directors for their careful management of the business of the Bank, and to the London manager, the general manager, the branch managers and all the staff of the bank for their assiduous attention to the duties of their positions, which has brought about a most successful and happy state of affairs.

Mr. Bischoff seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman: I thank you, gentlemen, for the kind way in which you have carried the motion, and Mr. Williams for the very kind words which he used in proposing it, and also Mr. Bischoff for seconding it. I am sure we are all very grateful to you.

The proceedings then terminated.

Montreal Tramways Company WINTER SERVICE TIME TABLE, 1912-1913

Lachine:

From Post Office: 20 mins. service from 6.40 a.m. to 12.00 midnight.
" Lachine: 20 " " " 5.10 a.m. to 12.45 midnight.

Sault au Recollet and St. Vincent de Paul:

From St. Denis Station:—
15 mins. service from 5.15 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.
30 " " " 9.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m.
15 " " " 4.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.
30 " " " 8.00 p.m. to 12.00 midnight.

From St. Vincent:—
15 mins. service from 5.45 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.
30 " " " 9.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.
15 " " " 4.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.
30 " " " 8.30 p.m. to 12.00 midnight.

Cars from St. Denis, 12.00 and 12.40 midnight to Henderson only.

Mountains:

From Park Avenue and Mount Royal:—
20 mins. service from 6.40 a.m. to 12.20 midnight.
From Victoria Avenue:—
20 mins. service from 5.50 a.m. to 12.30 midnight.

Cartierville:

From Snowdon Junction:—
20 mins. service from 6.00 a.m. to 8.40 p.m.
40 " " " 8.40 p.m. to 12.00 midnight.
From Cartierville:—
20 mins. service from 5.40 a.m. to 9.00 p.m.
40 " " " 9.00 p.m. to 12.20 midnight.

Rout de l'Île:

30 mins. service from 5.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m.
40 " " " 9.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.
40 " " " 1.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.
40 " " " 8.00 p.m. to 12.00 midnight.

Tetrautville:

15 mins. service from 5.00 a.m. to 6.30 a.m.
30 " " " 6.30 a.m. to 8.00 p.m.

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