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Increase of Crime in The States.

The report of the superintendent of a western penitentiary makes the startling statement that twenty per cent. of the youths in the States get into jail for one cause or other. An

official of Sing-Sing prison recently said: "Years ago the prisoners were chiefly 'toughs,' hard characters, but in recent years there had been a large number of criminals from a higher class, educated youths and men of respectable connections."

A contemporary comments upon the increasing number of children who commit suicide. Popular, secular education was, at one time, declared to be an infallible preventative of crime. This optimistic judgment is open to revision.

The Illogical Plea Against Higher Rates. Raising insurance rates in Toronto, owing to the tremendous losses by the recent conflagration, has been compared to a merchant raising his prices because

of a heavy, bad debt. The comparison is imperfect. The fire companies have learnt by the conflagration, or rather have had it "forced" upon their attention, that they have been selling insurance at prices too low in proportion to the cost, in plain words, they have not charged enough in the past to cover the risk of conflagration. The policyholders have, for years, been reaping the benefit of lower rates than ought to have been imposed, in order to provide for the disaster which happened in Toronto last week. The companies have now determined to improve such rates as will cover the conflagration risk, and, in some measure, recoup them for what they lost by neglecting to take this course in past years, a neglect which has saved a very large sum to those who suffered by the Toronto conflagration. The first duty of a trader-is not to sell at less than cost, but to so conduct his affairs as to enable him to meet all his engagements and strengthen his resources. So with an insurance company, it is not under the

slightest obligation to sell cheap, low-priced insurance, but its imperative duty is to conduct business by such methods as will render it capable of meeting all its engagements promptly and honourably. To do this, adequate rates must be charged,

The Manufacturers' Association and Foreign Companies. The Canadian Manufacturers' Association held a special meeting at Toronto, on 25th inst., when much indignation was expressed at the fire

underwriters having advanced the rates. They are reported to have resolved not to submit to the terms of the Underwriter's Association, but to transfer their insurance to foreign companies, of whatever origin, German, Spanish, French, or American. To secure reliable insurance in foreign companies on terms agreeable to the Manufacturers' Association will be a more difficult task than the members imagine. They will discover, indeed, that some of the strongest insurance companies who have raised their rates are by no means over anxious to continue taking business under such conditions as exist in Toronto. The Manufacturers' Association is a very powerful body both in and outside Toronto. Its great influence would be well directed in efforts to raise the fire protection of Toronto, and in other cities and towns where the members have property, to a higher standard of efficiency. More adequate water supply; better mechanical equipments; stronger fire brigades; better protected buildings, are needed in many places, and were these provided the fire underwriters would feel justified in lowering their rates; in the absence, however, of better fire protection, the companies must protect their own interests and those of their policyholders.

It has been stated that owing to recent heavy losses in Canada and the United States, the large German fire offices are seriously considering whether they will accept any more risks on this side the Atlantic.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR MONTREAL

FIRE APPLIANCES AND FIRE INSURANCE.

It is now over three years since Montreal, owin~ to the conflagration in the Board of Trade Building district, was aroused to the fact that its Municipal Fire Appliances and Watermains were lamentably deficient for a city of its size and wealth. The Fire Offices were faced with the problem as to the necessity of either increasing the rates, or retiring from the field. Their inspector thoroughly examined, and very fully reported upon the local municipal fire appliances. The City Council was subsequently notified of the existing defects and informed of the deficiencies required to be made good before a reduction of rates from the advance then made could be entertained.

During the three years which have elapsed, certain improvements have been carried into effect, and a great many indignant protests from some of our aldermen have been made against the excessive rates charged for fire insurance, some of them maintaining that the City authorities had done all that was required of them. Indeed, they charged that the insurance offices were nothing short of extortionists.

To justify the stand they have taken, the companies have again caused their Inspector to make an exhaustive examination of the waterworks, fire brigade, etc., and in his report a complete synopsis is given of what was demanded in March, 1901, of what has been done, and what still remains to be done in March, 1904. We must frankly confess that we are considerably surprised to find a portion only of the underwriters' requirements having been complied with. We do not propose to enumerate all those requirements, many of which would not be fully comprehended by those who have not some technical knowledge of engineering, but will confine our remarks to the principal points at issue between the City Fathers and the fire insurance offices.

There is a deficiency during twenty-four hours in the pumping capacity of 10,000,000 gallons for the low level reservoir, and 3,000,000 for the high level, Therefore, in March, 1901, a 15,000,000 gallon pump was asked for low level, and a duplicate pump of 6,000,000 for the high level reservoir. Nothing has been done regarding the first, and although an electric pump of 5,000,000 capacity has been erected for the high level reservoir, yet, as pointed out in the Inspector's report, it is not allowed to be used, or even tested, except in case of fire, when it may be found out of order.

Turning to the watermains, we find that the 24 inch main on Notre Dame St., which was cut during the construction of Place Viger Station, has not yet been connected, although it has been under consideration now for many years. Another 24 inch main from St. Sulpice to Guy St. recommended, has only been laid for about one-fifth of the distance. Of the 5, 10 and 12 inch mains asked for in the centre of

the City, in the vicinity of the Board of Trade Building, only two have been laid. Other mains and additional hydrants are still wanting.

Taking next the fire brigade, we find out of eight steam fire-engines demanded, only two have been provided, and a little over half the quantity of new hose has been purchased. The water tower damaged at the fire on Victoria Square about five years ago has not yet been repaired. No chemical engines have been procured, although 3 were asked for, and out of 14 drying-towers for hose, only 1 has been erected. In addition to the above, the brigade is still short of men and horses, and much behind other cities of the same wealth and population in this respect. The police force has been only increased by 42, instead of 100 men.

There are other matters in connection with fire protection, such as the placing of electric wires underground, the storage of explosives, which are now under consideration. Enough, however, has been said to show that the reduction of rates rests with the City, and the sooner this is understood by the public, the better, for large losses in the City are becoming uncomfortably frequent, and the amount of insurance does not begin to make up the loss to our merchants for inconvenience, loss of business, etc. For an expenditure of \$100,000 or \$200,000, the City would be furly equipped with most up-to-date fire appliances and thre-fighting apparatus, men, etc. It was only about a week ago that a fire on St. Helen St., involving a loss of some \$350,000 to \$400,000 occured.

There are, unfortunately, in this city, like all other cities, a certain class who cannot be persuaded that those who sell insurance are like other vendors; such persons seem to consider that insurance companies have no right to fix a price, which they think must be decided by the purchaser, who is sole judge of the cost of the article. It would be well if the Montreal merchants and manufacturers realized this fact, bona fide cheap insurance, insurance that can be relied upon to be paid cannot be obtained in a large city, which is inefficiently equipped respecting fire protection. Instead, therefore, of blaming the companies, they should really lay the fault where it belongs.

We sincerely hope, for the credit of the City, these matters will be taken up and vigorously dealt with. The amount of increase in rates which our citizens have to pay in one year would, we believe, cover the necessary outlay for the thorough equipment of the City as to fire appliances.

By the Toronto conflagration insurance companies will have to meet a loss of between eight and nine millions of dollars, which fire caused a total loss of about fourteen millions by the destruction of buildings and goods, without considering the sacrifices involved by business disturbance. Such a calamitous fire is an object lesson to Montreal of the most impressive character.

PROPORTION OF BANK RESERVES, SECURITIES, DEPOSITS AND LOANS, TO THE PAID-UP CAPITAL.

We present in this issue a table showing the proportion of the Reserve Fund, the Securities held, the Deposits and the Current Loans and Discounts and Call Loans of the banks in Canada, to the paid-up Capital of each institution as they severally stood on 1st March, 1904.

The amount of deposits includes those in Canada and elsewhere, so also the two classes of loans. As the exigencies of our space did not allow of these being given separately, they are stated here, with other comparisons and ratios:—

Call and short loans in Canada.	Ratio to Capital.	Call and short loans outside Cana ia.	Ratio to Capital.	
\$ 38,109,805	P. c. 48.4	\$ 40,395,339	P. e. 51.3	
Deposits in Canada.	Ratio to Capital.	Deposits out- side Canada.	Ratio to Capital,	
397,254,009	P. c. 504.7	\$ 38,287,160	P. c. 48.6	
Current loans, etc., in Canada,	Ratio to Capital.	Current loans outside Canada.	Ratio to Capital.	

\$ 389,627,686 Total Deposits.	P. c. 495.0 Ratio to Capital.	17,99 Total 1		P. c. 22.8 Ratio to Capital,
\$ 435,541,169	P. c. 553 4	486,12	8,626	P. c. 617.6
Total Capital and Reserve Fund, \$129,453,947	Total le \$486,12		Capita	atio to l. & Reserve 5 p. cent.

There are now six Canadian banks whose reserve fund is equal to or larger than their paid-up capital, in thirteen it is over 75 per cent. of the capital, and the average of all the banks is 64.4 per cent. of reserve fund to paid-up capital. How far a larger reserve than is absolutely desirable or needful for safety, contributes to the deepening of public confidence, or the enlargement of business, is a debateable question.

That the banks of this Dominion enjoy a large measure of public confidence is shown by the public deposits, on the average, being five and a-half times the paid-up capital, and in eleven of them, including those with the largest capital, running as

BANK PERCENTAGES IN RELATION TO CAPITAL.

Table showing the Amount of the Reserve Fund, the Securities Held, the Total Deposits, the Total Current Loans and Discounts, of each of the Banks in Canada with their respective Ratios Per Cent. to the Paid-up Capital, as on 1st March, 1904.

BANKS.	Reserve Fund.	Ratio to Capital.	Securities,	Ratio to Capital.	Deposits in Canada, & elsewhere.	Ratio to Capital.	Current Loans & Dis- eounts in Canada, and elsewhere.	Ratio to Capital,	Call Loans in Canada and elsewhere.	Ratio to Capital.
Bank of Montreal	\$ 10,000,000 3,000,000 2,900,000 1,946,000 2,650,000	71.4 34.4 48.3 40.0 88.3	\$,071,523 6,863,294 6,538,177 2,754,168 3,449,856	57.6 78.8 108.9 56.6 115.1	85,003,489 60,362,839 24,766,576 16,473,489 20,683,920	% 607.1 693.8 412.8 338.5 686.5	\$ 71,676,072 50,345.661 20,965,924 20,640,071 16,258,592	512.0 578.0 249.0 424 0 541.0	\$ 25,183,084 9,718,940 5,267,929 4,889,496 2,975,464	% 179.0 111.7 87.8 104.0 99.1
Royal Bank Dominion Bank Bank of Toronto Bank of Ottawa Bank of Nova Scotia	3,000,000 3,000,000 3,163,790 2,400,654 3,100,000	100.0 106.7 96.6	4,450,310 4,196,136 2,682,944 2,280,351 3,590,824	139.8 90.3 91.8	15,562,405 27,096,714 15,965,695 13,359,022 20,505,560	903.2 532.0 537.7	14,193,575 21,632,854 17,012,764 14,774,584 12,378,197	473.0 721.0 567.0 594.0 618.0	2,301,944 4,364,056 1,804,615 1,076,751 4,743,810	76.7 145.4 60.1 43.3 237.1
Bank of Hamilton Eastern Townships Molsons Bank Quebec Bank Union Bank	1,890,230 1,450,000 2,720,778 900,000 1,000,000	58.8 90.7 36.0	2,428,014 536,635 2,859,049 964,676 86,228	21.7 95.3 38.6	16,780,754 8,393,368 17,427,312 6,912,670 12,522,637		15,051,964 10,884,467 17,747,459 8,134,658 16,094,777	676.0 441.0 591.0 325.0 643.0	2,334,049 488,117 1,918,236 1,584,354 651,092	100.0 19.0 63.9 71.3 26.0
Bank of HochelagaBank of New BrunswickStandard BankTraders Bank	1,050,000 775,000 925,000 500,000 450,000	155.0 92.5 33.3	1,331,083 427,775 2,848,709 1,221,282 1,834,121	85.5 284.87 81.4	8,143,931 3,249,129 10,705,084 9,933,940 12,597,502	1070.0 662.0	9,093,590 2,685,261 9,975,222 10,772,946 11,427,656	454.0 537.0 997.0 718.0 571.0	783,603 1,120,758 304,074 709,840 1,979,889	39.1 224.0 30.4 47.3 98.9
Sovereign Bank	325,000 1,000,000 926,651 440,000 400,000	100.0 69.0 44.0	656,152 335,126 1,179,948 260,264	33.5 88.8 26.0	5,017,420 1,024 564 5,923,717 2,933,138 5,923,390	102.0 445.0 293.0	4,691,321 1,797,135 7,318,289 4,461,905 7,596,267	550.0	1,479,068 782,866 375,6 5 9 163,843 291,980	16.3
Peoples of N.B	170,000 50,000 75,000 217,500 266,130	0 16.6 0 22.7 0 50.0	61,314 33,650 842,100	11.2	386,365 302,472 742,717 3,341,637 1,021,718	100.0 225.0 767.0	1,216,698 2,692,184	212.0 369.0 619.0		
St. Stephen's	45,000 Nil 10,000		539,30	65.0	259,558 2,071,698 275,742	3 251.0	1,944,111	236.0	1,211,627	147.0
Totals (Capital \$78,701,542)	50,752,40	5 64.4	\$63,323,01	2 80.8	435,541,169	553.0	407,623,483	517.0	\$78,505,144	99.7
Totals, 1902 (Capital \$73,501'509)	45,023,69	7 60.9	\$63,586,21	0 86.4	402,827,52	547.8	363,764,72	494.0	\$93,308,28	126.7

high as from six to seven times. How important a service the deposits render to the business of the country is manifest by these funds providing more money than is utilized for current loans and discounts. It is a somewhat curious fact that the aggregate of the call and short loans made in Canada and elsewhere equal, within a 'trifling amount, the aggregate amount of paid-up capital.

PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH MUNICIPAL INSUR-ANCE IN MONTREAL.

In the Bill before the Legislature of Quebec for regulating the affairs of this city is the following clause:—

538a—"The city may insure itself against risks by "fire, wholly or in part, in the discretion of the "Council, provided a sum not exceeding five (5) "per cent. of the buildings, as shown on the "Valuation Roll, be entered every year in the estimates, be put aside and capitalized as an insurance "fund to be employed solely for that purpose."

Although this clause is obscurely worded in the opening sentence, it evidently admits of being so construed as to enable the City Council to establish and maintain a system of "municipal insurance" in the full sense of that term. That the clause was drawn in terms loose enough to authorize an insurance scheme of a very wide nature, is clear from the phrase, "the city may insure 'itself' against risks by fire, wholly or in part, at the discretion of the Council," for the "city itself" cannot be reasonably regarded as a term meaning nothing more than the buildings owned by the city, that is, the municipal buildings. The "city itself" includes all the insurable structures in the city, and if the design of the Bill was to empower the city Council to insure only the city's municipal property, such restriction would have been distinctly stated.

A more inappropriate, more unfortunate time for empowering the city Council at its discretion to exercise the functions of a fire insurance company, either to cover the municipal buildings, or those of the city itself in general, could not have been chosen. Where would the citizens of Toronto have been today had such a scheme of municipal insurance been there established on a large scale? The ratepayers would have been confronted with claims aggregating several times the annual taxation of the city. Over one hundred of the largest contributors to the revenue of the city, who have had their warehouses and stocks destroyed, would have been levied upon for a fire-tax amounting to several years' taxes, in addition to those of the current year. Even if the imposition of such an enormous fire tax were made, it would be almost impossible to collect it as, in many thousands of cases, the ratepayers would be unable to meet such a sudden demand.

Imagine what would be the situation in this city were municipal insurance established, and a conflagration took place that rendered it necessary for the City Council to impose a fire tax sufficient to meet claims or five to ten millions of dollars!

Were we to have the municipal buildings of this city burnt, and they were not insured in fire insurance companies, the taxes imposed to enable those costly structures to be rebuilt, would be most oppressive to a large section of the ratepayers.

Municipal insurance is a scheme by which a city runs the risk of being struck by a serious financial disaster, which might be wholly avoided by the more prudent, and, in the long run, more economical course adopted by all wise property owners who do not carry their own insurance, but place it in substantial fire companies. A form of business procedure which, in his own case, every property owner would regard as highly improvident, cannot be a prudent course for a municipality to adopt.

The first duty of our aldermen is to take immediate steps to have ample fire-fighting appliances, a properly equipped fire brigade, water pressure made adequate for all emergencies, etc. Competition will regulate insurance rates.

The time has not yet arrived for the city of Montreal to run a fire insurance company. Can one seriously contemplate such a circus? Statistics prove that a local fire office—that is one limited in its operations to one city, town, or municipality, cannot be successfully conducted. Fire insurance is a question of averages, but what does the city of Montreal care about statistics or averages! Fancy the citizens of Montreal finding some fine morning that it had been visited by a conflagration, such as Toronto has just experienced, and having to furnish some \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000 to pay losses. What would the taxpayers say?

BANK STATEMENT FOR MARCH

By the end of March there are usually signs of winter losing its grip, a grip that keeps business stagnant all over the country. Last March was more than usually a winter month, but the bank returns show some remarkable advances to have been made in the extent of business. Indeed, the enlargements in one month now would, a few years ago, have been regarded as favourable for the whole year. All the thirty-three banks, except five, increased their Canadian discounts in March, and of the ten who have current loans outside Canada, four decreased these loans last month.

The current loans in Canada rose from \$389,627,686, to \$403,566,588, an increase in March of \$13,938,902, which is a remarkably large amount to be added in one month. Including loans outside Canada, the increase was \$14,466,620. How such an expansion compares with previous years, appears by the following table:—

Year.	Current loans in and out of Canada March 81.	Increase in March.	Increase in year,	Year.	Total Deposits in and out of Canada March 31.	Increase or Decrease in March.		Increase or Decrease in year.
1904	422,090,102	14,466,620	46,329,030	1904	444,904,203	+ 9,363,034	+	37,970,657
1903	375,761,022	11,996,294	47,717,429	1903	406,933,546	+ 4,106,019		
1902	327,843,593	9,553,961	28,221,436	1902	362,022,601	-1,677,395	+	39,169,983
1901	299,621,157	4,352,091	1,017,882	1901	322,852,618	+ 2,599,534		THE RESERVE AND DESCRIPTION OF
1900	279,023,194	7,164,463	38,454,579	1900	264,789,246		-	16,490,231
1899	240,568,615	6,560,119	22,532,972	1899	248,298,015	-1,921,851		
1898	218,035,643	6,375,894	4,803,205	1898	216,996,506	- 2,742,441		23,348,935
1897	213,232,438	4,500,064	1,628,720	1897	193,647,571	+ 1,614,117	0.00	
Increase 190 over 1897.				Increase 190 over 1897.	4 . \$251,256,632			

The increase in deposits in March for each of the years, 1897 to 1904, and in each year, appear in following table:—

Since 1897 the call and short loans in March have apparently risen from \$14,069,277 to \$78,558,294,

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT FOR MARCH, 1904, OF THE CHARTERED BANKS OF CANADA. Comparison of Principal Items, showing increase or decrease for the month and for the year.

Assets.	Mar. 31, 1904.	Feb. 29, 1904.	Mar. 31, 1903.	De	crease in month.	De	crease or crease in year.
Specie and Dominion Notes	16,759,669 3,130,844 707,322 5,493,626 5,482,816	\$47,194,617 17,338,698 3,130,844 590,935 4,955,710 4,139,291	\$38,083,820 18,265,295 2,799,768 789,583 4,236,184 4,745,124	Inc. Dec. Inc. Inc.	\$33,762 578,929 same 116,387 537,916 1,343,525	Inc. Dec. Inc. Dec. Inc.	\$9,144,559 1,505,626 331,076 82,261 1,257,442 737,692
Due from Banks, etc., elsewhere	12,138,236 10,441,895 14,503,221 38,784,865	11,088,353 10,506,347 14,456,017 38,360,648	11,260,947 11,713,919 14,714,483 37,170,997	Inc. Dec. Inc. Inc.	1,049,883 64,452 47,204 424,217	Inc. Dec. Dec. Inc.	877,289 1,292,024 211,262 1,613,868
Total Securities held	63,729,981	63,323,012	63,599,399	Inc.	406,969	Inc.	130,582
Call Loans in Canada	37,553,851 41,004,443	38,109,805 40,395,339	48,404,884 39,803,621	Dec. Inc.	555:954 609,104	Dec. Inc.	10,851,033
Total Call and Short Loans	78,558,294	78,505,144	88,208,505	Inc.	53,150	Dec.	9,650,211
Loans and Discounts in Canada, Loans and Discounts outside Canada		389,627,686	346,292,550 29,468,472	Inc.	13,938,902 527,718	Inc. Dec.	57,274,038 10,944,958
Total Current Loans and Discounts	422,090,102	407,623,482	375,761,072	lnc.	14,466,620	Inc.	46,329,030
Aggregate of Loans to Public	500,648,396	486,128,626	463,969,527	Inc.	14,519,770	Inc.	36,678,869
Loans to Provincial Governments Overdue Debts Bank Premises Other Real Estate and Mortgages	9,238,012	2,622,953 2,527,696 9,078,050 1,487,306 5,393,993	2,950,300 1,894,738 7,926,314 1,606,791 5,849,429	Dec. Inc. Dec. Dec.	121,983 136,889 159,962 24,371 462,203	Dec. Inc. Inc. Dec. Dec.	449,330 496,069 1,311,698 143,856 917,639
Other Assets Total Assets	675,843,963	659,000,158	627,976,830	lnc.	16,843,805	Inc.	47,867,133
Liabilities.							
Notes in Circulation Due to Dominion Government Due to Provincial Governments Deposits in Canada payable on demand Deposits in Canada payable after notice	59,760,119 3,415,633 5,823,831 106,484,714 297,913,232	57,736,243 3,530,760 5,282,216 107,706,725 289,547,284	58,283,484 3,739,612 3,726,546 107,620,884 264,434,707	Inc. Dec. Inc. Dec. Inc.	2,023,876 115,127 541,615 1,222,011 8,365,948	Inc. Dec. Inc. Dec. Inc.	1,476,635 323,979 2,097,285 1,136,170 33,478,525
Total Deposits of the Public in Canada	404,397,946	397,254,009	372,055,091	Inc.	7,143,937	Inc.	32,342,859
Deposits elsewhere than in Canada	40,506,257	38,287,160	34,877,955	Inc.	2,219,097	Inc.	5,628,302
Total Deposits	444,904,203	435,541,169	406,933,546	Inc.	9,363,034	Inc.	37,970,657
Loans from other Banks in Canada Deposits by other Banks in Canada Due to Banks and Agencies in United Kingdom Due to Banks and Agencies elsewhere Other Liabilities Total Liabilities	4,028,681 6,274,919 1,329,125	559,647 3,959,970 3,861,423 964,828 7,850,728 519,287,061	788,986 3,140,175 6,947,154 1,130,724 13,060,204 497,750,512	Inc. Inc. Inc. Inc. Inc.	120,844 68,711 2,413,496 364,297 1,181,311 15,962,053	Dec. Inc. Dec. Inc. Dec. Inc.	108,499 888,500 672,233 198,401 4,028,165 37,498,602
Capital, etc.	A 18						14.142.4
Capital paid up	50,892,024	78,701,542 50,752,405 10,917,108 58,661,768	74,883,880 45,371,899 11,744,463 59,051,927	Inc. Inc. Dec. Inc.	26,010 139,619 45,423 2,285,747	Inc. Inc. Dec. Inc.	3,843,673 5,529,173 872,771 1,895,588

but prior to 1901 the amount of these loans outside Canada is uncertain, as the form of the return did not call for this amount being so specifically stated as they now are.

Both in the increase in current loans and discounts, and in deposits, the increase last month exceeded that of any previous March in spite of the climatic conditions last month being exceptionally unfavourable.

Those who are pessimistic as to the conditions of Canada, who are turning their eyes to foreign fields for investment, respecting which they know very little, might profitably study the bank returns of Canada. From such observation of bank statistics as are presented above, they would learn that the financial resources of this Dominion and the needs of the country's commerce have gone on expanding year after year, until they are now double the amount recorded in 1897, that the deposits are 350 millions more than they were twenty years ago, and that the current loans have enlarged in proportion to the deposits.

TORONTO CONFLAGRATION.

The conflagration at Toronto continues to excite great interest all over the country, also in the United States and Great Britain. Evidences of this have been shown by a sympathetic message from the King, from the Governor-General, as well as from a number of municipal corporations. appeal for help made to the city of Buffalo was nobly responded to by a contingent of the fire brigade with splendid equipment being sent to Toronto in time to do most valuable and very deeply appreciated service. At the same time the Buffalo men sharply criticized the fire protection of Toronto as behind the times and inadequate. Other Canadian cities sent firemen and engines, by whom, and the American brigade, the fire was kept from spreading further than it did.

English papers censured the Toronto brigade for using dynamite to make an open space, with the intent to arrest the progress of the fire. This course was, however, not taken, no dynamite was used until several days after the fire, when several dangerous walls were brought down by explosives without any accident. The gaunt, lofty walls of the Brock, Wyld-Darling, Gordon Mackay warehouses were so treated, and they fell, crumbling, straight to the ground.

Over the area burned, covering fourteen acres of warehouses and streets, not a wall was left that could be utilized. The scene was one of utter ruin and appalling desolation, where, a few hours before, stood some of the noblest warehouses in Canada filled with stocks of merchandise, machinery and plant worth over ten millions of dollars. The chief printing and publishing establishments in Toronto were swept away by flames. Dry goods enough to

stock all the retail stores of Ontario are now represented by ashes. Crockery by tons, gutta-percha wares, printing presses, millions of fish-hooks and tackle, type and paper by cart loads, type-writing machines, and other office equipments have wholly disappeared, or left indistinguishable debris behind. Tons of electric wires were thrown into an inextricable tangle.

Whether the vaults and safes had protected their contents was a question of the grayest anxiety. In some of them the intense heat had destroyed the books, vouchers, etc., in others, however, little harm was done. Mr. Brock, M.P., when his safe was found in good condition, said:—

"The contents of the safe were worth about \$450,000." "Not exactly in cash," he continued, "but the accounts contained in our ledgers total up to over that amount, and the greater part can be collected without a great deal of difficulty. The loss in our warehouse totals up to about \$700,000, of which \$600,000 is insured."

The Allan & Co. firm were exceptionally fortunate in having a large underground vault into which they rushed their most valuable furs before their warehouse took fire. These goods were practically uninjured. The heat was so intense as to have melted parts of the locks of many safes.

The work thrown by this conflagration upon the insurance officials was enormous, and their anxieties have been extremely harassing. The demand for adjusters has exceeded the supply. Some of the work is being undertaken by inspectors. We give in another column a corrected list of the losses by companies, which will aggregate between eight and nine millions of dollars.

The underwriters have been in constant session at the rooms of the Insurance Institute. They have decided to raise the rates; the schedule adopted for Toronto is as follows:—

Congested district—On all mercantile, schedule and other specially rated risks, add \$1.00 to rate.

Outside district—On all risks, except dwellings and their contents, add 50c to rate. Residential stores—A reduction of 25c may be made on these risks in outside districs, with the usual warranty. Where three-year policies are permitted, the extra to be added to the three-year rate.

Sprinklered risks, fire-proof buildings and contents—Half the foregoing extras to be added to rates on these risks.

Co-insurance—A reduction of 15 per cent. from rate on building and 10 per cent, on stocks may be allowed for the 80 per cent, co-insurance clause.

In outside places an advance will be made.

Reference is made elsewhere to the attitude of the Manufacturers' Association, in respect to the increase of rates. Some of the foreign companies they contemplate patronizing, have intimated their intention to accept no more risks on this continent.

Discussion is going on in Toronto in reference to more stringent buildings' regulations, and it is deemed certain that the new warehouses built to replace those burnt, will be of a better type, as fire-proof conditions will be adopted. Toronto will also have far better fire protection as the result of the fire.

The silver lining to the cloud brought over Toronto by the conflagration, shines out in the marvellously hopeful spirit prevailing amongst the sufferers by the fire. They do not seem at all cast down, dispirited, or mournful over the calamity, but talk of nothing but rebuilding, restocking, extending, and working hard to recover lost ground and win new. Of such a class of merchants, Toronto, Canada, the Empire indeed may be proud; they are showing the dauntless spirit and enterprise which commands success.

TORONTO CONFLAGRATION, APRIL 19-20, 1904.

Total Loss Estimated at \$13,500,000. Total Loss to Insurance Companies Approximate, \$8,750,000.

		Frank Call Mark 19
Canadian Companies.	Grose,	Net.
British America	\$330,000	\$230,000
Western, including National of Ireland.	400,000	250,000
Quebec	92,000	44,000
Mercantile	78,000	35,000
British Companies.		
Alliance	365,000	112,000
Atlas	260,000	185,000
Caledonian	200,000	100,000
Commercial Union	280,000	185,000
Guardian	165,000	75,000
Law Union & Crown	69,000	50,000
Liverpool and London and Globe	300,000	
London and Lancashire	313,000	154,000
London Assurance	90,000	70,000
Manchester	100,000	90,000
National of Ireland (included in Western		
North British	380,000	
Northern	300,000	170,000
Norwich Union	225,000	120,000
Phenix of London	245,000	165,000
Royal	773,000	310,000
Scottish Union & National	378,000	135,000
Sun	155,000	
	180,000	
Union.		
American Companies.	190,000	100,000
Ætna	81,500	50,000
Connecticut	Security of the second security of the second security of the second sec	165,000
Hartford	165,000	175,000
Home	300,000	
Ins. Co. of North America	185,000	195 000
Phenix of Brooklyn	145,000	125,000
Phoenix of Hartford	72,000	71,000
Queen of America	270,000	160,000
NONTARIFF OFFIC	ES.	
	Gross.	Net. \$120,000
Anglo-American	\$180,000	60,000
Canadian Fire	85,000	35,000
Economical	60,000	
Equity	85,000	50,000
Gore	55,000	50,000

Independent Underwriters	22,000	******
London Mutual	120,000	75,000
Merchants	40,000	32,000
Metropolitan	30,000	20,000
Monarch	10,000	10,000
Montreal Mutual	15,000	11,000
New England Mutual	125,000	
Ottawa	110,000	75,000
Perth	40,000	30,000
Scott & Walmsley Group, including		
Queen City, Hand-in-Hand, Millers		
& Mfrs. & Fire Ins. Exchange	150,000	110,000
Standard Mutual	27,000	******
Traders	40,000	30,000
Traders Chicago	15,000	15,000
Waterloo Mutual	55,000	30,000
York Mutual	20,000	15,000
Colonial of New York	4,000	4,000
Globe and Rutgers	2,000	
Indemnity Exchange of Chicago	10,000	10,000
North River of New York	10,000	10,000
Nassau of Brooklyn	3,750	
Peter Cooper, Fire of New York	2,000	
Senior Underwriter of New York	120,000	12,000
Other offices	100,000	

THE MONTREAL CITY BILL.

SOME EXTRAORDINARY POWERS ASKED FOR BY THE CITY COUNCIL.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN MUNICIPAL LEGISLATION.

A Bill is now before the Legislature of Quebec suggesting some serious amendments to the excellent Charter of the city, which was consolidated a few years ago, and which was prepared by Commissioners appointed by the City Council for that purpose. This Charter was based on the result of past experience; every clause of it was most carefully considered, and the general interests of the city were safeguarded as far as possible. Under its provisions the city was recovering from the effects of past expenditures, more especially in connection with the expropriation craze, that is, the widening and extending of streets, and other public works of like nature, which were carried out in a most extravagant manner. The finances of the city, owing to the safeguards provided by the Charter, got into excellent condition within a very few years. Unfortunately, however, the "Charter Tinkering Craze" seemed to have taken hold of our city fathers, and certain amendments were obtained last year which opened up the door to further expropriations, and which will prove very costly to the ratepayers of Montreal. Let it be remembered that further borrowing means that there will be a less amount at the disposal of the city to be expended for ordinary administration, such as keeping our streets and sidewalks in order, etc., etc.

Under the consolidated Charter of (1897-99), the city's borrowing power was limited to 15 per cent. of the taxable property of the city, which was arbitrarily placed at \$180,000,000, in order to consolidate the total debt, including all possible out-

standings at that period at \$27,000,000. However, so as to provide for requisite public works, such as the extension of waterworks, drains and such like, the city was empowered to borrow to extent not exceeding 10 per cent, of the increased taxable value of the property each year (until it reached \$180,000,-000), always provided that the amount to be borrowed in any one year should not exceed \$300,000. Under this proviso the city has been able to borrow each year between \$200,000 and \$300,000. further borrowing was permitted unless for some specific purpose, and then by a by-law passed by two-thirds majority of the Council, and approved by the owners of taxable real estate. The interest and sinking fund on such loan to be met by a special tax to be imposed for that purpose.

The powers asked for in the amendment now before the Legislature would abolish all the safeguards of the consolidated Charter, and if we happened to have a spendthrift, extravagant, or even what might be termed an over-progressive Council, imbued with the idea of expending large sums of money on widening streets, expropriations and works of that nature, they would really have the power to mortgage all the real estate in Montreal to its utmost limit.

For instance, take as an example, Section 23, Article 461A, which reads:—

"Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, the Council may, by resolution or by-law, decide to do public works, such as development of waterworks service, build and enlargement of Municipal buildings, including markets, fire and police stations, City Hall and others; the opening, widening and prolongation of the streets or parts of streets, making of squares or public parks, and to expropriate, at its discretion, immovables or parts of immovables it may need for any such improvement, and may sell by public auction the remainder of the lands or buildings not required for proposed improvements."

One would naturally ask, where are the funds to come from to carry out all these works? They will be provided by the following clause, ad lib:—

461 F. Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, it shall be lawful for the city to borrow the sums necessary to defray its share of the cost of the improvements authorized by 461A."

This article then goes on to state the manner in which th bonds or inscribed stock shall be issued.

Further on, the city asks for power to enter into the insurance business. Section 25, clause 538A states:

"The city may insure itself against risks by fire, wholly or in part, in the discretion of the Council, etc., etc."

The above clause is referred to elsewhere.

Further, it asks powers to build conduits, and enter into the gas business. Of course, this would entail the purchasing of the existing Gas Company, and in order to obtain funds for this industry, the city may issue bonds or debentures to cover the cost (whatever it may be) by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Council. Needless to say, we do not believe the Legislature will for one moment grant any such powers as those asked, and we shall not be surprised if the whole Bill be "struck." Already, several objectionable clauses have been struck out in the Private Bills' Committee.

The present total indebtedness of the city is \$28,-624,795; the value of the taxable property is \$158,-616,090, while the value of exempt property is \$40,767,105.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The London and Lancashire Life Assurance Company is one of the British life offices which is making marked advancement in those main features which entitle a life company to the confidence of the public. Its business is steadily enlarging in volume, and its financial resources are expanding to such an extent as indicates vigorous, prudent and skilful management. The following shows the financial movement in premiums and invested funds since 1898:—

Year.	Premium Income,	Total.		inds——
1899	\$1,250,370	\$7,055,535	8	523,300
1900	1,315,140	7,638,705		583,170
1901	1,322,410	8,147,510		508,805
1902	1,373,930	8,815,340		667,830
1903	1,430,205	9,363,914		548,574

Showing an increase in the Funds in five years of \$2,831,679

During 1903 the company issued 2,362 policies covering \$3,500,130, the increase over 1902 being \$76,110. The net premiums received were \$1,430,205. The total income of the company was \$1,791,215, including \$360,610 from interest and dividends. The report gives the avferage yield on invested and uninvested funds as having been a small fraction over 4 per cent., which may be regarded as a satisfactory rate, more so, indeed, than if it had been higher, owing to investments being made in less sound securities than those selected by the management.

After paying dividend and bonus to shareholders and policyholders, the funds were increased to extent of \$548,575, the amount of them at close of 1903 having been \$9,363,914, giving promise of reaching the ten millions mark in this current year.

The Canadian Branch of the London and Lancashire represents by no means the least active and progressive section of the company's business. Mr. B. Hal Brown, the general manager for Canada, is ever on the alert to secure business and give the public a favourable impression of his company. That his untiring and skilfully directed efforts have been rewarded, and are likely to be more so in the future, is evident from the continuous advancement

in the business, which indicates a steady growth that will lead to excellent results in the future. Increase of business, however, in Canada, cannot be secured without hard work, close application, and the outlay of money. The expenses involved in conducting life business in Canada far exceed those in the old land. Everything here which is included in the current expenses of a company competing for business, is much more costly than in the old land, and no company can even hold its own, much less advance, unless it is vigorously managed, and competition met with energy and skill.

The expense ratio of the London and Lancashire Life (notwithstanding the conditions), is only 21.9, which is as low a ratio if not lower than that shown by any of the home companies.

Last year the amount of business accepted in Canada, was, \$1,011,500; the premium income was \$331,572, from interest, \$132,351, making a total income in Canada of \$463,924. The assets of the Canadian branch amount to \$3.195,758, the healthy character of which is shown by not one dollar of interest being overdue at the close of last year.

This year, 1904, is the second of a Quinquennial period, during which funds are accumulating for division amongst the policyholders. In the last five year period there was \$515,635 divisible surplus. The London and Lancashire is making steady progress in Canada.

FIRE AT GRAND TRUNK ELEVATOR AT MIDLAND, ONT.

The above elevator was burned on the 24th inst., the result of being struck by lightning. Insured under the General Schedule of the G. T. R., by the Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company. Loss, about \$150,000.

INSURANCE INSTITUTE OF MONTREAL.

The regular monthly meeting of the Institute was held in the Inglis building, St. Catherine Street, on 21st inst. As it was the first meeting in the new quarters, which are now located in the above building, the lady friends of the members were invited, and in addition to the usual lecture, a programme of music and recitations was provided. In the absence of the president, Mr. David Burke, of the Royal Victoria Life, occupied the chair, and there were present about 100 members and friends. The lecture was given by Mr. Thomas Hutchison, of Drummond, McCall & Co., on the interesting subject: "The Manufacture of Iron and Steel." Mr. Hutchison treated his subject in a very interesting and able manner, showing the development of the iron and steel industry throughout the world, with particular reference to the wonderful advance in this important branch of manufacture in the U. S. and Canada. The prominent part played in the development of this manufacture by the Anglo-Saxon people was pointed out; also the illimitable re-

sources of the Dominion. At the close of the lecture, a vote of thanks was moved by Mr. C. R. G. Johnson, and seconded by Mr. David McGoun, to which Mr. Hutchison briefly replied. The musical programme was then rendered. Amongst those who contributed were, Miss Sare, a piano solo; Mr. W. Barnes, violin solo, and other selections were given by Messrs. W. H. Jackson, E. A. Wright, T. H. L. Saunderson, and A. T. Clibbon. The indefatigable treasurer of the Institute, Mr. Charles C. Hole, acted most acceptably as accompanist.

Mr. R. O. Thicke also contributed two very humorous recitations. At the close of the programme, refreshments were served, and a very enjoyable evening was brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem.

The Insurance Institute of Montreal now possesses a very comfortable Reading-Room in the Inglis building, which is open to the members until II p.m. The room is situated on the third floor of the building, and is easily reached by means of the elevator.

The Annual Meeting and Smoking Concert will be held on May 6.

GENERAL ACCIDENT ASSURANCE CORPORA-TION, LTD.

Mr. F. Norie Miller, of Perth, Scotland, general manager of the above Corporation, was in Montreal yesterday. He arrived in Canada a few days ago accompanied by Mr. Muir (of the firm of Muir & Houghton, Philadelphia, managers for the U. S.).

Mr. Miller has been looking over the Canadian field, with the object of opening a branch office for their accident business. The Corporation transact a very extensive business in the United States, and he considers Canada a very fruitful field for accident insurance business.

Mr. Miller informed our representative that his Corporation, which also transacts a fire business, has done considerable treaty insurance with the Anglo-American, of Toronto, for past two years. The loss to the General Accident in connection with the recent Toronto conflagration amounts to about \$50,000.

Mr. Miller states that it is the intention of his company in future to largely co-operate with the Anglo-American in fire insurance business in Canada. He left this morning for Philadelphia, and purposes sailing per the Oceanic for home on the 4th prox.

PROMINENT TOPICS.

King Edward and the Queen are visiting Ireland, but not in Royal state. They have gone over to enjoy themselves, and commenced their holiday by attending Punchistown races, like other sight-seers who are fond of horses. Their majesties were enthusiastically welcomed, as they will be wherever they set their feet on the old sod.

Alderman Vallieres, chairman of the Finance Committee of this city, has got into hot water at Quebec, by charging in very explicit terms, that the Legislative Assembly of this province is a corrupt body. The charge has been referred to the Committee on Privileges, etc. General charges of this nature against a public body are usually too vague to be substantiated. As the tribunal before whom this general charge is to be heard, is drawn from the body which is accused, the accuser will occupy a somewhat embarrassing position. For the honour of the province, we can only trust that the Legislative Assembly will emerge from the inquiry after proving that the charge against it is without foundation.

Navigation, locally, was opened this week, by a Richelieu & Ontario Company's steamer entering the harbour from Sorel. Vessels will be going to and fro between here and Three Rivers by end of week. Probably one or two ocean steamers will be seen in the harbour on Monday next. The season promises to be a very active one.

The committee of bank officers, appointed to organize a Bankers' Institute in this city, have been obliged to abandon the project "owing to the want of unanimous support of the banks." The abandonment of this project is very deeply regretted by the committee, whose disappointment is shared by all the bank officials, save a small minority. The purposes of such an Institute are so valuable, it is to be deplored that what the committee describe as "the unaccountable apathy and indifference of certain banks," has led to the scheme being laid aside.

It would be highly desirable for the active support of "all" the banks to be secured. This, however, is not essential to such an Institute being highly successful and doing a most valuable service to bank officers, generally, but more particularly the younger ones and those whose families reside at a distance, as in the case with a large number of young bank clerks, to whom an institution, such as was proposed, would be of inestimable benefit, as it would also be to the banks.

Is it necessary for the 350 bank officers in this city to deprive themselves of the social comforts, the protection, the educational advantages of a Bankers' Institute because two or three of the banks are indisposed to give it substantial assistance?

OTTAWA CLEARING HOUSE.—Total for week ending 14th April, 1904: clearings, \$2,193,088; corresponding week last year, \$1,532,551. Total for week ending 21st April, 1904, clearings, \$1,857,769; corresponding week last year, \$1,823,455.

Hotes and Items.

AT HOME AND ABROAD.

CELLULOID ARTICLES need handling with great care, as they are highly inflammable.

THE BALTIMORE EQUITABLE LIFE, an assessment affair, has been put in the hands of a receiver.

THE MONUMENTAL MUTUAL LIFE, of Baltimore, is in liquidation. Only a very small affair, in spite of its big name.

THE THURINGIA INSURANCE Co., of Erfurt, Germany, has reinsured with the Firemen's Fund Co. The strain of American business was too heavy.

Photographic Flash Powder, by exploding, on 23rd ult., near Philadelphia, caused a two-storey building to be burnt, one life lost and two persons injured.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS, in this city, were recorded in March last, to value of \$1,069,348; the properties numbering 223. This is \$460,000 less than in March, 1902.

THE RECEIVER OF THE PEOPLE'S MUTUAL LIVE STOCK CO., Newark, U.S., has entered 20 suits, to recover assessments required to pay the company's debts. Assessmentism has charms for some, no doubt, but a suit of this kind is not of them.

Bank Dividends.—The Bank of Hamilton and Imperial Bank have each declared a dividend for the half-year, of 5 per cent. The annual meeting of the Bank of Hamilton will be held on June 30, and of the Imperial Bank 15th June.

THE ONTARIO ACCIDENT INSURANCE Co., will apply to the Parliament of Canada, at its present session, for an Act to enable it to insure against accidental damage or loss to personal property from any cause, except loss by fire or navigation.

THE LAW ACCIDENT Co. has passed its usual dividend owing, says the report, "to inadequate premiums having been received in respect of risks accepted in 1902, in one section of the business." The section was "Workmen's Compensation Insurance."

"STARTED WITH A WHEELBARROW," is the history of a young man who got his first start in life, by a little capital borrowed on a life policy of the Canada Life. The narrative is autobiographical, interesting and well adapted to commend life assurance.

ADVANCE OF RATE AT HALIFAX.—On 26th inst. the representatives of the British Fire Insurance Companies at Halifax, N.S., decided to increase the rate on the business district 75 per cent., in accordance with instructions from their respective head offices. The present rate is \$1.50 on the \$1.00. The new rate will be \$2.50 on the \$1.90.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL announces a half-yearly dividend of 5 per cent, payable on and after 1st June. The Canadian Bank of Commerce has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. for last half-year, at rate of 7 per cent. per annum. The Sovereign Bank dividend for last quarter is 1¼ per cent., and La Banque Nationale 3 per cent, for past half-year.

QUERIES COLUMN.

In order to furnish our readers with information, we propose to devote this column to replies to correspondents. Letters should be addressed to "THE CHRONICLE, Enquiry Department, Montreal."

Answers will only be given to such communications as bear the writer's name, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith, and only to questions referring to matters of general interest, in regard to which the Editor of Queries' Column will exercise his own discretion.

1162. F. M. Q., Montreal.—I. The Mackay Companies are not incorporated, but are a trust created by agreement, dated 19th December, 1903. The life of the trust is set at forty years from that date, but on a two-third vote of the shareholders of the Mackay companies, both common and preferred, may then be extended or terminated.

. It was formed to purchase the stock of the Commercial Cable Co., the Commercial Union Telegraph Co., of New York, the Commercial Union Telegraph Co., of Maine, and the North American Telegraph Co., with power to purchase the stock of other properties if deemed advisable. 3. The authorized capital is \$50,000,000 common, and \$50,000,000, preferred, of which \$34,853,200 common and \$29,338,000 preferred, is issued. The preferred stock in round numbers is distributed as follows:—Shareholders in Europe, about 12,000 shares; in Canada, about 80,000 shares; in the United States, about 201,000 shares.

1166. B. B. F., Toronto.—(1). Yes, the Auer Incandescent Light Company stock is listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange. (2). The authorized capital is \$500,000, all paid up, but application has been made to reduce this to \$100,000. (3). In 1900 a dividend of \$3 per share was paid; in 1901, \$4 per share; in 1902, \$3 per share, and last year, \$2 per share. (4). The par value of shares is \$100 each.

of what are known as the Carnegie Bonds, of the United States Steel Corporation, series A. and series F. The total issue is \$304,000,000. They are 5 per cent. bonds. The nominal price is about 103. They are not listed.

1165. R. J. T., Collingwood. The value of gold produced in the Yukon region in 1903 amounted to \$12,250,000.

Rubber Company has declared a dividend of I 1-2 per cent, upon its preferred stock. It is not stated for what period this is, but we understand that it is a quarterly dividend, and that hereafter the same rate will be paid regularly.

THE RATEPAYERS OF THE NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, have passed a by-law granting a bonus of \$15,000, and exemption from taxation for twenty years to the Niagara, Queenston and St. Catharines Railway Co., to aid in the construction of an electric railway from St. Catharines to Niagara-ou-the-Lake, thence along the bank of the Niagara River to Queenston.

THE BALTIMORE FIRE Loss SHRINKS.—The fact has developed that the insurance loss by the big fire of February was \$35,000,000, the value loss \$45,000,000, the net loss \$10,000,000. These figures, based on the adjustments already made, are the maximum, and the belief is that the total insurance loss will not be more than \$30,000,000, and net loss not more than \$7,500,000.

On the basis of total insurance loss of \$30,000,000 those burned out only carried 80 per cent. insurance, but in a number of instances many business men of Baltimore were insured for 100 per cent.—"Insurance World."

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for views expressed by correspondents.

NEW YORK STOCK LETTER.

New York, April 27, 1904.

In looking back over the week just past, there is not much to be commented upon, and nothing of a very startling or important nature to be chronicled. The main characteristics have been continued dullness, and with one or two exceptions, a very limited range of prices.

Notwithstanding the intense dullness, there does not appear to be any pressure to sell stocks, and if the market runs off over two per cent. or so, support seems to be accorded, which checks the decline, while on the other hand a rise of two per cent. is pretty sure to be met by free sales, which checks that movement.

One of the favourable factors is the announcement that the Congress is more than likely to adjourn this week or next, and the market should respond with a rise of moderate proportions, but, whether it will do so or not it is impossible to say.

In various quarters it is asked what is the cause of the prevailing duliness, not only in the stock market, but in various other lines of business, and what is likely to be the result. There is no question whatever as to the causes which have produced the present condition of affairs. The over stimulation and the recklessness which characterized the conduct of pretty much all kinds of business during 1901 and 1902, has necessitated a period of recuperation, which we are now passing through. How long this will last, it is, of course, impossible to say, especially as this being a presidential election year this factor must be taken into consideration with the natural causes.

The general condition of the country, as, we have claimed all along, is good, and there is no likelyhood of any general, mercantile collapse, such as ocurred in the years 1873 and 1893. After the preceding panics, and, therefore, barring calamities, the period of recuperation should not be a long one. In fact, there are indications now that a solid foundation has been reached, and the process of rehabilitation has begun. The contraction of general business throughout the country causes the money to accumulate at the financial centres, and employment of some

kind must be found for it. With no speculation the rates for call loans are now down to 1½ to 2 per cent., while four months money is offered at 2½ per cent.; the indications, therefore, are that a very considerable amount of such surplus funds will be put into bonds, upon which a higher rate of return can be obtained, and which have a broad market. This will start the investment demand, which should and will increase and expand until it broadens into an active market, and will, in turn, be followed by improvement and activity in the Stock market.

One of the most important events of the week has been the shipment by to-day's steamer of \$6,600,000 of gold and the engagement of some \$2,000,000 to go by subsequent steamer. In addition to the usual reasons why gold should go abroad at this time, there are two very good reasons why these shipments should be made. The consumation of the purchase of the Panama Canal property would undoubtedly call for the transfer of a very considerable portion of the purchase money, notwithstanding the statement that the bulk of it would be left on deposit in this country. The floatation of the large Russian loan, in Paris, will absorb a vast amount of money, and it is quite natural that the Parisian bankers should call in all of the gold that they can get, and it is, therefore, not surprising that lage shipments of gold should be made to Paris at this time. Since April 7, some \$12,525,000 has been sent abroad.

Crop reports from various quarters are of a somewhat diverse nature, but in the districts where most needed copious rains have fallen, and the estimate now is that Kansas. Oklahoma and Nebraska, will produce bumper crops of winter wheat, and, that while the season is very backward, there is still time to get the spring crops well planted.

Railroad earnings show some falling off, but this is natural, owing to the contraction of general business, and it must not be forgotten that comparisons are now being made with a period when earnings were greater than they had ever been before.

In the commodity markets there has been a decline in pretty much everything. Cotton has fallen nearly \$2 per bale, and is now at the lowest level of the current decline, and about three-quarters of a cent higher than at the Sully failure, while wheat and corn are up somewhat from the low prices of the past few days.

A movement has been started for the purpose of terminating the voting trust, which now controls the New York, Ontario and Western. We have before called attention in this column to the very strong position of this property. Long sidings have been built, and by making connection, which could be done in a very short time, the Company would have a double tracked road. The road is already earning enough to pay a small dividend on the Common Stock, and with a double track it should be able to largely increase its earnings. At present prices the stock is certainly cheap.

The market has to-day shown a fair degree of strength, but upon very limited dealings.

20 Broad St., New York City.

STOCK EXCHANGE NOTES.

Wednesday, p.m., April 27, 1904.

T. C. DELAVAN.

To-day the market shows signs of emerging from the stagnant position in which it has remained for some time past, and a larger business was transacted, with prices somewhat more buoyant. The earlier part of the week was very discouraging, and trading was at a vanishing

point, yesterday morning being one of the dullest days on record for some years past. However, it seems likely that the improvement may now be permanent, and, despite everything, in recent times, each recovery has seen the market creeping towards a higher level. The supply of stocks carried on margin is, without doubt, very low, and once buying sets in it is evident that the late comers in the market will have to pay good prices to obtain stocks. Those who purchase now may have a little longer to hold, but dividend payers are selling at prices that will make the return practically cover the carrying charge Notwithstanding to-day's increase in activity, the week shows a small turn-over. R. & O. was singled out for an advance and was the most active stock in the week's trading, followed in the order named by C. P. R., Dominion Coal Common and Twin City. With the exception of Dominion Steel Common, the trading in the rest of the list was under 500 shares for any one stock. The unwarranted scare at the new issue of Nova Scotia Steel Common Stock has disappeared, and the stock is almost back at the figure from which it broke when the new issue was announced. There is very little of it coming out, and it looks firm and promises higher figures if the general market holds. Another stock that is gradually creeping up in price is Halifax Tram, but it is as yet very inactive. The advance in the stock is apparently well warranted, and the security will, no doubt, become more largely traded in when it is generally known what excellent progress is being made by the Company. Dominion Coal Common, which recently declined from 661/2 to 62, has recovered again and sold up to 6614 this afternoon, and the stock closed firm.

The heavy gold exports from New York have been a noticeable feature in the money market this week, and it is anticipated that including to-morrow's shipments, over \$9,000,000 will have been sent out, mainly to Paris, during this week. Money continues easy, however, although the local rate remains at 5 per cent. In New York call money was loaning to-day at 1½ per cent., while in London the rate was 1½ to 2½ per cent.

The quotations for money at continental points are as follows:-

Paris	Market.	Bank.
Berlin	21	3
Amutandam	24	4
Amsterdam	3	34
Vienna	31	34
Brussels	. 23	31

C. P. R. closed with 11734 bid, an advance of 1½ points over last week's closing bid on sales of 1,028 shares. The earnings for the third week of April show an increase of \$83,000.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company's earnings for the third week of April show an increase of \$2,761. The stock quotations as compared with a week ago are as follows:—

First Preference	A week ago.	To-day
Second Preference	88	854
Third Preference	374	367

The Mackay Companies' securities have been listed on the local exchange, and sales yesterday were at 24 for the Common, and 68 to 68¼ for the Preferred shares. The stocks look as if they would be actively traded in.

Montreal Street figured in this week's trading to the extent of 400 shares, and closed with 208% bid, an advance of 34 of a point for the week. There were no sales in the new stock, and the closing bid was 2047%, an ad-

vance of % of a point over last week's quotation. The earnings for the week ending 23rd inst. show 'n increase of \$4,127.02, as follows:—

Sunday	\$4,923.84 6,547.93 6,338.81 6,106.15 6,406.16 6,170.16 6,749.84	Increase. \$ 500.16 641.61 648.09 578.43 672.37 505.30 581.06
Saturday	6,749.84	00.180

Toronto Railway closed at the same figure as a week ago, with 100 bid, on a very small week's business amounting in all to 111 shares. The Company's earnings continue to show large increases, those for the week ending 23rd inst., showing an increase of \$7,505.58, as follows:—

Sunday	\$2,966.02 6,062.26 6,730.02 7,644.06 6,380.55 6,353.37 7,430.91	Increase \$*252 94 798.52 1,451.43 2,172.19 1,198.03 983.42 1,154.93
--------	--	---

Twin City has improved in price and closed with 93¼ bld, a gain of 1¾ points for the week, and 711 shares changed hands. The earnings for the second week of April show an increase of \$3,329.25, and for the third week an increase of \$4,526.90.

Detroit Railway was traded in to the extent of 182 shares, and closed with 61¼ bid, a gain of % of a point over last week's quotation.

Halifax Tram shows an advance of 3 points on quotation for the week, closing with 93 bid, but only 10 shares were traded in, this little lot changing hands at 94. The Company's earnings for the first quarter this year amounted to \$33,759.22, or at the rate of 10 per cent. per year on its issue of Common Stock. The net earnings for the same period last year were \$20,011.54, showing an increase for the first quarter of 1904 of \$13,747.48.

Toledo Railway was somewhat more active this week, and 400 shares changed hands, and the stock reacted to 19, at which price the last sales were made. The closing bid was 19, a loss of 1 full point for the week.

R. & O. sold up to 87 and closed with 86½ bid, a gain of 1% points for the week, on transactions of 2,846 shares.

Montreal Power was also strong and sold up to 74¼, closing with 74½ bid, a gain of 1¼ points for the week, on sales of 382 shares.

Dominion Steel Common closed with 10 bid, which is the same quotation as that prevailing last week, and 610 shares changed hands. The Preferred Stock closed with 28% bid, an advance of % of a point on sales of 353 shares. The Bonds were stronger and closed with 63½ bid, a ½ point advance, and \$23,000 figured in the week's business.

Nova Scotia Steel advanced to 77¼, and closed with 77 bid, a gain of 2½ points for the week, on sales of 317 shares. There were no sales in the Preferred Stock nor in the Bonds.

. .

Dominion Coal Common advanced to 66¼ this afternoon, closing with 65¼ bid, a net gain of 3% points over last week's closing quotation. The stock was fairly active, and

940 shares figured in the week's business. The Preferred Stock was not bid for at the close, but 65 shares changed hands during the week, the last sales being made at 110.

	Let cent
Call money in Montreal	5
Call money in New York	11 01
Call money in London	1½ to 2½
Bank of England rate	9
Consols	8811
Demand Sterling	916
60 days' Sight Sterling	94

Thursday, p.m., April 28, 1904.

The market continued strong to-day, and a fairly active business was transacted. Toronto Railway and Twin City were he features of the market. The former opened at 1001/2 and sold up to 101%, while Twin City, after opening at 931/2 sold up to 941/4, the last sales being made at 94. Montreal Power was also strong and sold up to 75 on small transactions. Detroit Railway changed hands at 621/4, and R. & O. at 863/4, while C. P. R. was traded in at 117% in the morning, and at 11734 in the afternoon. Nova Scotia Steel Common was steady at 771/2, and Dominion Coal Common opened at 66, sold up to 661/2, and reacted to 66, at which price it closed. Halifax Tram was traded in at 94, and Montreal Street at 2083/4 and 2087/8. Bell Telephone continues firm, and 100 shares sold this afternoon at 1423/4, while one sale of Dominion Cotton was made at 34. Dominion Iron Common changed hands at 1014, and the Preferred Stock at 281/2. The Mackay stocks were slightly easier to-day, the Common selling at 231/2 and 233/4, and the Preferred at 67. Dominion Iron Bonds were firm, selling at 631/2 and 64. Some sales of Payne Mining Stock were made, 6,000 shares changing hands at 10. Some broken lots of New Montreal Street, Bank of Montreal and Quebec Bank completed the day's business, and the market closed strong.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE SALES

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1904.

MORNING BOARD.

No. of Shares.	Price.	No. of Price.
Shares. 50 C.P.R 50 Detroit Ry 175 Rich. & Ontario 5 New Mont, St. Ry 25 Toronto St. Ry 120 50 425 455 46 50 675 475 475 475 475 475 475 475	117% 62% 86% 204 100% 101% 101% 101% 101% 77%	Sharee 175 Twin City
50 Twin City 25 "*	-9314	\$9000 Dom. Iron Bds 63½ 1000 " 64

AFTERNOON BOARD,

50 25 15 100	95 94 94 94 1421/ 1011/	25 5000 1000 25 7	Montreal St. Ry, Dominion Cotton Payne MacKay Com Quebee Bank Bank of Ottawa o Dom. Steel Bonds.	34 10 10 23¾ 130 249

The gross traffic earnings of the Grand Trunk
Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern, Duluth,
South Shore & Atlantic railways, and the Mon-
treal, Toronto, Halifax, Twin City and Havana
street railways, up to the most recent date obtain-
able, compared with the corresponding period for
1902 and 1903, were as follows:

GRAND	TRUNK	RAILWAY.
-------	-------	----------

Year to date.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Increase
Mar. 31	66,835,777\$	3,034,269 \$6	5,552,682 Dec.	\$1,481,587
Week ending.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Increase
Apl. 7	546,709	637,980	661,513	23,533
14	555.073	671,127	677,192	6,065
21	584,197	638, 8	641,576	2,761

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Year to date.	1902.	1903.	1904.		Increas
Mar. 31	7,892,000	\$9,515,000	\$8,890,000	Dec.	\$625,00

GROSS TRAFFIC EARNINGS

Week ending	1902.	1903.	1904.	Increas
April 7		830,000	891,000	61,000
21	704,000	909,000	961,000	52,000

NET TRAFFIC EARNINGS.

Month. January February March April May June. July August September October November	1902. \$820,461 674,361 1,054,915 1,291,706 1,166,892 846,737 1,175,711 1,362,901 1,410,755 1,616,134	742,741 1,258,564 1,493,173 1,383,357 1,246,055 1,318,527 1,434,102	\$357,652 Dec. \$559,11 82,541 4 660,20	9
November	1,558,240	1,654,027		

Total 14,651,255

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY.

GROSS TRAFFIC EARNINGS.

July 1st, 1902 to Mar. 31, 1903	July 1st, 1903 to Mar. 31, 190		
\$1,601,350 Week ending.	\$2,316,800	1904.	Increase, \$715,450 Increase
April 7	50,300 43,500 43,700	56,500 51,200 54,500	6,200 7,700 10,800

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC

Mar. 14	1902. 47,179 49,247	1903. 53,121 54,000	1904. 40,233 46,194		ncrease 12,888
Apl. 7	59,830 48,464	72,407 47,974	79,805 43,502	***	7,806 7,398 4,472

MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY.

Month.	1902.	190	1.	1904 Inc	rease
January	\$ 153,374				
February	132,159	139,0			3,503
March	154,895	168,9			7,958
April	152,525	170,0		03,009 14	1,702
May	173,902	170,7	78*		
June	182,875	205,4			
July	194,194	212,3			
August	195,610	208,5	86		
September.	189,150	212,1			
October	179,433	204.4	52		
November.	170,834	187,93	10		
December.	173,042	187,7	80		
Week end	ling. It				
April 7			0		rease
14	34			016 4	,212
21					,085
17 (I), V		1-1- 231	431	347 4	,057

TORONTO STREET RAILWAY.

Mont January February March	s 137,135 128,233 141,681	\$ 161,938 146,539 159,943	1904. \$ 179,360 168,904 183,643	Increase \$17,422 22,365 23,700
	†Spanish Silver.		91.19	-31/00

	TORONTO	STREET RAIL	LWAY.	
Month *	1902,	1903.	1904	Increase
April	132,947	162,276		ructease
May	145,195	174,519		
June	132,266	177,593		
July	162,072	192,629		
August	165,165	185,822		
September.	195,689	237,010		
October	155,150	183,810		
November.	151,033	174,030		
December.	169,620	199,155		
Week ending.	1902.	1903.	1904	Y
April 7	31,142	36,165	43,156	Inc.
14	32,030	40,478	41,050	6,991
21	30,108	38,420	43,490	5,070

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

Month,	1902.	1903.	1904.	Inc.
January	2270,485			19,270
February	243,150	280,947	310,180	29,233
March	277,575	317,839	338,580	20,741
April	261,456	315,465	33-33-0	20,741
May	295,153	337,699		
June	308,131	346,018		
July	335,715	362,702		
August	321,842	363,379		
September	337,965	370,349		
October	302,634	346,673		
November	307,756	333,424		
December	329,686			
Week ending.	1902.	375,452		
April 7	62,510	1903.	1904.	Inc.
14		74,973	79,575	4,602
21	59,523	74,635	77,965	3,330
	59.869	71,373	75,900	4,527

HALIPAX ELECTRIC TRAMWAY Co., LTD. Railway Receipts.

Month, January February March April May	1902. \$10,764 8,498 9,761 10,026 11,126	1903 \$10,867 9,322 10,195 10,533 10,768	1904. 10,677 9,894 11,152	Dec. 190 572 957
July August September October	11,528 14,835 17,177 17,494 11,382	11,844 15,942 16,786 18,494 12,055		
November December Week ending. April 7	9,946 11,207 1902. 2,352 2,287	11,220 12,160 1903. 2,460 2,680	1904. 2,606 2,582	Inc. 146 Dec. 98

Lighting Receipts.

January. February March. April May June July August September October	1902 \$ 12,969 9,529 9,207 9,066 8,403 7,7055 7,336 8,028 9,139 11,528	1903 \$13,863 11,924 10,523 10,156 9,020 8,368 8,351 8,826 10,781 13,186	1904 16,317 14,227 12,718	Inc 2,45 2,30 2,19
November December	12,838	14,200		

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY CO.

Month.	1902.	1903.	1904	Increase
Jan	187,597	102,000	1130 709	†28,709
Feb	87,014	104,647	130,579	
March	101,951	120,389	-301314	25,932
April	98,435	119,974		
May	120,712	130,025		
June	91,223	122,125		
July	104,565	127,918		
Aug	109,092	136,570		
Sept	105,959	128,323		
Oct	106,139	125,031		
Nov	102,349	122,415		
Dec	104,791	127,644		
Week ending	1903	1904		Increase
April 3	27,538	32,308		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
10	28,380	29,904		4,770
17	28,715	32,232		1,524

STOCK LIST

Reported for THE CHRONICLE by R. Wilson-Smith & Co., 160 St. James Street, Montreal. Corrected to April 27th, 1904, P. M.

BANKS.	Capital subscribed	Capital paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Per centage of Rest to paid up Capital.p	Par value of one share.	Market value of one share.	Dividend for last half year	Revenue per cent. on investment at present prices.	(Closing prices per cent on par).	When Dividend payable,
	-	8			8		Per Cent.	Per Cent,	Asked. Bid.	
eritish North Americaanadian Bank of Commerce Jominion	4,866,666 8,700,000 3,000,000 3,000,000	4,866,666 8,700,000 3,000,000 2,467,350	1,946,666 3,000,000 3,000,000 1,450,000	40,00 34,48 100.00 59.59	248 50 50 100	303 75 77 00	3 3 4	4 80 4 54	125 154	April Oct. June Dec. Jan.Apl.JulyOct. January July
familion Jochelaga mperial a Banque Nationale	2,236,300 2,000,000 3,000,000 1,500,000	2,226,170 2,000,000 2,995,316 1,500,000	1,892,244 1,050,000 2,650,000 400,000	85.00 52.50 96.67 26.66	100 100 100 30	138 00 213 00 33 00	5 8 5 3	5 07 4 69 5 45	138 110	June Dec. June Dec. June Dec. May Nov.
ferchants Bank of P.E.Ierchants Bank of Canadaetropolitan Bank	343,976 6,000,000 1,000,000 3,000,006 14,000,000	343,976 6,000,000 1,000,000 2,923,085 14,000,000	266,136 2,900,000 1,000,000 2,720,778 10,000,000	77.40 48.33 100.00 93.90 71,56	82.44 100 100 50 100	155 00 100 50 250 00	4 34 44 5	4 54 4 39 4 00	201 200 250 247	January July June Dec. April Oct. June Dec.
ew Brunswick ova Scotia ntario ttawa eople's Bank of Halifax.	500,000 2,000,000 1,500,000 2,492,100 1,060,000	500,000 2,000,000 1,500,000 2,484,920 999,282	775,000 3,100,000 500,000 2,401,428 440,000	155.00 155.00 33.33 93.50 42,12	100 100 100 100 20	211 00	6 5 3 4 3	4 26	žii	January July February Aug June Dec June Dec March Sept
reople's Bank of N. Brovincial Bank of Canadauebecoyalovareign Bank	180,000 846,537 2,500,000 3,000,000 1,800,000	180,000 823,301 2,500,000 3,000,000 1,300,000	930,000 3,192,705 325,000	94.44 86.00 101.00 25.00	150 100 100 100 100	119 00 210 00	4 14 3 4 14	5 04 3 80	210	June Dec. February Aug Feb.MayAug.Nov
tandard t. Stephens t. Hyacinthe t. Johns oronto	1,000,000 200,000 504,600 500,200 2,978,000	1,000,000 200,000 329,515 268,325 2,974,260	925,000 45,000 75,000 10,000 3,174,260	3,77	50 100 100 100 100	225 00	24	4 88	225	April Oct
raders inion Bank of Halifax inion Bank of Canada Votern armouth	2,000,000 1,336,150 2,500,000 500,000	1,997,457 1,332,125 2,500,00 438,889 300,000	450,000 928,790 1,000,000 217,500 60,000	68.18	100 50 100 100 75	135 00	31	6'18	135	
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS. dell Telephone	84,500,000	84,500,000 13,333,300	3,947,232	34,75	100 100 100 100 100 100	143 00 118 00 62 00	1° 6 3 18° & +	5 59 5 08 6 45	iis ii7	Jan Apl.Jul.Oc Jan. Apl.Jul.Oct January Jul April Oct Jan.Apl.July Oct Mh.June Spt. De
do Common	3,000,000 15,000,000 3,033,600 20,000,000	3,000,000 15,006,000 3,033,600 20,000,000 5,000,000			100 100 100 100 100	110 00 66 50 38 00 10 50 29 00	3	7 27 9 09	101 10	
Duluth S. S. & Atlantic	. 12,000,000	10,000,000 1,350,000 1,500,000	107,178	8.00	100 100 100 100 100	100 00	ij.	5 00	100	Jan.Apl.July Oc
intercolonial Coal Co	500,000 260,000 1,600,000 5,000,000 34,853,20 29,338,00 1,500,000 14,000,000 7,000,000	219,700 1,600,000 0 34,853,200 0 29,338,000 1,500,000 14,000,000	90,47		100 100 100 5 100 100 100 100 100	100 00 100 00 24 25 68 50	76 4 i* 2 3i	7 00	100 78 100 24½ 23 68½ 67	Jan. Feb. Augus Jan.Apl. Jul. Oct Jan.Apl. Jul. Oct
Montmoreney Cotton Montreal Light, Ht, & Pwr. Co. Montreal Street RailwayX.D. Montreal Telegraph National Salt Com do Pfd	2,500,000 17,000,000 6,000,000 2,000,000 7,000,000	2,500,00 17,000,00 6,000,00 2,000,00 7,000,00	798, 95	13.31	100 100 50 40 100	64 8	0 16 0 24° 0 20° 11	8 18 5 33 4 78 4 93	162 15	Mar Jun SepDe Feb MayAug, No Feb MayAug, No Jan Api Jui Oc
North-West Land, Com	1,467,68 5,642,92 3,090,000 d, 1,090,000 1,250,000	5 5,642,92 3,090,00 1,030,00 1,250,00	1		25 100 100 100 100 100	100 0 77 5 125 0 200 0	0 3 20	6 00 7 77 5 60	774 T	6 Jan. Apl. Jul. Oc 0 Mar. Jun. Sep. De
do Pid	2,505,600	2,505,60 500,00 12,000,00 5,000,00 16,010,00 0 3,000,00 0 600,00	131,5 0 39,64 0 1,086,28 0 2,163,5	50 5,22 7,98 87 8,10 07 14-41	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100	120 0 21 0 100 7 0 93 3	0 3 0 1; 0 1; 0 1;	6 89 5 00 4 95 5 34 3 00	12) 10 21 1 100½ 10 93) 4	6 May Nov. 0 Mar.Jun.Sep D 9 Jan. Apl. Jul.O 3 Feb.MayAug.N Dec. Mar.Jun.Se May Nov. Apl. July. Oct Jan'y.

[†] Bonus of 1 per cent, 2 Monthly. Price per Share. \$ Annual, * Quarterly.

STOCK LIST-Continued.

BONDS.	Rate of Interest per annum	Amount outstanding.	When Inte	rest	Where Interest payable.	Date of Redemption.	Latest quota- tions.	REMARKS.
Commercial Cable Coupon	:	\$18,000,000	{1 Jan. 1 1 July 1	Apl. Oct.	New York or London	{ 1 Jan., 2397.	96	
Can. Colored Cotton Co	6 5	2,000,000 200,000	2 Ap. 2 1 May 1	Oct.	Bank of Montreal, Mnotreal Merchants Bank of Can., Montreal	2 Apl., 1902. 1 May, 1917.	98	
Bell Telephone Co Dominion Coal Co Dominion Cotton Co	5 6 4	1,200,000 2,551,000 £ 308,200	I Men. 1	Sep.	Bank of Montreal, Montreal	1 Apl., 1925. 1 Mch., 1913. 1 Jan., 1916.	1094	Redeemable at III
Dominion Iron & Steel Co	8	\$ 7,876,000	ALL LOCATION CO.		Bank of Montreal, Montreal	1 July, 1929	611	Redeemable at 110
Halifax Tramway Co. Intercolonial Coal Co Laurentide Pulp. Montmorency Cotton.	5 5 5 4	\$ 600,000 344,000 1,200,000 1,000,000 880,074	1 M.pt. 1		Bk, of N. Scotia, Hal. or Montreal Company's Office, Montreal.	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	106½ 100	& accrued interes Redeemable at 100
Montreal Street By. Co	5 44 44	/292,000 681,333 1,500,000	1 Meh. 1 1 Feb. 1 1 May 1	Sep. Aug. Nov.	(n)	1 Meh., 1908 . 1 Aug., 1922. 1 May, 1922.	108	
Ogilvie Flour Mill Co	6	2,500,000 1,000,000		July Dec	of Nova Scotia, Mo't'l or T'r'nto Bank of Montreal, Montreal	1 July, 1931 1 June, 1982.	103 112	Wednesday
Richellen & Ont. Nav. Co. Royal Electric Co*. t. John Rallway foronto Rallway	5 44 5	£ 471,580 130,900 \$ 675,000 800,000 2,500,958	1 May 11	Sep.	Montreal and London Bk. of Montreal, Mont'l or London Bank of Montreal, St. John, N.B	1 Meh., 1915 Oet., 1914 1 May, 1925 1 July, 1914 31 Aug., 1921	108	Redeemable at 11 after June 1912, Redeemable at 116 Redeemable at 116 5 p.e. redeemable yearly after 1906
Windsor Hotel	4 5 5 5 5 5 5	340,000 1,000,000 700,000 5,185,000 4,000,000	1 Jan. 1.	July	Windsor Hotel, Montreal	2 July, 1912 1 Jan., 1927 1 July, 1912 1 July, 1909 1 July, 1909		

INSURANCE PUBLICATIONS, &c.

The Insurance & Finance Chronicle, Montreal.

All Standard Insurance Ecoks sold at Publishers' Prices, plus the duty.

1912 - J. B. 1912 Black & M. B.	- 1887 - 18 - 18 - 1 - 18 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
Bound Volumes, per vol. Fires; Their Causes, Prevention and Extinction; combining also a guide to agents respecting insurance against loss by fire, and containing information as to the construction of buildings, special features of manufacturing hazards, writing of policies, adjustment of losses, etc., by F. C. MOORE, N. Y. 250 pp., 12mo., cloth, bevelled edge. Price per copy. Griswold's Tables of Constast Multipliers and Time Tables,—The Time Table exhibits at a glance the number of months or days interrening between any two given dates, from one day to five years. The Table of Constant Multipliers, for the rapid Computation of Premium's, Cancellation of long term, annual or short term policies, Casting of interest, etc.; in set of 3 cards with portfollo. Price.	Hine's Fxpiration Fook.—Good for ten years from any date of beginning. No. 1. 72 leaves, 10x16 (6 to month), marbled sides, leather back and corners; for small agencies. Price	1 50 2 00 3 00 4 50
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ASSURANCE CO.

head Office for Canada - - - Company's Building, Montreal

Extracts from Forty-First Annual Statement:

New policies issued during the year	, were	
2,362, for		\$ 3,500,130
Yielding a premium income		158,338
The net premium income amounted to		1,430,205
Total income, including \$360,611 for i	nterest	
etc		1,791,218

Claims by death with bonus additions	\$ 595,561
Claims under matured policies	204,948
Making a total payment for claims of	800,509
The increase to the funds after all payments	
have been provided for amounts to	
\$548,577, and the total funds of the com-	
pany now stand at \$5	9,363,914

LIABILITIES.

Capital fully subscribed	00,000 00
Amount of capital paid up	100,000 00
Proprietors' fund	63,376 97
Assurance fund	8,950,542 31
Investment Reserve fund	250,000 00
Profit and Loss items not appropriated	50,658 56
Claims admitted, but not paid	94,644 08
Other sums owing by Company	10,547 29
	35 / 10 / 10

ASSETS.

	Mortgages within the United Kingdom on real and leasehold property and life in-		
	terests	\$ 193,310	75
	Mortgages in Canada, India and South	5.1	
ŀ	Africa	1,372,034	68
ŀ	Loans on Company's policies	834,218	19
l	Investments in British, Indian and Colonial		
ŀ	Government securities, stocks, etc	1,436,775	59
	Foreign Government securities, railway and other debentures, railway shares, pre-		
ľ	ferred and ordinary	4,573,397	25
ŀ	House property, reversions, etc	547,536	17
	Biench Offices and Agents' balances	69,452	42
ľ	December premiums on which days of grace		
ľ	are current	233,127	62
ŀ	Interest and rents accrued and due	90,442	29
ŀ	Amounts placed on deposit for fixed periods	38,390	00
	Cash, and on current account at Head Office and Branch Banks, policy stamps, etc.		75
1	Other assets, including furniture and fittings		
1	at Head Office and Branches	11,740	50

\$9,519,769 21

\$9,519,769 21

TURQUAND, YOUNG & CO., S. LEEKE,

W. P. CLIREHUGH, General Manager and Actuary. LONDON, Eng., 14th March, 1904. Auditors,

Issued by the order of the Board.

B. HAL. BROWN, Attorney and Manager for Canada.

MONTREAL,

New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Revised every Wednesday, by CUMMINGS & Co., 20 Broad Street, New York City.

	Oapital	Last Dividend	Date	Range i Highest	for 1908 Lowest	Range Highest	for 1904 Lowest	Wedneso Bid	lay, Apr. 23
Amal. Copper Co	\$153,887,900 30,000,000 30,000,000 25,000,000 50,000,000 50,000,000	p.c.	Feb. 29, '04 Feb. 1, '04 Feb. 1, '04 Apr. 20, '04 Apr. 5, '04	75½ 41½ 92 30¾ 52 98½	37 18½ 64 11½ 39½ 87½	50 21 72 23 51 94	45 172 664 164 46 89	49 171 70 183 484 94	49½ 18 70½ 18% 49 34½
America: Sugar Refining Atchieon, Topeka & Santa Fe. Atchieon, Topeka & Santa Fe, Frefd. Battimore & Ohio, Saltimore & Ohio,	36,968,000 102,000,000 114,199,500	2 2 2 2 2 2	Apr. 2, '04 Dec. 1, '03 Feb. 2, '03 Mar. 1,'04 Mar. 1,'04	132 å 89 101 å 103 å 96 å	108 54 87½ 71 85	130 75 94 86 90	128 64½ 88½ 74 89	127 ii 738 98 ii 79 ii 90 ii	128 734 934 50 901
Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co	38,770,000 15,000,000 27,260,800 65,000,000 00,633,400	1 i i 2 2 2 1	Feb. 1, *04 Feb. 1, *04 Apr. 2, *04 Nov. 26, *02	70 78 188 137 6 54	31½ 50 149 117 28	51 67 162§ 121 36§	38 63½ 153 110½ 29	47 64 1604 1178 314	481 65 161 1171 32
Dicago & Alton Chicago & Eastern Ill. Chicago & Eastern Ill., Prefd Chicago & Great Western Chicago & Milwaukee & St. Paul	19,542,800 6,197,800 6,830,700 21,315,500 55,821,800	3 1½ 3½	Jan. 2, '04 Jan. 2, '04 Apr. 22, *04	37 214 136 288 1834	20 g 194 110 13 133	124 184 184 147	34½ 118½ 14 136	38] 121 16j 144j	38] 121 16] 144]
Thicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	21,403,300 39,116,300 13,000,000 17,000,000	3 34 	Feb. 20, '04 Jan. 2, '04	162 223 19 344	114± 154 8 21	148 172 12 26	135 162 8 18	135 169 j 8 j 18	140 171 9j 18j
Sleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Sleveland, Lorain & Wheeling, Pref'd Solorado Fuel and Iron Solorado Southern Sommercial Cable	28,000,000 5,000,000 23,000,000 30,995,000 13,333,300	2 ij 2	Mar. 2, '04 Apr. 15, '02 Apr. 1, '04	97 118 81 31 175	675 65 26 11 140	80 78 33 19 190	70 75 28 14 162	74 75 313 16 180	76 80 32‡ 17 195
Detroit Southern, Com	7,000,000 6,000,000 35,000,000 26,200,000 38,000,000	11	Mør. 15, '04 Apr. 20, '04	19½ 38½ 182 272 41½	7 ½ 16 150 225 18½	143 25 1674 275 224	8 17 150 220 18	8½ 17½ 159½ 271½ 20½	9 1: ½ 160 273 21
Peuvar & Rio Grande, Pref'd Puluth, S. S. & Atlantie	44,345,800 12,000,000 112,280,700 42,860,100 16,000,000	24 2	Jan. 15, '04 Feb. 29, '04	894 19 424 73 57	65 6 22 64 44	74 10½ 29 70 48½	644 7 22 61 37	70h 7g 26g 66g 41g	71 8 26 65 41
linols Central. owa Central, Com. do. Pref'd.	10,421,600 79,200,000 8,592,900 5,673,100 11,840,000	1 kg	Jan. 18, '04 Mar. 1, '08	105 148 45 75 61	65 126 16 35 224	764 1344 22 404 32	68 125 164 83 26	68 130] 18 35 28]	71 131 19 37 29h
ong Island	12,000,000 55,000,000 48,000,000 52,000,000 47,953,100	1 24 14 17	Mar. 2, '96 Feb. 10, C4 Apr. 1, 03 Apr. 15, '04	813 1284 154 141 273	46 96 128 101 84	56 110 145‡ 125	47 101 140 107 6	48 1071 1421 113 61	51 108 1424 1131 62
inn, & St. Louis	6,000,000 14,000,000 65,280,300 18,000,000	2 2½ 	Jan. 15, '04 Apr. 15, '04	109 78 29 63	40 47 16 84	68 664 18 42	46 56 141 31	47 614 174 372	55 62 174 384
lissouri Pacific ew York Central. ew York, Chicago, Bt. Louis, Com. do. do. Jst. Pref'd. do. Journey Com.	76,049,100 150,000,000 14,000,000 5,000,000 11,000,000	24 12 5 3	Jan. 20, '04 Apr. 15, '04 Mar. 1, '04 Mar 1, '04	115½ 154- 44½ 120 86¾	86 113 20 105 70	96 120½ 28½ 110 67	87 113½ 25 160 60	921 116 26 100 60	93 116 27 110 65
ew York, Ontario and Western	58,113,900 66,000,000 23,000,000 202,178,450 20,000,000	1 2 3 1	Dec. 19, '03 Feb. 19, '04 Nov. 30, '03 Dec. 1, '99	35 76½ 92¼ 157 40¾	19½ 54∯ 83ģ 112 17	24# 62# 90 12 1 32	19 56 85 113 24	22 58 88 117 26	224 585 891 117 27
eading, First Prof'd. eading, Second Prof'd. eading, Second Prof'd. eok Island. utland, Prof'd. Lawrence & Adirondack.	69,900,000 28,000,000 42,000,000 68,728,600 4,239,100 1,300,000	2 1½ 1 1 2½	Mar. 10, '04 Nov. 10, '03 Jan. 15, '03 Mar. 1, '02	68 9 88 9 78 9 53 9 72	38½ 74 60 20 30	47½ 80½ 61 27 35	39 77 57 19 30	44 § 78 61 § 23 ½	45± 79 63± 23±
Louis & San Fran. Louis & San Fran, 2nd Pref'd Louis & Southwestern, Com	27,307,800 14,277,000 16,600,000 20,000,000 197,382,100		Mar. 2, '08 Mar. 1, '04	89 77 283 648 68	50 43 12 30 39	49 16 36 564	40 13 29 42	46 j 13 j 34 j 48 j	47½ 14 342 48}
	119,900,000 38,780,000 9,995,000 10,000,000 15,010,000		Feb. 15, *04	374 43 31 47 125	164 21 164 25 79	23 27 29 37 96	18 21 22 32 87	214 23 254 38] 934	21] 234 26] 89] 94
nion Pacific,	104,042,430 99,514,700 550,000,000 550,000,000 28,000,000	2 2 11	Apr. 1, '04 Apr. 1, '04 Dec. 30, '02 Feb. 15, '04	108† 95 39‡ 89† 32‡	68 85 10 49 1 16 1	90 94# 12# 59 22#	72 861 91 54 17	85 ± 92 ± 10 ± 56 ± 18 ± 18 ± 1	85 92 10 10 56 19
abash Pre'd	24,000,000 97,370,000 20,000,000 4,985,900 16,168,800 11,267,200	ŭ :-	Apr. 15, '04	52 j 93 27 j 61 28 j 54	30 80 13 40 14 34	41 89 19 51 214 48	35 86 14 41 16 41 16	38) 881 16 42 18 301	381 89 161 45 181 401

DIFFICULT TO RECOVER.-By means of the X-ray, a diamond has been discovered in the stomach of the thief by whom it was stolen, at Davenport, U.S. How to recover it is a puzzling question. Years ago, a lap-dog swallowed a Bank of England £5 note, the animal was killed, and there was enough left in the pulp to enable the Bank to identify the note and secure its redemption. Professional thieves, when young, are so trained as to enable them in case of severe emergency to swallow a coin, a trick which is often fatal.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?-It is interesting to note, says "Insurance," how the companies go to pieces that plifer great names. Here is the Baltimore Equitable Life that has just gone into the hands of a receiver. In the starting of a new insurance company a big name is not of the slightest consideration; honest purpose, intelligence, ample capital-these count. A very common sort of name will do well enough where these are found,



DEBENTURES FOR SALE.

The undersigned is prepared to receive offers for the purchase of debentures of the undermentioned Drainage Districts in the Province of Manitoba to the amount in each case set opposite the district, all of such debentures being guaranteed by the Province of Manitoba and issued under the provisions of "The Land Drainage Act, 1895," and amendments thereto, such debentures to be in denominations of \$1,000.00 each, payable in thirty years from the date thereof, and bearing interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, payable half-yearly at the Union Bank of Canada, Montreal.

rearly at the Union Bank of Canada, Montreal.

Montreal.

No. 2 \$140,000.00

No. 6 4,000.00

The debentures will be dated the 15th day of May, 1904.

All offers must be addressed to the undersigned, marked "Tenders for Drainage District Debentures" and must reach this office not later than the seventh day of May, 1904.

Delivery of bonds to be made in Winnipeg.

J. H. AGNEW,
Provincial Treasurer's Office,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.
April 11, 1904.

Metropolitan Life INSUR-

Amount of Canadian Securities Deposited with the Dominion Government for the protection of policy. \$1,800,000.00 holders in Canada.

Proof of Public Confidence

This Company has more This Company has more premium-paying business in force in the United States than any other Company, and for each of the last 10 years has had more New Insurances accepted and issued in America than any other Company.

The Number of Policies in force greater than that of any other company in America, greater has all the Regular Life Insurance Companies put tegether (less are) and cen only be appreciately comparison. It is a greater unber than the Combined Population of Greater New York, hicago, Philadelphia, Boston and Louis.

Significant Facts

This Company's policy-claims paid in 1903 averaged in number one for each minute and a third of each business day of 8 hours each, and, in amount, \$89.00 a minute the year through.

THE DAILY AVEHAGE OF THE COM-PANY'S BUSINESS DURING 1903.

359 per day in number of claims

6,297 per day in number of Policies

\$1,303,559.06 per day in New Insurance written

\$98,582-76 per day in Payments to Policyholders and addi-tion to Reserve.

\$53,841.18 per day in lucrease of

Full particulars regarding the plans of the Metropolitan may be obtained of its Agents in all the principal cities of Canada, or

Home Office: 1 Madison Ave., New York City

MAKING ACQUAINTANCES .- A large list of acquaintances is stock in trade for a life insurance agent. He has to secure his clients by personal solicitaton, and the nearer he can get to them at the start the easer his work and the more certain the result. It makes a great difference in the reception a man will give you, whether you come to him as a stranger or are introduced cordially by a mutual friend. The more acquaintances an agent has the more introductions to strangers he can secure, and it is his fault if every acquaintance thus made does not ripen into friendship. He seeks strangers for the purpose of insuring their lives, and if he presents the subject properly, and is successful in his mission, he will have made a permanent friend. By using this business lever with wise discretion, all doors wil soon be open to him, and his facilities for "getting at" people correspondingly increased. It is not an uncommon thing to hear an agent say that his greatest difficulty lies in securing the attention of people until he can fairly present his arguments. Not being interested in the subject to the extent that he is, they put him off with one excuse or another. Letters of introduction in a great measure remove this difficulty. The letter gains access to the individual, and if the moment is not an opportune one for opening the life insurance batteries, an appointment can be made for another day. But the wedge has ecured an entrance, and it only remains to drive it home. While an agent will necessarily meet all kinds of men, he should select his associates with caution. To be seen hobnobbing with one whose reputation is a "little off colour" may create a prejudice against him in the opinion of others that it will be hard to overcome. The old adage that "a man is known by the company he keeps" applies with especial force to life insurance agents.

"The friend thou hast, and their adoption tried, Grapple them to thy soul with hooks of steel." -"Life Agents' Codex."

THE NORTHERN BANK.

(Opening of Stock Books.)

Opening of Stock Books.)

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that stock books of the Northern Bank will be opened at the offices of Messrs. Howell, Mathers & Howell, suites 13 to 16 Merchants Bank Building, in the City of Winnipeg, on Thursday, the 1st day of April, A.D., 1994, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Notice is further given that upon such stock books will be recorded the subscriptions of such persons as desire to become shareholders in the bank.

Dated at Winnipeg, this 31st day of March, A.D., 1994.

"J. H. ASHDOWN."

Chairman of Provisional Directors.

Howell, Mathers & Howell,

Solicitors for the bank.

WANTED,—Cashier for large British Fire Office. Apply with references to Z, Box 578, Montreal.

WANTED: -An experienced Life In surance man to take the management for the Province of New Brunswick of the Home Life Association of Canada with headquarters in St. John. A libera salary will be paid to a competent man For particulars address,

> A. J. PATTISON. Managing Director, Toronto

The Sovereign Bank of Canada

TORONTO GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE, Capital Authorized \$2,000,000 00 Capital Paid Up 1,300,000 00 Reserve Fund 325,000 00

PRESIDENT: H. S. HOLT, Esq.

VICE-PRESIDENTS: RANDOLPH MACDONALD, Esq. JAMES CARRUTHERS, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Esq., M.P.

HOR. D. MCMILLAN.

HENRY R. WILSON, Esq. A. A. ALLAN, Esq. Hon, PETER McLAREN, JOHN PUGSLEY, Esq.

BRANCHES:—Amberstburg, Aylmer, Belmont, Claremount, Ont, Cliaton ratios Dashwood, Harrow, Havelock, Hensall, Exeter, Ont-Freighsburg, P.Q. Milverton, Mount Albert, Markham, Ottawa, Market Branch, Ottawa, Ont., Marmora, Montreal, West End Branch, Newmarket Perth, St. Catharines, Stirling, Stouffville, Sutton, F.Q., Unionville Waterloo, F.Q., Zurich.

Waterioo, r.-q., zurich.

BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS:
In the United States—J. P. Morgan & Co., New York; The Standard Trust Company, New York; Commercial National Bank, Chicago; Farmers and M. echanics National Bank, P. Philadelphia; Atlantic National Bank, Boston; Merchantalaciede National Bank, L. Louis, Mo. State Savings Bank, Detroit. In Great Britain—J. S. Morgan & Co. London.

In France—Morgan, Harjes & Co., Paris. In Germany—Dresdner Bank, Hamburg, Berlin, &c.

D. M. STFWART, General Manager.

D. M. STEWART, General Manager.

FOUNDED 1792

INCORPORATED 1794

Insurance Company North America

PHILADELPHIA

CAPITAL \$ 3,000,000 ASSETS JANUARY, 1904...... 11,290,773 SURPLUS and CONTINGENT FUND over all liability of CAPITAL and RE-INSURANCE..... 2,452,410

Losses Paid since Organization, - \$115,662,995 EQUAL TO

190 Tons of Pure Gold

ROBERT HAMPSON & SON, MONTREAL

General Agents for Canada

NATIONAL TRUST

Capitai Paid Up \$1,000,000 - Reserve \$320,000

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H. S. HOLT, ESQ., President The Sovereign Bank of Canada

H. MARKLAND MOISON, ESQ., Director The Moisons Bank,

ACTE AS

Executor, Administrator and Trustee, Liquidator and Assignee for the benefit of creditors, Trustee for bond issues of Corporations and Companies.

Receives funds in Trust, allowing 4 per cent, per annum, payable half-yearly, upon amounts of \$500,00 and upwards, lodged with the Company from one to five years.

Members of the Legal and Notarial professions bringing any business to this Company are always retained in the professional care thereof

A. C. ROSS, Managor.

A. C. ROSS. Manager.
Deposit Vault 153 St., James St., Montreal

Offices and Safety Deposit Vaulta

DEBENTURES

Issued from one to five years bearing 5° to interest, payable half-yearly.

All the information for the asking. Write To-day.

Standard Loan Company

24 Adelaide Street East, TORONTO, ALEX. SUTHERLAND, D.D. PRESIDENT. MANAGER W. S. DINICK, :



banking ousiness entrusted to our keeping receives the most careful attention

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK HEAD OFFICE :

SHERBROOKE, QUE. TWENTY-SIX BRANCHES IN CANADA, Correspondents in all parts of the World,

Capital, \$3,000,000 | Wm. FARWELL, Pres. Reserve, \$1,450,000 | JAS. MACKINNON, Gen'l Mgr.

The Trust and Loan Company

OF CANADA INCORPORATED by ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1845.

Capital Subscribed \$7,300,000 15,000,000 864,612

Money to Loan on Real Estate and Surrender Value of Life Policies. Apply to the Commissioner,

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Montreal Trust and Deposit COMPANY.

Royal Insurance Building, 1707 Notre Dame St.

I. P. DAWES, PRESIDENT R. WILSON-SMITH, . VICE-PRESIDENT

SMART AGENTS

WANTED ..

In Every Unrepresented Town in the Province of Quebec

Che Canadian Casualty and Boiler Insurance Company

The Best Accident Policies, Free from old technicalities, Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance. The most liberal Boiler Insurance Policy in Canada. Competent and Thorough Inspections.

A large and permanently employed staff of salaried engineers and representatives.

Every assistance given our agents.

Write to-

HENRY J. MURPHY, Gen'l Agent Prov. of Quebec.

Room 65 Liverpool & London & Clobe Bldg. -MONTREAL

THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

ESTABLISHED 1859

Losses paid to date \$3,500,000 00 Assets, 31st Dec., 1903 \$736,796 55

HON. JOHN DRYDEN, President. GEO. GILLIES Vice-President.

H. WADDINGTON, Secy. and Managing Diretcor.

LAUCHLIN LEITCH, Superintendent

D. WEISMILLER and J. KILLER, Inspectors

H. BLACHFORD, General Agent for Quebec, 180 St. James St., Montreal

The RELIANCE Loan and Savings Company

84 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO

President, Hon JOHN DRYDEN. Vice-President, JAMES GUNN, Esq. Manager, J. BLACK LOCK Secretary, W. N. DOLLAR

BANKERS: IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA. BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

4 Debentures

Debentures issued in amounts of \$100 and upwards for a period of from 1 to 10 years with interest at 4 per cent, per annum payable half-yearly.

Liabilities to the public

120,992 53

Security for Debenture holders

997,667.13



The Morth American Life

Offers special inducements for ambitious men to act as representatives, who believe they are able to sell insurance.

The Company has very attractive policy contracts, offering a wide range from which to select a suitable plan; this with its strong financial position makes it a most desirable Company for the prospective insurer, and consequently for the representative.

A contract with it affords an excellent opportunity to work up a substantial income.

L. BLAIKIE, L. COLDMAN, A.I.A., F.C.A., T. C. McCONKEY, President. Managing Director.

Superintendent of Agencies



The Great Industrial Savings Bank Policy

Insures Your Life and Returns Your Money - 3c. A Week Upward.

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CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED, - ONE MILLION DOLLARS

H. POLLMAN EVANS, | HEAD OFFICE-112 to 118 King St. W. TORONTO



ATLAS ASSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED

GROWTH-INCOME AND FUNDS:

Established

In the Reign of King George III.

AT THE ACCESSION OF KING GEORGE IV. KING WILLIAM IV.

INCOME. \$ 387,065 657,115

789 865

FUNDS. 800,605 3,038,380 4 575 410

OUEEN VICTORIA While in 1903 they reached

3,750,000 and 11,500,000

Total Security for Policyholders Including Capital, \$17,500,000 Its guiding principles have ever been Caution and Liberality

-Conservative selection of the risks accepted and Liberal Treatment when they burn. Agents-i.e., real Agents who work-wante din unrepresented districts.

Head Office for Canada, MONTREAL.

MATTHEW C. HINSHAW, Branch Manager

Liverpool DISTRICTS. and London and Blobe

APPLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES INVITED IN UNREPRESENTED

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED -

\$200,000,000

Insurance Co.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS EXCEED CANADIAN INVESTMENTS EXCEED \$61,000,000 \$ 3,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Canada Branch—MONTREAL

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J. GARDNER THOMPSON. Resident Manager

30 DAYS' GRACE

Just and liberal treatment of policyholders explains why some Life Companies are MORE POPULAR than others.

OF CANADA Has always given 30 DAYS' GRACE

to pay premiums AFTER DUE DATE. the policy meanwhile remaining in full force.

This Company has PAID MANY DEATH CLAIMS under the operation of this rule, which is one of the VALUABLE FEA-TURES of its policy contracts.

INSURANCE OFFICE

FOUNDED A.D. 1710-

HEAD OFFICE

Threadneedle Street. - - London, Eng.

Transacts Fire business only, and is the oldest purely fire office in the world. Surplus over capital and all liabilities exceeds \$7,000,000.

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 or security of Canadian Policy-holders.

"The Oldest Scottish Fire Office"

CALEDONIAN

Insurance Co. of Edinburgh

FUNDS OVER \$11,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, . MONTREAL

Lansing Lowis, John G. Borthwick

The Dominion of Canada

Guarantee and Accident Insurance Co.

Head Office, - Toronto

BONDS

COVERING ALL POSITIONS OF TRUST

Accident Policies

Specially Adapted for Business or Professional Men

CEO. COODERHAM,

J. E. ROBERTS,

President Cen. Manager H. WALKER, Manager Province of Quebec TEMPLE BUILDING, MONTREAL

"Oldest Accident Assurance Co. In the world."

Railway Passengers Assurance Company

(Established 1849) OF LONDON, ENGLAND

Capital fully Subscribed . Paid Up \$5,000,000 1,000,000 Claims paid over 23,000,000 Deposited with Dominion Government

ALL KINDS OF PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND DISEASE POLICIES AND FIDELITY BONDS

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Ocean Accident & Guarantee THE EQUITABLE LIFE Corporation, Limited

BUSINESS TRANSACTED IN CANADA Personal Accident Workmen's Collective Health Teams Liability

Employers' Liability Elevator Liability Public Liability

ASSETS \$6,896,915.00 DOM, GOVT. DEPOSIT \$146,670,00

The Largest Accident Insurance Company in the World

Head Office for Canada. MONTREAL CHAS. H. NEELY, Manager.

THE

CANADA ACCIDENT

ASSURANCE COMPANY. HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

A Canadian Company for Canadian Business

ACCIDENT & PLATE GLASS

SURPLUS 50°/. OF PAID UP CAPITAL

Above all liabilities including Capital Stock.

T. H. HUDSON.

R. WILSON-SMITH,

Manager. President.

NORTHERN

Assurance Company of London, Eng.

Capital and Accumulated Funds 1902)...\$44,635,000 Annual Revenue from Fire and Life Pre-miums and from Interest on Invest-

7,235,000 ed Funds ... Deposited with Diminion Covernment for 283,500

> 1730 Notre Dame Street, Montreal

ROBERT W. TYRE, Manager G. E. MOBERLY, Inspector

MOUNT-ROYAL

ASSURANCE COMPANY

Authorized Capital

\$1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE-Montreal

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Responsible Agents wanted in Montreal and Prov. of Quebec,

"STRONGEST IN THE WORLD"

ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES. HENRY B. HYDE, FOUNDER.

DECEMBER 31, 1903.

\$381,226,035 Assets Assurance Fund and all

307,871,897 other Liabilities 73,354,138 Surplus

1,409,918,742 **Outstanding Assurance** 322,047,968 New Assurance 78,718, 51 Income

J. W. ALEXANDER, President. J. H. HYDE, Vice-President.

MONTREAL OFFICE: 157 St. James Sreet, S. P. STEARNS, Manager.

TORONTO OFFICE, 90 Yonge Street, E. J. DENNEEN, Manager. George BROUGHALL, Cashier.

. THE ...

OF SAINT JOHN, N.B.

INCORPORATED A.D. 1889. CAPITAL, \$200,000

Home Office - Princess Street Saint John, N. B.

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HON, JOHN V. ELLIS,

President.

HON. GEO A. COX,

(President Western Ass'ee Co.)

ALEXANDER P. BARNHILL.

A. GORDON LEAVITT, Secretary.

POSITIVE EVIDENCE

... Have building or stock

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Guardian Assurance Building, St. James St. MONTREAL.



Has the largest Paid-Up Capital of any Company in the World transacting a FIRE Business.

- \$10,000,000 Subscribed Capital. -Paid-Up Capital, -- ;5,000,000 Invested Funds Exceed - 21,000,000

Batabilahed 1821.

H, M. LAMBERT, Manager BERTRAM E. HARDS, Asst. Manager

cottish I Inion & Nationa

Insurance Company of Edinburgh, Scotland, ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital, 830,000,000 Total Assets, 46,230,784 242,720 Deposited with Dominion Government, Invested Assets in Canada, -2,448,737 - -

North American Department, Hartford, Conn., U.S.A. JAMES H. BREWSTER, Manager.

WALTER KAVANAGH, Resident Agent, Montreal.
MEDLAND & JONES, "Toronto,
A. C. ARCHIBALD, "Winnipeg

Continental Life Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$1,500,000,00

President Ceneral Manager. Secretary,

Hon, JOHN DRYDEN CEO. B. WOODS, CHARLES H. FULLER

Splendid openings for three first-class men as Provincial Managers for the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

> Sometimes a revision of policy forms means little. It stands for

in every detail in the changes that have been made by the Union Mutual-re-arrangement of features, reduction of rates, liberalizing or rights, a contract modern to the highest notch. A policy that looks well, sells easily and pleases long.

Union Mutual Life Insurance Co.

PORTLAND, MAINB.

Fred. E. Richards, President. Arthur L. Bates, Vice-President.

Agents always desired—the kind who write policies and hold them.

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For Agencies in Western Division, Province of Quebec and Eastern Ontario, apply to

WALTER I. JOSEPH, Manager, 151 St. James St., MONTREAL.

Excelsion Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE,-Excelsior Life Bid'g.,-TORONTO ASSETS, ONE MILLION DOLLARS

ASSETS, ONE MILLION DOLLARS
INSUFANCE IN FORCE, OVER
A Company Excelling in those Features in which alone
Policy holders are Interested.
A Death Rate Unparalleled.
Rate of Interest on Invested Assets with one exception the highest.
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E MARSHALL. DAVID FASKEN,

Secretary

INCREASING BY MILLIONS

The Record of the Manufacturers' Life places it amongst the best Life companies in Canada.

The applications received for new insurance in each of the last four years amounted to the following sums:

Such increases prove once more that "Nothing Succeed Success." The Company has still good openings for ener like Success." The Cogetic men, Apply to

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WATERLOO

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. -ESTABLISHED IN 1863.-

Head Office. WATERLOO, ONT

TOTAL ASSETS

POLICIES IN FORCE, 25,197 Intending Insurers of all classes of insurable proper; y have the option nsuring at STOCK RATES or on the Mutual System,

GEORGE RANDALL, President. FRANK HAIGHT,

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London Assurance

CORPORATION

Funds over \$20,040,000

Head Office, MOINTREAL

W. KENNEDY | Joint Managers

Provident Lavings Life ssurance Society

OF NEW YORK.

EDWARD W. SCOTT, PRESIDENT. THE BEST COMPANY FOR POLICYHOLDERS AND AGENTS

Successful Agents and Gentlemen Seeking Remunerative Business Connections may Apply to the Head Office or any of The Society's General Agents.

J. HENRY MILLER, Manager, 103 Temple Building, Montreal, Quebec.

30 DAYS' CRACE

for the payment of renewal premiums is invariably allowed by the Canada Life. During this period the policy remains in full force, and should the assured die within it the claim would be promptly paid whether the premium had been paid or not,

This has been the practice of the Company for over fifty years, and is but one of the many valuable privileges

ALLOWED BY THE CANADA LIFE.

Established 1822.

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OF IRELAND.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

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Assurance Company of London, England, ESTABLISHED 1782.

Agency Established in Canada in 1804

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CHIEF AGENTS FOR DOMINION.
HEAD AGENCY OFFICE
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WITH WHICH IS UNITED THE

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE

CAPITAL - - - - \$26,250,000

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Fire Insurance Society

NORWICH, England

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The Oldest Proprietary! Office in the World transacting Life Assurance

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CAPITAL \$ 5,000,000
ASSETS, nearly \$ 525,000,000
Large Bonuses. Modera'e Rates of Premium.
Surplus of Resources over Liabilities, over \$6,000,000
Head Office for Canada, MONTREAL.

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Simplicity Liberality Security

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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$1,000,000

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Apply to Head Office, Temple Building, TORONTO



SEMI-GENTENNIAL 1854-1904

ACTUAL CASH ASSETS

\$6,853,661.29 Surplus to Policyholders

83,581,016.53

J. W. TATLEY, Manager

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The British America INCORPORATED 1833

ASSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE!

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RELIABLE

PROGRESSIVI FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

Cash Capital, **Total Assets**

\$1,000,000.CO 1,864,730.18

Losses paid since organization, \$22,527,817.57

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Vice-President.

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Assurance Company.

AND MARINE.

INCORPORATED IN 1861.

Head Office,

TORONTO

Capital.....\$2,000,000 Cash Assets, over 3,546,000

Annual Income, over 3,678,000

LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANISATION, \$37,000,000

DIRECTORS :

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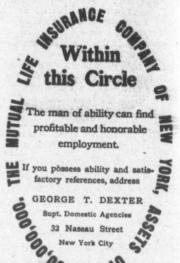
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CAPITAL, \$102,500.00. FULL COVERNMENT DEPOSIT PREMIUM INCOME 1903, \$178,786.03 CLAIMS PAID 1903, 1,751, FOR \$72,973.75

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Accident : Sickness ; Accident and Sickness Combir ed : Employers', Elevator, Teams, Vessel, Theatre, Merchants', Contractors', Owners' and Builders' Contingent, General and Public Liability; Workmen's Collective.

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FRANCIS J. LICHTBOURN Secretary.



#1903

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL YEAR IN THE HISTORY OF

The Northern Life Assurance

Insurance writte	\$1,092,750 131,526,90	Insurance in force An increase of	\$3,607,346
	\$407,219.23		\$75,174.52
	\$241,639.32		64,347.63
Death claims	\$10,385.00	A decrease of	\$2 315.00
Expenses	\$48,477.45		\$6,105.02

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The Northern Life has some good Districts open for live energetic agents

CheRoyal-Victoria Eife Insurance Co.

→ of Canada. K

MONTREAL HEAD OFFICE The Guaranteed Capital and Accumulated Assets of the Company for the protection of Policyholders amount to

\$1,200,000.00

STEADY PROCRESS OF THE COMPANY

Cash Income	1899 8	68,435.85 104,406.87 145,871.70
	(1899 8	232,616.64 301,594.94
Accumulated Assets	1903	398,512.27 1,707,807.00
Insurance in force	1901	2,702,456.00 3,928,115.00

The market value of securities deposited with the Canadian Government for the protection of policy holders amounts to over \$202,500.00

Liberal commissions paid for desirable business. Applications for Agency

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\$5,000,000 CANADIAN COVERNMENT DEPOSIT -120,450

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LIFE.

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Deposit with Dom. Government exceeds -500,000

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FIRE and LIFE

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Capital and Assets \$2,763,960.70 Surplus to Policyholders 1,052,760.70 Paid Policyholders in 1903 204,018.49

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OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

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INVESTED FUNDS. ********** \$51,764,362 INVESTMENTS UNDER CANADIAN BRANCH, 15,500,000 DEPOSITED WITH CANADIAN GOVERNMENT, over

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Covernment, Municipal, Railway and Industrial Bonds and Socur'ties BOUCHT and SOLD.

Investments suitable for Insurance Companies and Trust estates always on hand.

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Assurance of Canada. Company

TEN YEARS' PROGRESS

	INCOME	Net Assets exclu- sive of uncalled Capital	1,ife Assurances in force \$27,799,756.51 75,681,188.87	
1893	\$1,240,483.12 3,986,139.50	\$4,001,776.90 15,505,776.48		
Increase	\$2,745,656.38	\$11,503,999.58	\$47,881,432.36	

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Assurance Company

CAPITAL 810.000,000

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In West Indies—Kingston, Jamalea.

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THE ONTARIO BANK.

Dividend No. 93.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of three per cent. for the current half-year, being at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable, at the Bank and its Branches. on and after Wednesday the First day of Jume pext.

and after weahesday the First day of June next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, both days inclusive.

inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will-be held at the Banking House in Toronto, on Tuesday the 21st day of June next. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock noon.

By order of the Board.

C. McGILL.

Convert Manager.

General Manager.

Toronto, April 21, 1904.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND NO. 96.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. for the
current half-year, being at the rate of
TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, upon
the paid-up Capital of the Bank, has
this day been declared, and that the
same will be payable at the Bank and
its Branches on and after Wednesday,
the first day of June next.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be
closed from seventeenth to the thirtyfirst days of May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
D, COULSON,
General Manager.
The Bank of Toronto, Toronto,

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, 27th April, 1904.

THE BANK OF OTTAWA.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid Up) ... \$2.471,310.00 REST ...

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John Mather, Henry Kelly Egan, Denis Murphy, George Halsey Periey.

Head Office, OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

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D. M. FINNIE, Ass't, Gen. Mgr. and Mgr. of the Principal Office Ottawa L. C. OWEN, Inspector.

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Arpprior, Ont.
Bracebridge, Ont.
Bracebridge, Ont.
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IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, for the HALF-YEAR, ending 31st day of May, 1904, upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after WEDNESDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF IUNE NEXT.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, both days, inclusive.

THE ANNUALS GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Head Office of the Bank on Wednesday, the 15th June, 1904. The chair to be taken at noon.

By order of the Board,

General Manager.

Bank of Montreal.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL (all paid up) \$14,000,000.00 Reserved Fund. ... 10, 00,000.00 Undivided Profits,

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Established in 1836.

Ottawa.

Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840.

Capital Paid Up \$4,866,667. Reserve Fund ... 1,946,666.

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HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.

Capital Authorized \$5,000,000 Paid Up 3,000,000 Reserve Fund 2,850,000

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