

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

LIABILITIES.

Authorized capital £25,250,000 consisting of 250,000 original shares and 250,000 new shares; each new share carrying the same right to Dividend and Assets as each original Share:		
Issued.	£	s. d.
250,000 original shares of £20 each with £2 4s. 0d. per share paid up	550,000	0 0
215,625 new shares of £1 each (fully paid) (34,375 new shares remain unissued)	215,625	0 0
Life assurance fund	£4,085,207	13 4
Annuity fund	568,409	11 6
Imperial Assurance fund	2,594,552	11 5
	7,248,169	16 3
Fire Insurance Fund	2,126,164	13 11
Leasehold, Investment and General Fund	340,040	17 6
Reserve for fluctuation in market value of Bonds, Stocks and Shares on Shareholders' Accounts	114,000	0 0
Profit and Loss Account	484,898	2 0
	£11,078,898	9 8
Claims under Life Policies admitted but not yet paid	£ 48,988	5 7
Claims announced, and not yet admitted, owing to proof of death not having been furnished	50,900	7 11
Outstanding Fire Losses	99,888	13 6
Outstanding Dividends	86,806	8 3
Accrued Expenses and Commission	26	14 0
Sundry Creditors	19,339	7 3
Bills Payable	1,375	17 6
	9,675	5 6
	£11,296,010	15 8

ASSETS.

	£	s. d.
Mortgages on Property within the United Kingdom	2,151,165	10 8
Mortgages on Property out of the United Kingdom	147,537	10 0
Loans on Life Policies	326,794	15 9
Investments (at Book values) in:—		
British Government Securities	457,120	0 0
Indian and Colonial Government securities	428,831	10 0
Foreign Government Securities	703,955	4 3
Railway and other Debentures and Debenture Stocks	2,068,342	7 10
Railway and other Stocks and Shares (Preference and Ordinary)	1,428,632	5 6
Bank of England Stock	119,900	0 0
Bank of Ireland Stock	17,900	0 0
8,438 Alliance Assurance Company, Limited, original shares	77,500	0 0
Bank Preference Shares (fully paid up) and Stock	4,330	0 0
Municipal Bonds and Stocks	556,499	1 5
Life Interests and Reversions	73,042	12 2
House Property and Ground Rents	733,001	10 6
Landed Property	1,000	0 0
Loans to Municipalities in the United Kingdom	645,041	2 2
Loans on the security of Rent Charges	201,957	18 10
Loans on Debentures, Stocks, Shares, and on Life, Reversionary and other Interests	631,748	19 7
Loans on Personal Security, coupled with Life Policies	43,914	2 2
Deposits with Sundry Banks	54,135	15 8
Agents' Balances, and Balances due from other Offices	198,355	3 5
Outstanding Premiums	27,516	0 5
Outstanding Interest and Dividends	7,755	7 11
Cash:—		
In Hand (£1,688 6s. 7d.) and on Current Accounts (£77,961 10s 9d.)	79,649	17 4
Bills Receivable	6,574	1 2
Interest and Dividends accrued to 31st December, 1904, but not receivable until 1905	103,409	18 11
	£11,296,010	15 8

PERSONALS.

THE CROWN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has rented a handsome suite of offices in the new Sovereign Bank building in this city, which they now occupy. Mr. Stanley Henderson, manager for the Province of Quebec, informs us that the business under his control is steadily increasing.

MR. ROBERT JENKIN, assistant manager of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co., will sail to-morrow per S.S. "Canada" for London, England. While abroad he will visit Egypt, India, and other foreign branches of the company.

MR. DANIEL BOONE, agency director of the New York Life, at Kansas City, has been appointed inspector of agencies, with headquarters in New York. He will have charge of New Jersey, New York, Connecticut and Canada, and will assume charge of this territory on September 1st. Mr. Boone has been with the New York Life for twenty-seven years.

MR. W. H. HARGRAVE, assistant manager at Montreal, of the Eastern Townships Bank, has been appointed manager of the new branch at Vancouver. Mr. Hargrave has been connected with the Eastern Townships Bank for

past twenty-four years. Previous to coming to Montreal he acted as manager at Bedford, and also at Ormstown.

MR. J. T. LACHANCE, representing the Manufacturers' Life at Quebec, was in the city for a few days this week. He states that the business of his Company in Eastern Quebec, which he controls, has been very good this year.

THE FLASHING TEST OF OIL.—The "flashing test" determines the lowest temperature at which an oil will give off an explosive vapour. In applying it a cup of oil, containing a wick set in a larger cup containing water, in which a thermometer is fixed, and under 100 degrees, and the wick is then lighted. When rising vapour explodes, the thermometer shows the "flash point" of the oil.

The seller of oil, for use in lamps, which will flash before it is heated to 120 degrees, is fined in the State of Ohio, a sum not exceeding \$500, and is imprisoned. The user is fined \$20. This law bars the use of gasoline lamps in houses, but, owing to the fact that lamps were subsequently invented which lessen the danger, it has been held that it should not be strictly enforced. However, gasoline must be sold as such, and its name carries a warning.