

## CANADIAN RUBBER COMPANY.

The Canadian Rubber Company, of Montreal, held its annual meeting on Thursday of last week at the head offices. This company is now something over fifty years in existence, and the growth of its business has been remarkable. Of course, in a country having as much snow as Canada there must always be a demand for quantities of rubber boots and shoes; and with the extraordinary variety of uses to which rubber has in recent years been put the product of rubber works will increase if they keep up with demands of trade. There was a period during which, from whatever reason, the business of the company seemed to languish, and an adequate return was not made for the enormous outlay upon buildings and plant. There has been a reconstruction, however, and within the past year or two a very great improvement has been effected in the plant and organization. An idea of the extent of this concern's operations may be had from the fact that its works cover twenty-one acres of ground, but are not yet large enough, and it employs 2,500 people, with a prospect of more before long.

The annual meeting just held was of unusual interest. It was stated that, while in the past two years half a million dollars has been expended in additions and improvements, there is need of further expansion, and more than \$150,000 is allocated to be spent this year in putting up new factory premises. According to the report, which was considered a very satisfactory one, despite the high cost of raw materials during the past year, a large increase in profitable business was gained. The dividend declared was 5 per cent. There has been a considerable change in the proprietary, as is indicated by the change in the board of direction. It appears that Messrs. Stephens, McGibbon, Ogilvie and Pringle had secured a controlling interest in the stock. When the meeting convened, Sir Montagu Allan, the president, being absent, Mr. J. B. Learmont, vice-president, took the chair and moved the adoption of the annual report, which was carried without even being discussed. When the election of directors was reached, there was no disturbance, as had been expected. Mr. H. Markland Molson, a member of the old board, moved that the entire ticket selected by the new interests in control be elected by the casting of one ballot, when Mr. H. Joseph suggested that, in view of the radical change being made, it would be advisable to have a stock vote. The

[FIRE]  
German American  
Insurance Company  
New York

CAPITAL  
**\$1,500,000**  
NET SURPLUS  
**5,841,907**  
ASSETS  
**12,980,705**

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT CANADA.

majority, however, decided in favor of a single ballot. The names of the retiring directors are Sir H. Montagu Allan, president; J. B. Learmont, vice-president; C. F. Smith, Andrew Allan, H. Markland Molson, Lieut.-Col. F. C. Henshaw, Alfred Piddington, Hugh A. Allan, Lieut.-Col. Hector Provost. To these gentlemen a vote of thanks was accorded by the meeting, which proceeded to elect a new board composed of the following: President, G. Washington Stephens, M.L.A.; vice-president and managing director, Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon. Directors—Messrs. Shirley, Ogilvie, Alex. Pringle, M. C. Mullarky, H. J. Fuller, Harrison C. Frost, C. C. Ballantyne and R. J. Younge.

## SOME PENAL FIGURES AND CONSIDERATIONS.

Some of the conclusions arrived at by that authority in penology, Mr. Collins, superintendent of New York State Prison Institutions, are of interest, arousing new lines of thought. One noteworthy remark is that not one per cent. of the life prisoners who have been liberated in New York State ever have committed crime again.

A record of the life term convicts from 1870 to 1900 shows, according to Mr. Collins' figures, that seventeen per cent. become insane while in prison. Tables show that twenty-three per cent. of the life men at Auburn prison died in the first ten years of their terms. Very few life prisoners have any previous criminal record. In a great majority of cases their crimes were committed on sudden impulse, caused by a momentary frenzy of passion or the craze of intoxicants.

It is evident, therefore, that this class of prisoners is not really so great a menace to society as are the petty criminals who receive short sentences and return to criminal practices. The superintendent is confirmed in his opinion that if the indeterminate sentence is substituted for the life sentence fewer prisoners will be pardoned, fewer will die or become insane.

SEVEN  
TO ONE

That is about the ratio. About seven times as many persons are injured as die from all causes yearly.

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