ON THE GROWTH IN CANADA OF LIFE INSURANCE, ASSESSMENT INSURANCE, FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, ACCIDENT INSURANCE, EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE, HEALTH INSURANCE, PURE ENDOWMENT BUSINESS, ANNUITY BUSINESS, OLD AGE PENSIONS, WORKMEN'S PENSIONS, AND OTHER OPERATIONS REQUIRING ACTUARIAL ADVICE.

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PART IV.

TABLE IX.

Accident insurance in Canada.

Year.	New and renewed.	In force at end of year.
1892..	$ 59,086,779	$ 51,386,752
1893..	61,123,499	51,210,334
1894..	58,047,696	49,369,519
1895..	66,631,381	64,350,131
1896..	81,024,188	72,772,955
1897..	91,003,712	81,868,409
1898..	106,617,360	95,679,833
1899..	109,746,785	97,061,360
1900..	112,391,077	102,340,333
1901..	121,727,447	111,881,818
1902..	139,247,309	121,685,231

Legislation in relation to employers' liability and workmen's compensation for injuries is undertaken by the various provinces. Acts are in force in Ontario, British Columbia, Manitoba, and Nova Scotia based for the most part upon the English Act.

(9) OLD AGE PENSIONS, ETC.

The granting of old age pensions or workmen's has not as yet been under the consideration of the Dominion or of any of the provincial governments.

Pension schemes have recently been adopted by several railway companies, banks, and other industrial and monetary institutions, but the movement is still in its infancy in Canada.

PROMINENT TOPICS.

A very prominent topic in THE CHRONICLE offices is the removal now in progress of the enormous mass of books, newspaper plant, desks, book cases, furniture and the indescrible, but very tangible evidences of the accumulation of office records which goes on year after year, the extent of which is never realized until all have to be removed to another building. The offices of THE CHRONICLE after this date will be in the magnificent structure recently erected by the Guardian Assurance Company, St. James St., in this city. Our local and visiting friends from other places will ever find a welcome in our new quarters where our fyles and extensive, in some features our unique library, will be at their service.

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The disturbance at Sault Ste. Marie incited by the closing down of the works seems to have been less serious than represented by some sensational reports. The offices of the company were injured by windows being smashed and some furniture damaged, the extent of which will probably not exceed a few hundred dollars. The workshops, factories and mills containing machinery representing a cost of millions of dollars have not been damaged. Nothing short of madness of an acute type would cause workmen to destroy the means by which they, or their comrades earn their bread.

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For a large body of men to be suddenly thrown out of work without their due wages being paid was enough to exasperate them. Prompt measures ought to have been taken to pay their wages and explain the situation to the workpeople. The calling out of the militia from Toronto was prudent and justifiable, but the necessity for this appeal to the military for protection to the Soo works ought to have been avoided, as it has not only created bad feeling amongst the workmen, but given to outsiders a view prejudicial to the Dominion.

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The legal struggle over the works of the Consolidated Lake Superior Co. was inaugurated by a motion made on behalf of the Central Trust Co., and Speyer & Co., to compel the officials of the company to give up possession of the property. The case is to be argued to-morrow, Saturday, meanwhile it is reported that, the wages of the men are to be advanced, on behalf of the Government we presume, by the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Imperial Bank and the Traders' Bank. This step would not be taken as an acf of voluntary philanthropy; it has been taken it was doubtless in accordance with a business proposition from some quarter. It is also stated that half the Speyer loan to the Soo concern has been underwritten by several Philadelphia banks. The air is so thick with rumours as to suggest there being a lively imagination at work.

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A statement of the condition of the National Banks in the United States on September 9 last, compared with June 9, 1903, and September 15, 1902, shows the totals of resources and liabilities at those dates to have been remarkably alike as is seen by the following comparisons:

	Sept. 9, 1903.	June 9, 1903.	Sept. 15, 1902.
	$	$	$
Resources and liabilities..........	6,310,429,966	6,286,935,106	6,113,928,912
Loans.............	3,481,446,772	3,415,045,751	3,280,127,480
Deposits0	3,156,333,499	3,200,993,509	3,209,273,890

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The House of Commons has passed the Grand Trunk Pacific Bill after one of the most prolonged and able debates ever heard at Ottawa. The Bill stands as it did when introduced two months ago, with trifling alterations. The measure has brought into use the almost obsolete plan of public petitions. which have been rained upon the House of Commons as protests against the Grand Trunk Pacific measure in numbers, we believe, without precedent