

vices from the country speak of abominable roads, yet trade there seems very fair, judging by the numerous letter orders reported by several leading houses. General remittances from all over are satisfactory for the season. All European advices speak of great continued firmness in the woolen and silk markets, and linens are said to be showing advance

Furs.—Nothing new is reported at the moment, and advices regarding the London sales are being awaited with interest. We quote: Beaver, large, \$5.50 to \$6.50; medium do., \$4 to \$4.75; choice black

bear, large, \$17.50; medium, \$13; small, \$6.50; fisher, \$5 to \$6 for fine dark skins; red fox, \$2.25 to \$4, as to quality and size; silver fox, \$100 to \$200; cross fox, \$5 to \$7; wolverine, \$2.50 to \$5; lynx, \$5 to \$9; marten, \$3 to \$7; mink, \$2 to \$4.50; winter rats, 10 to 15c.; fall ditto, 8 to 11c.; otter, \$18 for dark pelts, ranging down to \$8; coon, black No. 1, \$1.50 to \$2.50, as to size; ordinary dark, \$1 to \$1.75; skunk, \$1.75 to \$1.90 for all black, other kinds, 25c. to \$1.30.

Groceries.—About the only item of special interest this week is the advance at last established in local prices of molasses, 30c. being now generally asked in a jobbing way, and one house reports a sale of a round lot at this figure, while another holder is said to be asking 31 to 32c. The last cable from the island quotes 18c., landed gauge, which is equal to about 31c., laid down cost. The local sugar market has not undergone any further change, and a fair demand from jobbers is reported at last quoted figures. The New York market is quoted firm. The movement in teas is not brisk, but values are all stiffly held.

Hides.—Calfskins are advanced this week to 11c. per lb. for No. 1, and 9c. for No. 2. No. 1 beef hides continue to be quoted at 8c. per lb.; sheepskins at 75c. each, and lambskins at 10c. each.

Leather.—Some of the boot and shoe manufacturers are still occupied on spring orders, though the majority are pretty well through their deliveries. A

fair aggregate of moderate orders is reported at generally firm prices, though there is said to be some accumulation of stocks in light dongolas.

Metals and Hardware.—Pig iron continues to occupy a very strong position and the Glasgow market shows further advance. For No. 2, selected Summerlee, \$25 is quoted in a jobbing way, but some fair orders from foundrymen are said to have been lately booked, including one for 400 tons, for delivery after opening of navigation, at pretty close cut rates. Boiler plate is cabled up 5s. a ton, but local prices are unaltered. In sheets there are no noteworthy changes. In general metals there have been further marked advances; lead is advanced to \$3.50 to \$3.55, and the discount on lead pipe has been reduced to 30 per cent., instead of 37½ per cent., as heretofore; for copper 15½c. is now asked in an ordinary way; ingot tin, 32½c. for Straits, and 33½c. to 34c. for L. & F.; spelter, \$5.75 to \$6; sheet zinc is scarce, especially Nos. 8 and 9, for which 6½c. is now quoted.

Oils, Paints and Glass.—Orders keep coming in well, and there is now a large accumulation of these being held until spring freight rates come into effect on the 1st prox. Turpentine continues to rule very firm, and 95c. is now the quotation. Other lines present no new features. We quote: Single barrels, raw linseed oil, 59c.; boiled, 62c.; net thirty days, or 3 per cent. for four months' terms. Turpentine, 95c. Olive oil, machinery, 90c.; cod oil, 35 to

NEW YORK LIFE INS. CO.

The Fifty-Eighth Annual Report issued by the above named company contains a large number of facts which ought to be of decided interest to all who are interested in life insurance. From the report it is gathered that in 1902 the assets of the company increased from \$290,743,386 in 1901 to \$322,840,900, showing a gain of \$32,097,514.

Below are given comparative figures showing what progress has been made by the company during the past eleven years:

In 1891 the assets amounted to \$125,947,290; Dec. 31st, 1902, this sum had grown to \$322,840,900, showing a gain in eleven years of \$186,893,610. The income in Dec. 31st, 1891, was \$31,854,194, while on Dec. 31st, 1902, it had increased to \$79,108,401, a gain in eleven years of \$47,254,207; dividends to policy-holders, Dec. 31st, 1891, \$1,260,341; Dec. 31st, 1902, \$4,240,515; increase in eleven years, \$2,980,175. Total payments of year to policy-holders, Dec. 31st, 1891, \$12,671,491; Dec. 31st, 1902, \$30,558,560; an increase in eleven years of \$17,887,069. Number of policies in force, Dec. 31st, 1891, 182,803; Dec. 31st, 1902, 704,567, showing a gain in eleven years of 521,764. Insurance in force (premiums paid), Dec. 31st, 1891, \$575,689,649; Dec. 31st, 1902, \$1,553,628,026, showing an increase of \$977,938,377 in eleven years.

The above figures show that the New York Life Insurance Company has made decided progress all along the line.

The insurance account for 1902 on the basis of paid for business only reveals the fact that the number of policies in force Dec. 31, 1901, was 599,818, the amount of insurance being \$1,365,369,299. New insurance policies taking effect 1902 numbered 155,440 with a total insurance amount of \$302,798,229. This gives a total paid for business of \$1,671,064,528.

After deductions are made by terminations on account of death, maturity, surrender, &c., which amounted to \$117,436,502, the grand figure of \$1,553,628,026 stands as representing the actual paid for business in force Dec. 31, 1902, showing a gain in 1902 over 1901 of \$188,258,727.

During the year 1902 the company placed \$40,000,000 more new insurance than it did in 1901. During the same period it loaned direct to its policy-holders, on the sole security of their policies \$9,070,167 at 5 per cent. interest per annum, without fee or other charge. During 1902 the company paid out in dividends to policy-holders \$797,594 more than it did in 1901. Last year it realized for its policy-holders from interest, rents and profits on securities sold, over \$13,500,000.

It has over \$34,000,000 in special reserve funds, \$5,000,000 as additional policy reserve, and over \$10,500,000 reserved as other funds for all other contingencies.

Figures such as are given above are well nigh incomprehensible, and in order to form some idea of the magnitude of the organization it is interesting to note that there are but eight other life insurance companies doing business in the U.S. that have a larger total volume of insurance in force (even though most of them have been doing business for half a century) than is represented in the net gain in insurance in force that the New York Life made in 1902.

Confederation Life

ASSOCIATION, HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO.

Policies Issued on All Approved Plans.

W. H. BEATTY, - - President.
W. D. MATTHEWS, FREDERICK WYLD,
W. C. MACDONALD, Vice-Presidents. J. K. MACDONALD,
Actuary. Managing Director.

SOLID AND PROGRESSIVE

Since its Organization in 1869

The Mutual Life of Canada

For Thirty Years THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE

has paid to its Policy-holders in cash:—

For Death Claims	\$2,424,521 63
For Endowments and Annuities	764,462 31
For Dividends to Policy-holders.....	1,177,061 77
For Cash Surrender Values to Policy-holders..	859,570 51

making \$5,225,616.22, and it holds in Surplus and Reserve for the security of its policy-holders on 4 and 3½ per cent basis \$6,424,594.21, being a grand total paid to policy-holders and held for their security of \$11,650,210.43. This sum largely exceeds the total premium paid to the Company—the result of 33 years' operations and actual favorable results count in life insurance.

ROBERT MELVIN, President. | GEO. WEGENAST, Manager. | W. H. RIDDELL, Secretary.