BRITISH AMERICA.

AN ENCOURAGING STATEMENT.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the British America Assurance Company was held in the company's office, in this city, yeeterday.

The President, Mr. Geo. A. Cox, occupied the chair Among the shareholders present were: Messrs. S. F. McKinnon. Robert Thompson, Robert Beaty, J. K. Niven, John Hoskin, Q. C., George A. Cox, Augustus Myers, E. G. Fitzgerald, H. M. Pellatt, J. J. Kenny, J. Stewart, John Scott, James M. Hamilton, P. Jackes, A. E. Amos, Dr. Daniel Clark, Dr. J. C. Warbrick, Jan. O'Hara, J. K. Osborne, Robert Bond (Godph). H. D. Gamble, W. H. Banks, and H. O'Hara.
Mr. P. H. Sims, who was appointed to act

as Secretary, read the following

ANNUAL REPORT:

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders their report on the busi ness of the company for the year ending 31st December, 1894.

December, 1994.

From the accompanying atatements of account it will be seen that the company has made satisfactory progress during the year. The total income attinuousled to \$1,464,654, and the balance of income over expenditure was \$97,690.84. Two half yearly dividends, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, have been declared; the "aurulus," or reserve fund, has been increased to \$17,424, and, after making ample provision 8517,424, and, after making ample provision for a re-maurance reserve to run off all ex-isting risks, the net surplus of the company

that been increased by \$12,264.

The directors regret having to record the death of Mr. A. M. Smith, who has been a valued member of the board for the past two years. The vacancy thus caused has been filled by the election of the Hon. S. C. Wood

as a director.
SI MEARY OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT.
Total sain in ome 81,464,654 84
Total expenditure, including appropria-

tion for losses under adjodment		1,346, 964 00		
Ralance	*	97,000 N		
Incidends declared	_	_		
Total assets Total liabilities	#1	,467,4% 15 201,167 16	,	

Surplus to policy holders . \$1,507,124 50
The President, in moving the adoption of
the report, said:—"I desire, in the first place, to say, on behalf of my fellow-directors, as well as for myself, that it affords us more than ordinary satisfaction to be able to meet the shareholders with a statement of the business of the company for the past year, and of its condition at the close of 1894, which I think I can say, without lay-ing ourselves open to the charge of egotism, bears evidence of the realization of the ex-pectations which we entertained when we assumed the representations of the discrete assumed the responsibility of the direction of the affairs of this company at close of the year 1892. At the annual meeting in the February following, when the shareholders ratified the changes which had been made in the directorate, we expressed our confidence in the future of the company compiled the in the future of the company, our belief that notwithstanding the somewhat discouraging experience of some preceding years, the Philippin American American Company might British America Assurance Company might be placed upon a footing such as its old-time standing among the financial institutions of this country and as one of the oldest insurance companies on the continent entitled it occupy. I am free to confess that had we realized that at that time we were just realized that at that time we were just entering upon a period of almost unprecedented financial stringency and business depression, bringing with it, as such conditions invariably do so fire insurance companies, an abnormal ratio of losses, we might have hesitated in assuming this responsibility.

Par task, however, has been rendered less difficult than we might have anticipated under these adverse circumstances: first, by the promptaces with which shareholders ac-cepted the \$250,000 new stock, which at the cutset we decided it would be well to strongthen the financial position of the company by iassing, and, secondly, by the hearty manner in which our representatives in Canada and the United States, have secondand and the United States, have second-ed our efforts to place the business upon a satifactory basis. To the support and co-operation we have thus received, and to the great advantage of having is our Vice President, who has fulfilled the duties of Manag ing Director, an able and experienced under-writer, I attribute mainly the progress we have made during 1894, and the profit we are able to show as the result of the transactions of a year, which, generally speaking has not been a favorable one in the business and financial world. We have, as the figures of our statement demonstrate, entered upon the present year stronger in every reapect than we were a year ago, with a larger business on our books, an increased reserve fand, and, after making provision, for all lesses which occurred up to the 31st of licomber, and for the increased liability unl'ecomber, and for the increased liability un-der unexpired policies, a gain in net surplus. I think we may also claim that by prempt I think we may also claim that by prempt settlement of lower, and by affording our agents every possible facility for conducting business, we have placed the company upon a footing which will command for it a full Kenny Vice-Fresident.

share of the benefits which must accrue to fire insurance interests, in common with others, from a revival in trade and a return to more prosperous conditions throughout the country.

In relation to the business of the present

year it will be of interest to shareholders to know how we were affected by the two ser lous fires which occurred in this city last month, and I am pleased to be in a position to say that for disasters of such magnitude. involving together a loss of nearly one and a half million dollars, the net losses sustained by this company were no ferate, being some \$33,400 by both fires. These fires afforded a forcible illustration of the necessity of care on the part of companies in distributing their risks, even in the most substantially constructed sections of our cities, to avoid the chance of excessive loss in any one conflagration. They can scarcely have failed also to have had the effect of shaking the faith of the advocates of municipal insurance in the scheme having the object in ance in the scheme having the object in view, which has been discussed in our City Council during the past year. There have been many practical demonstrations on this continent of the necessity of such protection as is afforded by the capital and resources of fire insurance companies, deriving their income, in millions annually, from the extended, and in some cases worldwide fields in which they have agencies wide, fields in which they have agencies established, and who are thus in a position to distribute the burdens of tire losses, and particularly that of serious conflagrations, so widely as not to materially affect any community or any individual by the contributions in the shape of the premiums which they require to enable them to afford protection against loss by such disasters. That we in Canada are not unduly taxed in this respect may be seen by reference to the Dominion Government insurance reports. These show that while during the past twenty-five years some companies have made a fair profit, others have paid out more than they have received, and that on the entire business the companies reporting to the Insurance Depart-ment at Ottawa are realizing so small a margin of profit upon the premiums they are receiving in this country that they have to rely for their dividends to shareholders, as far as Canadian business is concerned, largely upon the interest on their investments. I would not take up your time discussing this question were it not that I observe a bill is about to be introduced in our Local Legislature to authorize municipalities to undertake the insurance of property within their corporate limits. I may say that, in common with many of you, I am much more largely interested as a property-owner than an insurance shareholder, and although I I have little doubt as to the fate of the bill I have little doubt as to the face of the bill referred to, I feel it my duty to svail myself of this opportunity to point out some of the dangers which such an experiment would involve. It would, I feel confident, seriously affect the credit of any municipality which embarked in it, and depreciate the value of its bonds. The holders of debentures of such a city or town would be placed in the position of town would be placed in the position of shareholders in an insurance company which had assumed liability for loss by fire in one locality many times in excess of its available assets. In case of a serious conflagration, a city relying upon its own resources for insurance would present a spectacle which might well be compared to that of a man endeavoring to lift himself out of the mire by his boot-straps. Does anyone for a moment suppose that Chicago, Boston, St. John. New Brunswick or St. John's, Newfoundland, or, in fact, many of our Ontario towns which have suffered from severe fires, would have teen rebuilt under any system of municipal insurance? It would, moreover, fail to afford such security as financial institutions require, and, consequent. as manous insultations require, and, consequent-quently mortgages require, and, consequent-ly, lit would involve the necessity of other in-surance being procured by borrowers beyond that charged for by the municipality. But I need not enlarge upon the many objections to which this proposal average of an online I need not enlarge upon the many objections to which this proposed system of so called insurance would be open. The single fact that it would place any city undertaking it in daily danger of being rendered hopelessly bankrupt must condemn it in the judgement of all who give the matter ser ions consideration. I feel, as I have said, interested in this question chiefly as a citizen and as a tay mayer, and my reason for touchand as a tax-payer, and my reason for touch-ing upon it here is that, having constantly before us in our husiness the dangers of con-flagration hazard, it seems fitting that a word of warning (even though the possi-bility of the consummation of this project may be remote) should be given to those who would impose upon us a liability which might involve such disastrous consequences to us both as individuals and as a community. The Vice-President seconded the adoption

of the report, which was carried and a vote of thanks passed to the President, Vice-President and Directors for their services during the past year.

ane rottowing gentlemen were elected to serve as Directors for the enseing year: Geo. A. Cox, J. J. Kenny, Hon. S. C. Wood, S. F. McKinnon, Thos. Long, John Hoskin, Q.C., LL.D., H. M. Peliatt, R. Jaffray, A. Myers. The following gentlemen were elected to

At a meeting held subsequently, Mr. Geo. A. Cox was elected President and Mr. J. J.



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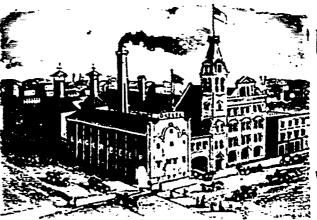
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