

Meetings.

LONDON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the shareholders and policy-holders of the above company was held at the company's offices, London, Ont., March 11th, 1901, when the following report of the directors and accompanying financial statement were submitted:

The directors of the company beg to submit the annual report and duly audited financial statement for the year ending December 31st, 1900.

REPORT.

During the year, 11,738 applications for insurance, amounting to \$1,354,745, were accepted, and policies issued therefor.

The net premium and interest receipts of the year were respectively \$252,822.36 and \$44,426.76, or a total of \$297,249.12, being an increase of \$29,108.91 over the previous year.

The sum of \$56,798.08 was paid for death claims, \$14,640 for matured endowments, and \$9,477.92 for surrendered policies and cash profits, making a total of \$80,916.90 paid policy-holders or their heirs during the year.

The insurance in force on the company's books at the close of the year, after deducting all reinsurances, amounted to \$6,100,505.88, under 2,824 "Ordinary," and 41,208 "Industrial," or a total of 44,032 policies—an increase of 3,453 policies for insurance of \$321,944.75 for the year.

The assets of the company, exclusive of uncalled but subscribed capital, amounts to \$1,005,110.32, an increase of \$129,687.40 for the year. The interest and other payments falling due during the year were in the main satisfactorily met. No losses in respect of investments were incurred during the year, and no real estate came into the company's possession by foreclosure or otherwise.

The liabilities of the company under existing policies, and in all other respects, have been provided for in the most ample manner, the whole amounting to \$916,131.03. The surplus on policy-holders' account, exclusive of uncalled but subscribed capital, is therefore \$88,979.29, and after deducting paid-up capital, accumulating profits and contingent fund, there remains a net surplus, over all liabilities and capital, of \$27,125.56.

JOHN MCCLARY,
President.

ABSTRACT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENT,
31ST DEC., 1900.

Receipts.

Interest on investments	\$ 44,426 76
Premiums, ordinary and industrial	252,822 36
	<u>\$297,249 12</u>

Disbursements.

Paid policy-holders or heirs	\$ 80,916 90
Dividend and all other disbursements	109,447 33
	<u>\$190,364 23</u>

Balance carried to investment account	\$106,884 89
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Assets.

Cash in office and banks	\$ 17,119 34
Bonds and debentures	60,700 00
Loan on policies and stocks	74,878 68
Loan companies' stocks	82,520 00
Mortgages on real estate	710,399 24
Sundry investments	10,025 54
	<u>\$ 955,643 00</u>

Additional Assets.

Premium due and deferred	\$ 22,883 13
Interest due and accrued	26,584 10
	<u>\$ 49,467 32</u>

Total assets, Dec. 31st, 1900..	\$1,005,110 32
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To cover Liabilities, as follows:

Net reinsurance reserve	\$895,846 29
All other liabilities	20,284 74
	<u>\$ 916,131 03</u>

Surplus security on policy-holders' account	\$ 88,979 29
Contingent fund, accruing profits and paid-up capital..	61,853 73

Surplus over all liabilities and capital	\$ 27,125 56
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[Note.—If reinsurance reserve were computed on Government standard of valuation, instead of the company's standard, the surplus over all liabilities and capital would exceed \$56,000].

To the Shareholders of the London Life Insurance Co:—

Gentlemen,—I beg to report that I have audited the books and accounts of the London Life Insurance Company for the year ending 31st December, 1900, and find them correct and in accordance with the above statement. There is ample provision made for the reserve fund and other liabilities. I have examined the securities and find them in order. The book-keeping is carefully and neatly done.

JAS. McMILLAN,

Auditor.

London, February 9th, 1901.

Mr. John McClary, in moving the adoption of the report, said:

Gentlemen,—The report of the directors, and the accompanying financial statement, which you have before you, are so complete in detail as not to require any extended remarks by way of explanation.

There has been, as you will observe, a considerable increase in the premiums and interest receipts of the year, and after returning nearly \$81,000 to policy-holders or heirs, by way of cash profits, surrender values, matured endowments and claims, and meeting the various outlays incidental to the carrying on of the business of the company, there remained over, out of the cash receipts of the year nearly \$107,000 to be added to the net invested assets of the previous year.

The assets of the company, as will be readily seen by reference to the financial statement, consist of securities of the highest order, and with the modest amount of outstanding and deferred premiums, and accrued interest, now amount to the handsome total of \$1,005,110.32.

The liabilities of the company have been provided for in the most ample manner, and there remains a surplus of assets over liabilities on policy-holders' account of about \$89,000, and over all liabilities and capital a divisible surplus of \$27,125.26.

With these remarks, I beg to move the adoption of the report.

Mr. A. O. Jeffery, vice-president, said: In seconding the adoption of the report, I desire to add a few remarks to those of the president.

The directors, as was stated a year ago, deemed it advisable to make provision in advance for the change in the reserve standard recently adopted by the Dominion Parliament, and the reserve liability in respect of business issued previous to 1900 has accordingly been computed on a 4 per cent. interest basis, instead of 4½ per cent. basis permissible until 1st January, 1901. The reserve liability in respect of the new ordinary business of the past year has been computed on a 3½ per cent. basis, and the industrial business on a 3 per cent. basis.

It is the intention of the directors to bring all the existing business of the com-

pany to a 3½ per cent. reserve standard, as soon as possible, and to facilitate this being done, a readjustment of the profits payable in respect of with profit policies the past year was deemed advisable. The reduction in profits for the time being will no doubt be fully compensated for by the greater surplus interest earnings which will result in the future by reason of the change referred to.

That the funds of the company are being kept well invested is evidenced by the fact that the average rate of interest earned upon the mean invested assets of the year under review was 5.47 per cent., which, coupled with the fact that no losses of any nature were incurred, must be conceded to be a very good showing.

With these remarks, I beg to second the adoption of the report.

Judge Bell, speaking as a policy-holders' director, expressed himself well pleased with the results of the past year and the standing of the company generally.

The adoption of the report was carried unanimously.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the agents and other employees of the company for the satisfactory manner in which they had discharged their several duties during the past year.

The election of directors resulted in the re-election of Messrs. John McClary, president; A. O. Jeffery, vice-president; Wm. Bowman, George C. Gibbons, W. F. Bullen, A. S. Emery, Judge Bell, T. H. Smallman and G. M. Harrison, for the ensuing year.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF WOOL.

Messrs. Helmuth, Schwartze & Co., of London, in a recent report, say: The total quantity of raw wool available for consumption in 1900, exclusive of old stocks, was 2,025 million lbs., against 2,261 million lbs. in the preceding year, or calculated in clean wool about 1,121 million lbs., against 1,233 million lbs. in 1899, thus showing a decrease of about 10 per cent. The receipts from Australasia, the Cape and River Plate were reduced by 247 million lbs. raw wool (or 109 million lbs. clean); the actual decrease in the production last season was only 147,000 bales (70,000 Australasian, 50,000 Cape, and 27,000 bales River Plate), equal to 68 million lbs. raw wool (or 33 million lbs. clean), and the balance is partly due to early arrivals in 1899, but principally to very slow shipping at the end of 1900, and to the retention of large stocks at the Cape and the River Plate. The production of the United States was a little larger, while the receipts of "other sorts" were smaller, almost entirely due to Mohair.

Last year's supply was in actual quantity the smallest since 1890, but the deliveries for consumption were still less as the stocks of imported wool in English ports amounted at the end of 1900 to 126 against 50 million lbs. raw wool in 1899, and those in the United States of foreign wool in bond to 54 against 45 million lbs. at the end of 1899; stocks in Continental ports were not materially larger. This gives a further decrease in the deliveries of 85 million lbs., making the total falling off 321 million lbs., or over 14 per cent. The United States retained 63 million lbs. more, but the total is still considerably below the average of the preceding eight years.

It is very difficult to give an estimate of this year's supply for the calendar year, as it is impossible to know at the present moment whether all the wool from the colonies and the River Plate will be shipped and whether the arrivals of new wool towards the end of the year will again be normal. The production according to seasons will be the same or nearly the