London Advertiser

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LONDON, THURSDAY, FEB. 9.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

That staunch Conservative journal, the Ottawa Citizen, applies the cold compress of history to the fevered brows of some contemporaries which have become hysterical over reciprocity.

The Citizen recalls "the last definite stand" of the Conservative party on the reciprocity issue in 1891. Parliament was dissolved in February of that year, and in an official announcement the administration made public the correspondence between the Governor-General (Lord Stanley) and the Secretary of State for the Colonies, bearing on the proposed reciprocity negotiations with Washington. Lord Stanley wrote the Colonial Secretary as follows:

Government House,
Ottawa, Dec. 15, 1890.

My Lord,—I have the honor to send to your lordship today a telegraphic dispatch in cipher, of which the following is the substance:

With reference to my telegram of the 10th inst., this Government is desirous to propose a joint commission such as that of 1871, with authority to deal without limitation and to prepare a treaty respecting the following subjects:

1. Renewal of the reciprocity treaty of 1854, with the modifications required by altered circumstances of both countries, and with the extensions deemed by the commission to be in the interests of Canada and the United States.

2. Reconsideration of treaty of 1888, with respect to the Atlantic fisheries with the aim of securing the free admission into United States markets of Canadian fishery products in return for facilities to be granted to United States fishermen, to buy bait and supplies and to transship cargoes into Canada. All such privileges to be mutual.

3. Protection of mackerel and other fisheries on the Atlantic Ocean and in inland waters also.

4. Relaxation of the seaboard coasting laws of the two countries.

5. Relaxation of the coasting laws of the two countries on the inland waters dividing Canada from the United States.

6. Mutual salvage and saving of wrecked vessels.

7. Arrangements for settling boundary between Canada and Alaska.

The reciprocity treaty of 1854, which Sir John Macdonald and his Government tried to renew, provided for a free exchange between the United States and Canada of the following articles:

Grain, flour and breadstuffs of all kinds; animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked and salted meats; cotton-wool, seeds and vegetables; undried fruits, dried fruits; fish of all kinds; products of fish and all other creatures living in the water; poultry, eggs, hides, furs, skins, or tails undressed, stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state; slate, butter, cheese; tallow, lard, horns, manures, ores of metals of all kinds; coal, pitch, tar, turpentine, ashes; timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed and sawed unmanufactured in whole or in part; firewood, plants, shrubs and trees, pelts, wool, fish-oil, rice, broom-corn and bark, gypsum, ground or unground, hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grindstones, dyestuffs, flax, hemp, and tow, unmanufactured; unmanufactured tobacco, rags.

As the Citizen says, the treaty of 1854 and the agreement now proposed are practically similar. The framers of the National Policy, the Citizen adds, did not consider their reciprocity proposals a violation of the principle of protection, nor did they consider it a menace to the imperial connection, notwithstanding the McKinley bill. Yet the Montreal Star appeals to Sir Wilfrid Laurier "to save Canada," in these words, which the Citizen properly describes as hysterical:

"This is not a business matter he is considering, but the political fate of Canada. In the seat of Sir John A. Macdonald, with the eyes of the empire-builders of history on him, with all the future waiting to award its judgment, he is deciding for or against the annexation of Canada to the American Union."

The invocation of Sir John Macdonald's name is utterly without sanction, and unfortunate from the anti-reciprocity viewpoint. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier is aiming a blow at the Imperial connection, Sir John Macdonald did so twenty years ago. If Sir Wilfrid Laurier is declaring for annexation in 1911, so did Sir John Macdonald in 1891. The Star is hoist with its own petard.

POLITICAL PRIGGISHNESS.

Blackwood's Magazine thinks that the Asquith Government sustained a defeat in making no gain by the election. Its first fury and paroxysms have passed by, and it looks forward now with wan resignation to the creation of the 500 peers, extracting even some satisfaction from the thought that the addition of 500 nonentities will only add distinction to holders of famous titles, or of new titles given for famous or for party service.

But a writer in the English Review thinks that England is big enough to furnish 500 new peers of a calibre rather superior to the old-timers. He names some artists and writers, for example, such as Hewlett, Sargent, Elgar, Hardy, Conrad, Shaw, Barrie and Wells. The "backwoodsmen" would not feel at ease in such company, homesick for the stables and kennels. The brilliant army of newcomers would emphasize not so much the distinction as the dullness of three-fourths of the present House.

The snobbery of Blackwood's affection for the old lords is something just a shade beyond Canadian comprehension.

ITS MANY WONDERS.

Our local contemporary today contends that reciprocity will not give the Canadian farmers higher prices.

The Toronto News complains that the dwellers in cities and towns will be pinched by a rise in the price of farm products.

A number of fruit and vegetable growers protest against reciprocity on the ground that it will reduce the prices of fruit and vegetables in this country.

The Dominion Millers' Association complains that it will reduce the price of flour.

Premier Roblin of Manitoba opposes the agreement because it does not sufficiently lower the duties on implements and other manufactured commodities.

The London Free Press deplores the reduction of the duties on agricultural implements, adding: "Thus the process will go on until every industry in this country will be fighting for its life."

The Toronto Telegram says "this is the darkest hour in Canada since Tecumseh's death." The Toronto News and the Montreal Star allege that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has plunged the country into "a fiscal and political revolution."

The Winnipeg Telegram, pleading for lower duties, calls the agreement "innocuous," "a stage play," "a huge joke," and says it "reveals no semblance of fiscal convulsion or of serious fiscal disturbance," and merely postpones the day when the Canadian tariff must be relieved of its "glaring inequalities."

The more the criticisms of the reciprocity pact are examined, the more wonderful and many-sided does it appear.

FARM VALUES AND WAGES IN CANADA.

The Census Monthly for January says that values and wages in Canada make a good record for 1910. The total value of live stock on the farms is $593,768,000, which is $34,979,000 more than in 1909. The price per head of horses is $132 50 as against $130 72 in 1909, of milch cows $42 60 against $36 36, of other cattle $30 90 against $28 81, and of sheep $6 against $5 89. Swine alone show a drop in average price, being $11 30 per head against $11 80. The total value of horses is $293,398,000 for last year against $278,789,000 for 1909, of milch cows $121,613,000 against $102,601,000, of other cattle $131,781,000 against $126,226,000, and of sheep $15,819,000 against $15,735,000. The value of swine, however, fell from $34,368,000 in 1909 to $31,157,000 in 1910.

The highest average price of horses was in Saskatchewan, of milch cows, other horned cattle and sheep in Ontario, and of swine in Quebec. Horses three years old and over reached the highest price in British Columbia, where the average was $225. Swine, per 100 pounds, live weight, ranged from $6 50 in Manitoba to $9 62 in Quebec. The price of unwashed wool was 18 cents in 1910 and 17 cents in 1909, and of washed wool 24 cents for each year.

The average value of occupied farm land in the Dominion was $38 45 per acre, or 15 cents less than for the previous year. It was highest in British Columbia, where the cost of clearing is heavy, and the land is largely occupied for fruit-growing, the average being $74 per acre, or 56 cents per acre more than in the previous year. Ontario comes next with $48 per acre, which is $2 22 less than in 1909.

A justifiable if not a politic reply to the Unionist critics of the reciprocity treaty would be: "Mind your own business."

The latest Dominion census bulletin reports that the average value of occupied farm land in Ontario was $2 22 less in 1910 than in 1909. Reciprocity will cure that.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain says that reciprocity will send Canadian wheat to the United States instead of England. Not unless it is more profitable to send it to the United States.

A by-election in Prince Edward Island yesterday saved the Liberal Government's majority of one. Experience teaches that it is not policy for any party to hold power by so slender a thread.

When Sir John Macdonald advocated reciprocity with the United States, there was not even a preferential tariff to give British manufacturers an advantage over American competitors in the Canadian market.

Victoria, B. C., has decided by a vote of 2,392 to 476 to exempt buildings, improvements, and incomes from taxation, and place the whole burden on the land. This plan has been in operation in Vancouver for a year—so far with good results. These are notable experiments, and worth watching in the east.

Mr. Fielding says the Government is trying to get rid of the bounty system. It will be no easy task. The steel industries will demand an increase in the tariff as compensation for the loss of bounties. This would merely shift the burden. Under the bounty system the country knows exactly what it is paying to protect any concern. Under a tariff system it doesn't know.

MISUNDERSTANDING.

[Scraps.]

Young Lady (coming in with partner from whist room, where progressive whist is being played)—Oh, mammy, I've captured the "booby."

Mother—Well, my dear daughter, come and kiss me, both of you.

NAVAL EVENT.

[M. A. P.]

The Kaiser's punctilious regard for the right thing in the right place is demonstrated in the following anecdote that comes from Berlin:

One afternoon he came to the Crown Prince, arrayed in the sumptuous uniform of an admiral, and said:

"I'd like you to come out with me."

The Crown Prince, remarking with surprise his father's superb naval dress, asked:

"But where are you going?"

"To the aquarium," was the reply.

NO SECRET.

[Chicago Tribune.]

"Mrs. Chucksley, is your husband a member of any secret society?"

"He thinks he is—but he talks in his sleep."

LOVE OF THE RIGHT STAMP.

[Advertisement in the Figaro.]

A collector of postage stamps, possessing 12,544 specimens, desires to contract a marriage with a young lady, also a collector, who has the blue Mauritius stamp of 1847. No other need apply.

SIR CHARLES DILKE.

[London Daily News.]

In this place we are not concerned so much with the man as with the stream of progress that he typified. Here we are concerned rather in emphasizing the broader aspect—the contrast between such a life as Cobden's a generation earlier, spent mainly in removing shackles upon freedom, fiscal and other, and a life like Dilke's, inspired by the teachings of the same school, fired to the end by the same ideas of free individuality, self-government, and civic equality, but pursuing its ends by building up rather than by clearing away, and seeking, in a new type of state regulations the guarantees for that liberty against which the old type militated. It is a long struggle and not won yet. Perhaps if Dilke had been able to devote to it a fuller measure of his life and of his, in some respects, unrivalled powers, we should have gone much further towards winning it than we yet have. Great is tendency in politics, great the influences and silent workings of time and social forces. But the factor of great personalities is still an enormous factor, and on the incalculable fate and achievement of individual men still hangs in a baffling degree the destiny of nations.

SUPERSTITION.

[Washington Star.]

"How are you getting on at bridge?"

"I have given it up," replied young Mrs. Torkins. "There was no chance in the world of my being lucky. Every hand they dealt me had thirteen cards in it."

ECONOMY.

[Lippincott's.]

A New England mother had come upon her 5-year-old son enjoying a feast whereof the components were jam, butter and bread.

"Son," said the mother, "don't you think it a bit extravagant to eat butter with that fine jam?"

"No, ma'am," was the response. "It's economical; the same piece of bread does for both."

DIFFERENT.

[London Sketch.]

The Candidate (having quoted the words of an eminent statesman in support of an argument)—And, mind you, these are not my words. This is not merely my opinion. These are words of a man who knows what he's talking about.

WHO KILLED THE PEERS?

[Haddington Courier.]

Who killed the Peers?
Pointed Bills, said Asquith,
I tore off their mask with;
I killed the Peers.

Who saw them die?
I, said Winston Churchill, never rested
much till
I saw them die.

Who caught their blood?
I, said Lloyd George, I made them disgorge,
I caught their blood.

Who sewed their shroud?
Up spake Haldane stout—I gave 'em such
a "clout",
I sewed their shroud.

Who dug their grave?
I, said Mr. Ure, I made it deep and sure;
I dug their grave.

Who sealed their fate?
I, said lordly Lansdowne—too late I ordered "hands down";
I sealed their fate.

Who'll be the parson?
I, said Edward Grey, for my name rhymes
with "pray";
I'll be the parson.

Who'll nail the coffin?
I, said son Austen, I'll screw the ghost in,
Father nailed 'em often.

Who'll erect a tombstone?
Said Arthur, that I'll send 'em, and mark
it "Referendum";
I'll erect a tombstone.

Who'll be chief mourner?
I, said Rosebery, sit weeping at the
"Ferry"
I'll me chief mourner.

Who'll toll the bell?
I, said John Bull, with right hearty pull,
I'll toll the bell.

Who'll drive the hearse?
We, said the voters, with our highes h.p.
motors,
We'll drive the hearse.

THE MILKMAN'S FIB.

[Lippincott's.]

Boy—What is a white lie, pop?

Father—Most of the milk we buy, my son.

DR. JOWETT.

[London Daily News.]

The religious life of this country sustains a severe loss by the decision of Dr. Jowett to accept the call to New York. It is a loss primarily to Birmingham; but in a less, though very sensible degree, it is a loss to the nation. Dr. Jowett's influence is as widespread as it is profound. It owes nothing to sensationalism or extravagance. It is the slow but sure growth of a character of rare temper, of a mind of finely-balanced parts, and of a spirituality that is unfailing in its gracious appeal. Few men of our time have won a more secure place in the hearts of men of all creeds and all parties, and it would be difficult to name anyone whose removal to another sphere would create more sincere regret.

WILL BENEFIT 95 PER CENT OF THE AGRICULTURISTS.

[Grain Growers' Guide.]

By placing upon the free list all the products of the farm, the Government took the farmers at their word and there will be no complaint because the farmers mean what they said in asking for it. Although the free list may work hardships in some quarters, yet, taking Canada as a whole, 95 per cent of the agricultural class will benefit from the placing of agricultural products on the free list. The new tariff conditions will create additional competition for the produce of the Canadian farms, and the Canadian farmer can meet all comers in production.

ALWAYS BEHIND.

[Life.]

"Is your son still pursuing his studies, Mrs. Brown?"

"Yes; but it seems to be a stern chase."

THE SOLACE.

[Tit-Bits.]

Proud Motorist—Yes, it took me about six weeks' hard work to learn to drive my machine.

Pedestrian—And what have you got for your pains?

Proud Motorist—Liniment.

TOO READY TO ADOPT AMERICAN SPELLING

Standard English Should Be Followed, Says Minister of Justice.

Ottawa, Feb. 7. — "We Canadians should adhere to the English method of spelling rather than that adopted in the United States. I do not desire to take up the time of this House with trifles, but this matter, in my opinion, is no trifle. There is a growing tendency in Canada to adopt the United States method of abbreviating the spelling of words by dropping out letters. The good, old, well-established English spelling should be maintained.

So spoke Sir Alan Aylesworth in submitting an unexpected amendment to a private bill in the House of Commons tonight. Mr. Carvell was the promoter of a measure to incorporate "the Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay Railway Company," and submitted its second reading. Thereupon the Minister of Justice advanced his amendment to change the name to "Hudson's Bay Railway Company" and incidentally aligned himself with the English spelling wing in the controversy which, it will be remembered, centred in the provincial education department some months ago.

Sir Alan alluded to the fact that the "good, old, English spelling" was "Hudson's Bay," while the United States had adopted and amended the term in "Hudson River." He deplored the general tendency to follow American forms of spelling. "It is," said he, "the English language that we speak, and we look to England for our standards of orthography and geography. I believe that we in the Canadian Parliament, in all our official writings, do well to maintain that standard, whatever the newspapers or other people may see fit to do."

The suggestion of the Minister of Justice was unanimously adopted and the bill in question amended accordingly.

MAY BE PRESIDENT

Ambassador Bryce Has Big Offer To Be Head of Princeton University.

Cincinnati, Feb. 9.—Great interest attaches to the report that Ambassador James Bryce has been tendered the presidency of Princeton University. The position was made vacant by the resignation of Woodrow Wilson, now governor of New Jersey. Ambassador Bryce, when seen in Washington, declined to make any statement.

SALARIES RAISED

Winnipeg Teachers To Get as Much as Any Otheds on Continent.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 9.—The salaries of all teachers, with the exception of the principals, in the public schools of Winnipeg have been voluntarily raised. The new schedule places the schools of this city on a basis as high as that in any other city in America. The minimum for inexperienced teachers has been raised from $450 to $500. Regular teachers will be paid $650 to $800 for the first year, instead of $575 to $725. The maximum is to be reached at the end of the eighth year instead of the ninth as before, and it will range from $900 to $1,000 instead of from $800 to $950.

A TOO FUNNY STORY.

New York, Feb. 9. — A special to the World from Chicago says Henry Ward, a travelling man, of St. Louis, went to a barber shop last night to be shaved. He was in a hurry to meet a friend, and asked George Selter, one of the barbers, to make haste.

"That reminds me," said Selter, as he began stropping the razor, "of a story," which he began telling, and as he finished he leaned on the arm of the chair in which Ward was seated, holding the razor with the edge up. Ward shouted with laughter, and raising his right hand in a gesture of mirth, he brought it down on the razor, cutting off his little finger.

PIONEER DEAD.

Seaforth, Feb. 9.—William Grieve, aged 73, one of the pioneers of this district, is dead at his home here.

DRUGGISTS LIKE IT.

Philadelphia, Feb. 9.—The reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States was indorsed by the board of directors of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange last night.

Have you a weak throat? If so, you cannot be too careful. You cannot begin treatment too early. Each cold makes you more liable to another, and the last is always the harder to bear. If you will take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at the outset you will be saved much trouble. Sold by all dealers. 8

CHAPMAN'S

Ladies' Coats $2.50

To effect a complete stock-taking clearance of these garments, we are pricing them so low that there can be no mistake about the result. Ladies' Winter Coats, 52 inches long, in semi-fitting style, made of English worsted, some are trimmed with velvet piping. Colors are grey and olive mixtures. Sizes are mostly 34 and 36. A splendid Long Coat for driving. The regular prices were double and three times as much. On sale Friday and Saturday, for choice $2.50

Furs at Almost Half Price

AMERICAN SABLE SCARFS, with heads and tails, thick and heavy fur. Regular $10, now.... $5.75

AMERICAN SABLE MUFFS, pillow shape, satin lined. Regular price $9.00, now..... $4.75

SABLE FOX SCARFS, 72 inches long, large collar effect, trimmed with head and tails. Regular price $10.00, now $5.75

SABLE FOX MUFFS, to match the above scarf, pillow shape, satin lined. Regular price $9, now $4.75

Women Who Love Fine Embroideries

Find it hard to pass these counters. There's an unexcelled collection of newest Embroideries of every kind.

Cotton & Sheeting Sale

72-Inch Unbleached Sheeting, nice, fine round thread and free from dressing. February sale price, yard..19c

8-4 Bleached Sheeting, heavy quality. February sale price, a yard 28c

Pillow Cases

Ready Made Pillow Cases, of good quality cotton. Sizes 40, 42 and 44, at 15c each. Dozen $1.50

Sheets

A special in Ready Made Sheets, of good stout Bleached Cotton, full size. Sale price, pair $1.47
February Sale Price.

No. 5 White Cotton 10 Yards for $1

Just ask for No. 5—our special English Longcloth, bought especially for the February sale. It is an extra fine quality cotton, suitable for all domestic purposes, 35 and 36 inches wide. Worth 12½c a yard.

Down Goes the Price on These Suits for Boys

You can see them in the window and see the value at a glance. Good strong Tweed Suits, for boys 8 to 14 years. Regular price $3.50, now $2.19

Remnants at Almost Every Counter

Don't be in a hurry passing the different counters. There are stock-taking remnants at almost every counter at tempting prices.

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St.

MASONIC "AT HOME" WAS A BIG SUCCESS

Over 100 Couples Were Present and All Had Most Enjoyable Time.

The first annual "At Home" of the three Royal Arch Chapters, St. John's, St. George's, and London, was held last evening in the Masonic Temple. Over a hundred couples were in attendance, and the affair proved one of the most delightful of the present season.

Every person thoroughly enjoyed the occasion, and the committee in charge were highly complimented.

The dance room was gaily decorated with festoons of bunting. The card room was tastefully draped with national flags, while the tea room was particularly pretty, with many colored lights, and mural decorations.

Prior to the dance, a short programme was rendered. Ex. Comp. J. A. Atcheson, chairman of the joint committee welcomed the guests. Excellent songs were rendered by Miss Frankie Cullis, Miss Bertha Upthegrove, Mr. H. S. Swegler and Mr. W. T. Meldrum.

The music was furnished by the Tony Cortese orchestra, and was much enjoyed.

The chapters will probably make the "At Homes" an annual affair. Their first venture was so striking a success that the committee feel encouraged to repeat it during next year.

The committee in charge were: Comps. John A. Atcheson, chairman; T. G. Davis, George W. Reed, W. R. Bishop, E. W. G. Quantz, H. J. Heath, Charles Gilbert, C. C. Reed, A. M. Trick, Morris B. Percival, A. E. Somerville, Frank Thompson, Charles Hoare, C. G. Carlton, George Logan, Whit Lancaster, Fred Miners, Frank Campbell, Ed Smith, T. P. Elliott; Frank E. Harley, and Frank D. Millar, secretary.

MR. T. G. TURNBULL IS HIGHY PRAISED

Did Good Work on the Hospital Trust For the County Council.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Mosa, Feb. 9.—The report of the special committee appointed by the county council to investigate the cases of incurable patients at Victoria Hospital has been sent out by the chairman, Mr. George Innis, to the various municipalities. In it the committee pay a tribute to the excellent services of Mr. T. G. Turnbull, the county representative on the hospital trust. It was through his efforts that the investigation took place, and the county will reap much benefit from it.

The part of the report referring to Mr. Turnbull is as follows:

"Your committee think that the hospital trustee, Mr. T. G. Turnbull, deserves credit for bringing that matter before the county council, so that action could be taken to reduce the county expenditure in Victoria Hospital by the removal of these unfortunate incurables."

The electors of Lobo Township are particularly pleased at the action of the county council in recognizing Mr. Turnbull's ability in this way.

HIS DEATH SENTENCE

Surgeon Submits Own Symptoms as Those of Another.

[Canadian Press.]

New York, Feb. 9.—The Herald says: Stricken some time ago with an obscure abdominal ailment, Dr. W. L. Mulcahey, a Brooklyn surgeon, submitted a description of the symptoms of his case to the staff of St. Josephs Hospital. He submitted them, however, as symptoms present in the case of one of his patients. To the surprise and alarm of the surgeon, the other medical men announced that the symptoms were those of an advanced case of renal tuberculosis.

"And the chances of recovery?" asked Dr. Mulcahey, still hiding the identity of his "patient."

"The man will die within a year," was the verdict of the hospital staff.

"I am the man whose doom you have pronounced," said Dr. Mulcahey. He immediately went to a bed in the hospital, and a major operation will be performed in an effort to prolong his life.

TWO BREAK JAIL

Alleged Embezzler and Burglar Get Away From Ohio Jail.

Marietta, Ohio, Feb. 9.—Edward A. Epler, former auditor of the Marietta, Columbus and Cleveland Railroad, who is charged with embezzling $5,000 of the funds of the railroad, escaped from the county jail early today. George Bayless, arrested on a charge of burglary, escaped with Epler.

The county jail is situated on the fourth floor of the courthouse, and this was the first escape ever made therefrom.

The indications are that Epler and Bayless were assisted to escape by persons from the outside. A duplicate key to the cell doors had been made, and with this the prisoners unlocked the door. Along the corridor the two dropped into an air-shaft, going down two stories, whence it was easy to walk through the courthouse.

A large reward has been offered for the capture of Epler.

DE LASSY'S DEFENCE

Says He Knew Nothing of Plan to Murder Count Bouturlin.

[Canadian Press.]

St. Petersburg, Feb. 9.—Count Patrick O'Brien de Lassy, who is accused of having hired Dr. Pantchenko to poison Count Vassili Bouturlin, was further examined by the prosecution today. In his original confession, since repudiated, Pantchenko said that he was under the hypnotic influence of De Lassy when he killed the latter's brother-in-law.

In his own defence De Lassy has declared that he was in no way connected with Bouturlin's death. He admits that he engaged Pantchenko to commit an act of malpractice, and says that the correspondence on the subject was subsequently used by the doctor to blackmail him.

De Lassy said today that he was not present when the injections were given Bouturlin by Pantchenko, but visited the patient on the same day. He did not hear Bouturlin describe his sensations after the treatment by Pantchenko, and asked no questions, as the matter had no interest for him. He had visited the doctor's office on the day of the autopsy to destroy evidences of his association with Pantchenko. If the latter really injected toxine in treating Bouturlin, the defendant did not know what the motives of the poisoner were.

PERU BUYS WARSHIP.

Santiago, Chile, Feb. 9. — It is rumored here that the Peruvian Government has purchased the American battleships Iowa and Oregon. Following the acquisition by Peru of two submarines and 50,000 rifles, this latest report has caused some anxiety, and at the same time given an impetus to Chile's naval building programme.

Prepaid Ocean Tickets.

Those who intend bringing friends from Great Britain or Ireland would do well to communicate with the Canadian Pacific Atlantic Steamship Line. Special arrangements can be made to have passengers looked after at Liverpool. On arrival at St. John or Quebec, there need be no trouble with Immigration authorities, providing arrangements have been made at time of booking. Call or write for lowest rates. W. Fulton, City Passenger Agent, 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond, London. 10c

The Northern Life Assurance Co.

Fourteenth Annual Report

To the Shareholders of the Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada:

The Directors beg leave to submit their Fourteenth Annual Report of the business of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1910.

During the year 1910 a larger volume of business was transacted and a larger amount of Insurance written than in any previous year. The progress of the business of the Company is satisfactory.

The amount of Insurance in force on the 31st day of December last was $7,014,587.00. The amount written and revived during the year was $1,488,965.00.

The Assets now amount to the sum of $1,435,882.34, which enables the Company to provide the necessary Insurance Reserve, $321,831.77, and a Surplus over Capital and all other obligations amounting to $32,662.56.

The Surplus from the previous year amounted to $17,818.59, to which is added the net earnings of this year, amounting to $230,631.63, making a total of $248,450.32, which has been disposed of as follows:

Added to the Reserves for the benefit of the Policyholders	$118,915 27
Paid to Policyholders for Death Claims, Surrenders, etc	46,056 55
Paid Taxes	3,314 09
Paid Dividends to Shareholders	24,947 04
Written off former Assets to comply with new Insurance Act	16,858 81
Leaving a Surplus this year of	32,662 56

There has been sufficient progress and enlargement in every direction to maintain a healthy growth in the Company's business as a whole. Each year in the past a similar result was achieved.

A detailed statement is submitted showing the Assets and Liabilities, Income and Expenditure and such other information as the Policyholders and Shareholders might desire.

London, 6th February, 1911.

Respectfully submitted,

T. H. PURDOM, President.

JOHN MILNE, Managing-Director.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

INCOME.

Cash on hand, Jan 1, 1910....	$ 43,118 57
Received on Capital Stock.....	13,619 32
" " Insurance Premiums	237,080 03
" " Interest	69,058 96
" for Premium on stock	142 00
Total income	$363,018 94

EXPENDITURE.

Paid Death Claims and Endowment	$ 30,925 50
" Policyholders for Surrenders and Dividends.....	13,031 05
" Salaries of Officials, Head and Branch Offices	15,833 17
" Salaries and Commissions to Agents and Inspectors	53,918 56
" Medical Fees	5,721 70
" Taxes and Licenses	3,314 09
" Rent, Stationery, Printing, Advertising, Postage, etc	9,476 89
" Investment, Collection and Other Expenses	3,680 14
" Dividends to Shareholders	29,447 95
Total Expenditure	$165,349 05
Increased Investments	132,556 40
Cash in Banks and Office	65,113 49
Total	$363,018 94

ASSETS.

Invested in Real Estate Mortgages	$857,081 00
Invested in Debenture Bonds and Stocks	208,520 36
Loans on Company's Policies..	103,768 17
Interest Due and Accrued	23,614 17
Premium Notes, Premiums under Collection and Premiums Deferred	72,942 00
(For which Reserves are placed in Liabilities.)	
Furniture and Fixtures in Head and Branch Offices	4,821 77
Cash in Banks and Head Office	65,113 49
Total Assets	$1,435,882 34

LIABILITIES.

Net Insurance Reserve	$321,831 77
Death Claims Unpaid	3,000 00
Half-Yearly Dividends, due Jan. 1, 1911	12,694 00
Suspense Account	53 57
Total Liabilities, exclusive of stock	$348,579 34
Surplus for Benefit of Policyholders	$447,302 72
Capital Stock Paid Up	454,645 12
Surplus over Capital Stock..	$ 32,662 56

The full Board of Directors was re-elected by the Shareholders at the Annual Meeting.