## Canada Life Assurance Company.

The Annual Meeting of the Canada Life Asturance Company wa held on We inesday. The following is a synopsis of the report and financial statements : - In presenting to the shareholders their Fiftyfirst Annual Report, the directors are gratified in announcing that the company has fairly shared in the somewhat improved condition of the business of the country, as will be seen by the statements and accounts now submitted. By these it will be observed that the company has transacted a larger business than during the previous year, and has increased its clear surplus by no less than \$497,093.05. The applications for new assurances during 1897 numbered 3,066, for the sum of \$6.185.996, of which, however, 266 for \$521,000 were declined, the lives not appearing up to that standard which it is in the interests of the company's other assurers should be maintained, and as 191 applications for \$373,360 were not carried out, the issue of the year was for \$5,291,636, under 2,608 policies, exceeding 1896 by 573 policies for \$798,980.

The total business in force at the close of 1897 was \$72,719,555.29 of assurances, under 33,407 policies, upon 24,469 lives.

The claims by deaths paid during 1897 amounted to \$770,168.15, and endowment policies for \$128,846.02 having matured, these sums, as well as \$218,481.29 for profits, \$145,411.18 for surrenders, and an annuity of \$400, making in all \$1,263,307.81, were paid to policyholders during the year.

The income receipts of the year were \$2,953,272.83, and deducting therefrom all payments to policyholders for claims by death, for profits and for matured endowment policies, as well as all other outlay, including expenses of management, there was left the sum of \$1,272,486.05, which increased the company's assets to \$18,678,915.67.

As appears by the abstract of assets and liabilities, after providing fully for the necessary reserve for all policies of the company, and for all its other liabilities, there is shown a surplus of \$1,564,082.05.

## FINANCIAL ABSTRACT FOR THE YEAR 1897.

To premium income (net)	2,087,994 45 869.147 44
\$2,	957,041 89
Paid claims, endowments, surrender values	1,044,826 55 218,481 29 421,248 00
Balance	1,272,486 05
\$2,	957,041 89

*Exclusive of \$97,355.82 bonus additions included in claims.
ASSETS JAN. 1ST, 1898.
Loans on real estate and on other securities       \$ 9,128,674       10         Securities owned       7,043,595       92         Real estate owned, including buildings       1,431,750       78         Cash on band and other ledger assets       318,864       98
\$17,922,885 78 Net outstanding and deferred premiums
Total assets\$18,678,915 67

LIABILITIES		
Reserve fund (4 p.c.) \$	16,704,417	co
All other liabilities	410,416	62
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\$18,678,915 67

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President, Mr. A. G. Ramsay, in moving the adoption of the report, said :-

The directors' report and the annual accounts and statements have or some days been in your hands, and have now been taken as read. While the report is brief, it contains, I think, along with the various published accounts, all that is required to enable those interested in the company to judge of its progress and success in the past year.

The addition during 1897 of nearly half a million dollars to the surplus or profit fund is a large and satisfactory one, and, without invidiously comparing it with the figures of any other particular company, I may say that it was more than was attained by all the other Canadian companies combined. The new business of the year was, you will observe, of satisfactory and gratifying amount, and in excess of the previous year, and you will be pleased to know that it is of that desirable class which will result more to the profit of the company than would a larger amount obtained at heavier expense, or from less desirable regions than the healthful climate of Canada and the four northern States to which we have thus far deemed it judicious to confine the equations of the company. The existing assurances are \$72,719,555, or rearly twice as much as they were twelve years ago. The death claims of the year continued of very favorable amount, and, being well within what was calculated upon, that fact testifies to the care observed in the selection of the lives and to the judicious limitation of the business to the healthful climates already

The recent lamentable failures of some of the companies doing business on the assessment system, and the anxiety felt as to the others which are based upon the same fallacious principles, lead me to point out that these occurrences are only the inevitable results which were from the first predicted by those whose knowledge and experience enabled them to judge of what the future of companies of this kind must be. At our meeting in 1887, when corceins of the kind were making strenuous efforts to establish themselves in Canada, I alluded to the miserable failures they had been in England and in America, and I said that their "ephemeral existence indicates how useless the assessment system of assurance is as a family provision. It can only offer the uncertain hope of a cheap assurance for a few years, till the company breaks down. It cannot afford any guarantee that a definite amount of assurance will certainly be paid to a widow or children after an assurer's death, whether that occurs at an early day or a distant one, and without such a guarantee as that, which our own and other sound companies offer, life assurance must be a fraud and a delusion." I added that "I was aware that agents and managers of companies of the kind pointed to the names of prominent business and professional men who have joined them, or who act as their directors, but as some of them at all events allowed their mames to be employed in that way simply because policies have been gratuitously given to them, one can judge how little weight should attach to the names of the gentlemen thus used to decoy others to join such companies." One cannot envy the feelings of the prominent gentlemen alluded to who induced persons to take policies in companies of the kind, from which they are now driven out by their failure, or by the levy of such high payments as they are unable

As the accounts show, the year's income was within a trifle of three million dollars, and the assets of the company were increased to the very considerable amount of nearly nineteen million dollars, and yielding, after deducting liabilities of every kind, a net surplus or profit of \$1,504,082, for allocation at the end of next year, along with whatever addition there may be made to it between now and that time; and as the management and other expenses by which the profits of policyholders are very largely influenced continue to be of a more moderate percentage than that of any other Canadian or American company, the prospects for our assurers are of a favorable character.

It is anticipated that legislation will be introduced by the Government modifying the present 4½ per cent, rate of interest pre-cribed by law as the basis for life assurance reserves, and adopting the new mortality tables based upon the observations and large experience of the British insurance companies, in course of compilation by the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain, and I may say on behalf of the Board in reference to the amendment to the charter, alluded to in the directors' report of last year, that the directors purpose to avail themselves of the occasion of that legislation to seek such amendments to the law as may meet the Board's requirements.