

not quite ready yet to visualize his own delusion.

They were bitter days that followed, for Jimmie had to hear the men refer to "the little Creodon," the new convert to the cause, who was so pretty and efficient, to hear them speak of her as "Nora" and "comrade" and not rise up and slay them all. Jimmie could not understand himself at all. For quite suddenly his interest in the cause seemed to have evaporated, and only one desire obsessed him—that of getting Nora away from his erstwhile friends and chosen associates. To effect this he would do anything—anything, he told himself passionately, even—in a blinding flash it came to him one day—even to renouncing the work himself! After all, there were other and perhaps just as sure ways of bringing capital to a realization of its duty. . . . Once Jimmie had begun to reason thus the rest was easy as far as his own convictions were concerned. But Nora—there was the difficulty!

And a difficulty it proved to be. Nora refused absolutely to listen to Jimmie. She avoided him and refused to see him when he called at the house; she returned his letters

unopened; she would not discuss the matter over the phone. She was, as every one could see, committed heart and soul to the cause which Jimmie Abram had so lately and eagerly espoused, a cause which he now scrapped with loathing and contempt. If the indifference with which his radical-friends received his defection amazed and disgusted him, the ease with which Jimmie took up again the practices and beliefs of his early days sometimes gave him startled and mortified pause. "I suppose Father Calahan was right," he acknowledged in all humility. "I was half-baked, but my conceit was well done. Plausible phrases did the rest."

One Saturday night Jimmie had been to confession and came home tired and depressed, for Nora was still recalcitrant. As he opened the door he heard gay voices in the kitchen and a savory odor floated out to him. Roast chicken! His mother must have company. . . . It was Nora that smiled at him from the stove—a gay and laughing Nora, quite like the Nora of earlier and happier years. His heart rushed up into his throat. "Is this a birthday, or anything?" he managed to say,

sniffing the delightful odors and wondering vaguely why his mother looked so happy.

Nora shook her head demurely as she dished up the mashed potatoes. "No, it's a celebration," she said quietly, but a gleam stole into her left cheek. "Only it isn't a fatted calf, it's a chicken." She gave him a fleeting side glance. "Oho, the prodigal son, eh?" Jimmie laughed understandingly, but he was seized with bewildering nervousness. Why, Nora like, she seemed . . . she acted like . . . it couldn't be—

"Nora!" he blurted out, in sudden gravity. "Nora, dear girl, have—have you—come to your senses, too?"

"Yes," the girl nodded slowly. "Yes, I have. Look out for the potatoes, Jimmie!" "I'm going for the ice-cream," said Mrs. Abram, as she slipped away, her eyes full of happy tears. But the two people by the stove never heard her.

With the love of home and of those who made it home, the love of country first begins to stir within the heart.

RACE SUICIDE

HEALTH-OFFICER DEcriES THE AGITATION FOR BIRTH CONTROL

Decriing agitation in favor of birth control, Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Officer of New York, in analyzing recent birth statistics, has pointed out that the proportion of native-born mothers in New York is decreasing and has sounded a warning that in the future New York's prominent families will be descendants of recent immigrants and not those who came over with Lord Baltimore or in the Mayflower.

In general the figures tend to show that foreign-born women had more children last year than did those of native stock," said Dr. Copeland. "When you combine the fact that the children born to native mothers are less than those born in other lands with the further fact that infant mortality is greater among babies of native stock, there is indicated that our population is becoming less American, more foreign."

It was shown that in 1919, 68.7% of the births in greater New

York were children whose mothers were born in other countries. Practically the same relative percentage obtained in 1911.

"The statement that there is a greater mortality among infants of American-born mothers will, no doubt, surprise many. One reason for this is that foreign-born mothers generally nurse their children. It is also accountable for the low death rate in congested districts of the city where it might be expected there would be more infant deaths. American mothers are less inclined to make use of Baby Health Stations of the Department of Health. Foreign-born mothers are accustomed to depend on these and other governmental agencies."

In a section of the fashionable upper east side bounded by Fifth and Park avenues, the birth rate was for each 1,000 of the population. In the rest of the borough of Manhattan it averaged 25 per 1,000. This district is typical, for it contains well-to-do persons of American birth who are counted among the first families of America.

We find the death rate among infants of native-born mothers is 90 per 1,000, while the rate of infants of Swedish-born mothers, is

58, Scotch 43, Russian 34, French 79, Austro-Hungarian 79 and Bohemian 75."

O'CONNELL, AND THE MASS

The importance which Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish Liberator, attached to the discharge of religious duties is revealed by a letter which has just been discovered and which Maurice Murphy of Castle-Island, has sent for publication to the "Kerry People." The letter is dated January 15, 1836. It has been found by Miss Leahy amongst papers kept by her father, who was an innkeeper of Abbeyfeale. O'Connell wrote to Mr. Leahy intimating that he would be at his house about 2 o'clock on the following Sunday, and asked that four horses should be ready for him by that hour. He added: "Take care the driver hears Mass. I will not arrive until after the last Mass, and will not allow any man to drive me who lost Mass." This language was not used from any affection of piety. O'Connell was deeply sensible of the necessity of living up to religious tenets, and by his acts set

an example of the utmost reverence for the precepts and observances of the Church. Difficulties, however great, never prevented him from fulfilling the obligation of hearing Mass on Sundays and holy days of obligation. — Catholic Transcripts

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal-oil).

The inventor, T. T. Johnson, 246 Craig St. W. Montreal, is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him to-day for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.

The London Life Insurance Company

Shows 1921 the Most Prosperous Year in the Company's History

\$100,000,000 MARK PASSED

Surplus on Basis Dominion Government Standard, \$1,952,613—A Gain of \$499,389. Profit Results Greatly Exceed Estimates

The Forty-Seventh Annual Meeting of the Shareholders and Policyholders of The London Life Insurance Company was held at the Company's Head Office, London, Canada, on February 13th, 1922. The President, Dr. A. O. Jeffery, K.C., occupied the chair, and there were present a number of Shareholders and Policyholders.

The notice calling the meeting was read by the General Manager, Mr. Edward E. Reid, after which the following report and financial statement were submitted:

Forty-Seventh Annual Report

The Directors of The London Life Insurance Company submit herewith the Audited Financial Statement of the Company for the year ending December 31st, 1921.

Although the abnormal gains of the previous year have not been duplicated, the volume of business written and the gain in Business in Force are normal in amount and in view of the existing conditions are exceedingly gratifying.

The Premium and Interest Receipts for the year amount to \$4,890,090.83, an increase of \$693,705.47. Invested and other Assets total \$15,920,517.96, an increase of \$2,815,434.86 for the year.

The New Insurance issued in both the years 1919 and 1920 was abnormal in amount. With the sudden reversal in business conditions the terminations from such recently-issued business was naturally heavy. Nevertheless, an excellent gain in the Insurance in Force was effected and the \$100,000,000 mark was passed early in the year. The following comparative statement shows the particulars for the past two years:

	1920	1921
Number W. P. Policies Issued	55,368	52,724
Number Ordinary Policies Issued	12,123	10,041
Amount W. P. Policies Issued	\$11,857,231.50	\$12,438,070.50
Amount Ordinary Policies Issued	\$2,929,463.00	\$2,721,067.00
Total Insurance Issued	\$14,786,694.50	\$15,159,137.50
Amount W. P. Insurance in Force	\$32,632,974.30	\$32,632,132.75
Amount of Ordinary Insurance in Force (net)	\$2,916,400.96	\$2,705,530.92
Total Insurance in Force after deducting Reinsurance	\$35,549,375.26	\$35,337,663.67
Increase in Insurance in Force	\$20,218,436.27	\$14,513,588.41

The Investments of the Company continue to be made in absolutely non-speculative securities and First Mortgages are coming again to be the chief avenue for the employment of the Company's rapidly increasing funds. The rate of interest earned during the year shows a steady increase, the rate being 6.69% on the invested funds.

The Policy and Other Liabilities of the Company have always been provided for in a very complete manner. The exceptionally satisfactory Surplus earnings of the year, however, have enabled the Directors to still further improve the funds set aside for various purposes, including all profits earned on participating policies. The total Liabilities, on the Company's very stringent standard, amount to \$15,915,384.18.

The Surplus on Policyholders' Account, including paid-up Capital of \$82,500, is \$405,133.78, an increase over the previous year of \$176,458.54.

It is with great regret that we record the death during the year of Mr. John McClary, our Honorary President. Mr. McClary was one of the original shareholders of the Company, a Director since 1887, President for a period of 25 years and Honorary President during the past two years. Throughout his connection with the company, Mr. McClary rendered valuable assistance by his mature counsel and sane judgment, and to the very end evidenced a lively interest in its welfare.

EDWARD E. REID, A. O. JEFFERY, K.C.
General Manager. President.

OUR BUSINESS POLICY

To Give the Fullest Measure of Security and a Square Deal to Policyholders.

ITS RESULTS

ASSETS—The flower of sound Canadian securities, mainly Bonds and First Mortgages. Nothing speculative.

LIABILITIES—Company's policy reserves up to highest standard on the continent, \$988,000 above the Dominion Government requirements. All other liabilities of every character carefully provided for.

EARNINGS—Unusually high from all sources. Interest rate in 1921, 6.69%. Mortality rate, 35.2% expected. Profit results greatly exceed original estimates and have given great satisfaction to policyholders.

SERVICE—Prompt settlement of all sums due policyholders. Liberal policy contracts and painstaking care in meeting the needs and protecting the best interests of insureds.

PUBLIC APPRECIATION—The Insurance in force increased in the last 10 years over 400%—a percentage increase double that of the total increase in Insurance in Force for the Dominion of Canada in the same period.

Synopsis of Financial Statement

REVENUE ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS	
Premiums—"Ordinary" and "Weekly"	\$4,039,870.98
Interest on investments	850,219.85
Sundries	7,583.76
	\$4,897,674.59

DISBURSEMENTS

Paid policyholders or heirs	\$ 773,385.35
All other disbursements	1,410,561.89
Balance to investment account	2,713,727.35
	\$4,897,674.59

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

Mortgages, bonds, debentures and debenture stocks	\$13,861,801.54
Loans on policies and other invested assets	1,310,159.68
Premiums outstanding and deferred	472,428.41
Interest due and accrued	276,128.33
	\$15,920,517.96

LIABILITIES

Reserve on policies in force	\$14,591,857.00
Accumulating and accruing profits	557,360.70
Special reserves and other liabilities	6,166.48
Surplus on policyholders' account (including paid-up capital, \$82,500)	405,133.78
	\$15,920,517.96

This is to certify that I have audited the Books and Accounts of the London Life Insurance Company for the year ending December 31st, 1921. All payments by cheque or cash have been duly verified. All Journal Entries are of a proper nature, and all postings into the General Ledger have been checked.

The Securities for Investments have been examined and found in order.

The Policy Reserve Liability has been certified by the Actuary of the Company.

I have had access to all documents and papers required for the audit, and explanations have been given when asked for.

The above Statement and Balance Sheet are in accordance with the Books, and in my opinion give a correct showing of the Company's business at the above date.

JAMES McMillan, C. A., Auditor.

London, January 12th, 1922.

Actuary's Report

A valuation of the outstanding insurance and annuity contracts of the Company, as of December 31, 1921, has been made according to the bases stated below and the Reserve Liabilities are shown separately for the division of the business indicated.

INSURANCES—

Ordinary Branch			
Years of Issue.	Amount of Insurance	Reserve Liability	Reserve Basis
* 1874—1921	\$73,319,089.92	\$9,443,790	Om. (5) 3%
Less reinsurance	1,233,569.00	101,250	

Net amount	
Ordinary branch	\$ 72,085,530.92
	\$ 9,342,540

Weekly Premium Branch			
1887—1921	\$39,028,132.75	\$5,237,250	Standard Indus. 3 1/2%

Total both branches	\$111,113,663.67	\$14,579,790
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ANNUITIES—

Reserve for annuities in force	\$ 9,882	O (a) m 3%
Reserve for supplementary contracts not involving life contingencies	2,185	3%

Total	\$14,591,857
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In comparing the above statement of the Company's Reserves with that of the preceding year it is immediately observed that a more rigid basis of valuation has been used in the year 1921. The Reserves in the Ordinary Branch were increased for all issues—1871 to 1906—from the 3 1/2%

basis to the 3% basis. In the Weekly Premium Branch all business was valued on the Standard Industrial Table, with interest at 3 1/2% per cent. The change in the Weekly Premium Branch from Parr's No. 3 Table to the Standard Industrial Table was due to the fact that it was found that the Standard Industrial Table is more in accord with the Company's experience than Parr's and the Standard Industrial Table calls for somewhat higher Reserves than Parr's. As will be noted, all the Weekly Premium business has been changed over to this basis. While the 1915-1920 issues in the Weekly Premium Branch were changed from the 3 per cent. to the 3 1/2 per cent. basis, the change made on the whole has meant a decided strengthening of the Reserves. It is most satisfactory that not only has all Ordinary business been placed on the full 3 per cent. Reserve Basis, but that a very rigid standard of valuation has been adopted throughout also for the Weekly Premium Branch. As the Company is earning over 6 per cent. on its funds after paying all investments, the strength of the Company's Reserves is appreciated when it is realized that in the Ordinary Branch only 3 per cent. is required to be earned, and in the Weekly Premium Branch 3 1/2 per cent. to maintain the Reserves.

The Company's practice was continued in 1921 of carefully providing for all liabilities in addition to the Reserves. A sum was set aside for all accruing profits earned up to the anniversary of the Policy in the year of the statement. In addition a fund of \$100,000 was set up to provide for the profits payable in the year following the statement.

Notwithstanding the fact that the new business written by the Company in both Branches in the year 1921 exceeded \$1,000,000, the Surplus on the Dominion Government Standard increased by \$499,389. This large increase in surplus, in spite of the rapid expansion of the business, indicates the inherent strength of the Company. The earnings from all sources are extremely satisfactory. The interest rate in 1921 of 6.69 per cent., combined with the security of investments, was unusually high. The mortality experienced during 1921 continued to be very satisfactory, the rate for the year being 35.2 per cent. of the expected in the Ordinary Branch.

The surplus, according to the requirements of the Dominion Insurance Act on December 31st, 1921, is \$1,952,613.78, an increase of \$499,389.38 over the previous year. Reserves in excess of the Government Standard . . . \$ 238,037.00 Profits accruing but not due . . . 238,738.00 Profits payable in 1922 . . . 100,645.00 Investment and other Special Reserves . . . 150,000.00 Surplus Unappropriated, including Capital . . . 405,133.78 Total . . . \$1,952,613.78

JOHN D. BUCHANAN, B. A., F. A. S. Actuary.

Report of The Loaning Committee

The demand for Mortgage Loans was very strong during 1921 and excellent rates of interest were obtainable throughout the year. Municipal and Government Bonds and Debentures also offered a very attractive field for investment and the available funds were divided fairly evenly between these two forms of investment.

The total of the new investments made was \$3,636,786.52, the largest amount in the Company's history. The conditions in Western Canada have been such that it was impossible to expect repayments of principal or even, in many cases, the payment of the year's interest. Reasonable extension of time must be given whenever possible to enable borrowers to tide over a critical period, but it is hoped that in another year many rates of interest will be cleared up. On the whole, payments throughout the year were made in a most satisfactory manner and the amount of interest due and unpaid is only one-third of one per cent. of the total Mortgage Investments—a slightly lower percentage than that of the previous year.

The total amount of Mortgages upon which interest was overdue for more than a year is only \$42,896.20—less than seven-eighths of one per cent. In this item the Statement shows a slight improvement over the previous year, when the Mortgages thus in arrears amounted to a little over one per cent. of these investments. Of the Victory Bonds for which this Company subscribed in 1919, a considerable sum was still due at the beginning of 1921. This balance was largely paid during the first quarter of last year and on account of the comparatively low yield rate, necessarily affected the earnings of the year to a quite considerable extent. Notwithstanding this, the average yield on all the investments for the year increased by eight points, to 6.69—an exceedingly satisfactory rate considering the quality of the investments. The Bond and Debenture securities of the Company have been checked over and, as usual, the committee have scrutinized all loans upon which either interest or principal was overdue at the end of the year.

A very satisfactory feature of the Company's Statement is that the market value of the securities, according to the department's valuation, is considerably in excess of the book value. This is an additional asset that could very properly be used to still further increase the Company's Surplus Account.

The remarkably favorable experience of the Company's Mortgage Investments in Ontario is shown by the fact that although these amount to over \$2,000,000, the arrears of interest at the end of the year were only \$2,236.00, or about one-twentieth of one per cent. of the principal sum. Even of these arrears, a considerable proportion has already been paid and no such loan in the province is in such shape that there is any likelihood of the property falling into the possession of the Company.

The position of the Company's investments in every respect is, under the circumstances, most excellent and is ample evidence in itself of the capability of the staff in the Investment Department, to the efficiency of which your committee wish to bear their testimony.

ALBERT O. JEFFERY, JNO. G. RICHTER, W. M. SPENCER, W. J. NORFOLK.

The shareholders and policyholders expressed approval of a plan whereby pensions will be provided for the members of the Company's staff members and Company, the resulting fund being available for the purchase of life annuities at ages 60 or 65.

The directors paid a very hearty tribute of appreciation to the members of the staff and officers for the splendid accomplishments of the past year. The resolution was responded to by Mr. J. P. Maine, Supervisor of the Weekly Premium Branch; Mr. J. G. Stephenson, Superintendent of Western Agencies, and Mr. J. S. Lovell, the Secretary.

Dr. A. O. Jeffery, in moving the adoption of the Report, said:

The increased interest manifested by the public in the affairs of the Life Insurance companies has been most noticeable since the commencement of the war and specially since the epidemic visitations of 1918 and 1919. This is, perhaps, not so surprising as the fact that it took so long for the public to realize that the business of life insurance had a very vital relation indeed to the home, as well as to the economic welfare of the nation and the present favor in which life insurance is regarded is due to the somewhat spectacular demonstrations in recent years of its real merits.

R. P. PEARCE,
Superintendent Weekly Premium Branch

LOCAL AGENCY OFFICES
463 RICHMOND STREET

W. J. NORFOLK, Agency Director Ordinary Branch
R. T. HARDING
R. H. MORRISON } General Agents.