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Nine Months' The United States bank clearings for Clearings. the 9 months of 1902, to end of September, as given by the "Commercial and Financial Chronicle," show a decrease of 2.9 per cent. as compared with same period 1901. In New York the decrease was 7.7 per cent., in Buffalo 1.6, in Boston 5.2, Detroit 1.9. The enormous figures of the clearings in New York offset those of the aggregate of all the other cities in the States, the total for 9 months baving been \$56,126,037,839, and all outside New York \$30.634.899,597. The Canadian returns are as follows for 9 months this year:—

	1902.	1901.	Increase or Decrease.
Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Halifax Vancouver Hamilton St. John Victoria	810,969,237 600,616,480 120,362,573 65,981,072 39,606,276 33,137,629 30,750,210 20,536,402	650,512,417 455,643,038 78,336,799 64,642,263 34,007,271 30,547,876 29,849,507 23,343,864	+24.7 +31.8 +53.6 +2.1 +16.5 +8.5 +3.0 +12.0
Total Canada	1,721,959,879	1,366,883,035	+26.0

New Zealand's

The New Zealand Official Year

Book for 1902 gives the following
data as to the finances of the

Colony. The revenue for last two years and in 1896 was as follows:—

Year.	Taxation.	Other sources,	Rate per Taxation.	head. Total,
		\$	\$ 19.92	\$ 39.80
1902 1901	15,565,390 15,214,450 11,678,800	14,320,013	19.86 16.75	$\frac{39.05}{32.70}$

The large increase since 1896 is estimated to have been caused by the greater prosperity of the people as the population has only increased 12.32 per cent., and the rate of taxation has not been increased.

O The expenditure in same years was as follows :-

Expenditures.	1902.	1901. \$	1896. \$
Public Debt. Railways Education P. O. and Telegraphs. Militia. Constabulary. Old age pensions Crown Lands. Sundries.	9,019,690	8,728,080	8,837,340
	6,404,980	5,725,440	4,844,580
	2,696,580	2,405,930	2,376,090
	2,319,085	2,081,820	1,942,730
	956,250	1,148,530	595,250
	603,145	588,720	576,465
	1,050,225	998,540	15,620
	611,390	689,190	572,345
	5,818,215	5,032,775	4,532,120

The net indebtedness of New Zealand at end of fiscal year, in March last, was \$259,188,000, which amounts to \$328 per head of the European white population. The main portion of the debt represents loans to cover expenditures on reproductive works, the annual cost of the debt being only about \$11.25 per head.

A somewhat curious case was recently decided in England—Stuart v. Freeman. One, Lawley, assigned his life

policy to Stuart as security for debt. The policy allowed 30 days' grace for payment of premiums. On the 31st day, the premium not having been paid by the insured, it was tendered by Stuart to an officer of the company at head office and accepted, the hour being between 3 and 4 p.m. It turned out that Lawley died at 2 p.m. the same day, but this was unknown to his creditor who paid the premium. It appeared that a clerk of the company had previously accepted the premium when paid one day past the days of grace. This action of the clerk was repudiated as he had no authority to set aside the terms of the policy. The judge ruled that the company was not liable as the policy had become void by the premium not being paid in time. Obviously, the policy had lapsed by failure to