THURSDAY MORNING

Freedom From Legislative Control Impossible, Say Insurance Probers

Conditions in Canada Quite the **Opposite to What Prevail in** Great Britain-Here There is No Large Body of Trained Actuarial Opinion-Nen-Participating Insurance the Simplc and Normal Form.

Second Article.

In pursuing our enquiry into the findings of the insurance commission it should be borne in mind that the task before the commissioners, as they themselves express it, was "performed with a view to recommending changes in the existing law in those respects only in which it has failed to prevent some wrong." They do not, therefore, spend any time in enlarging upon the very important part life insurance plays in all civilized countries, but content themselves with presenting a table showing the magnitude of the interests involved in the operations of Canadian insurance companies in 1905.

Nor do they enquire in how far the companies have paid the face value of their contracts, nor whether they have found any of the companies insolvent: nor do they say as a result of their discoveries whether any licenses should be cancelled, or whether any steps should be taken-nor do they indicate by whom-to recover any funds that have been misused. The solution of these interesting questions properly belongs, we infer, to the insurance department, and, therefore, it is not too much to hope that with Its enlarged powers and more clearly defined duties proposed by the commission, they may sometime cease to power. be problems. SOME THINGS TAKEN

FOR GRANTED .

It is also proper to say that the public, like the commissioners, in considering insurance matters, must necessarily take some things for granted. Without doubt vast sums have been paid in the past and are being OUR ACTUARIAL OUTFIT. paid to the widows and orphans and other beneficiaries of the insured. Without doubt there is a large measure of protection to the policyholders. Without doubt our system of insurance is on a firm, scientific basis. Without doubt there is not the slight-

their error.

are quite the opposite."

like a house of cards.

publication of their error.

PLANS OF INSURANCE

IS TO

DEPARTMENT

HOPE FOR A RECONSTRUCTED

The existing law has in many important particulars failed to prevent wrong.

THE INSURANCE INVESTIGATION -- MORE FINDINGS.

The tendency for insurance companies to become aggregations with financial rather than insurance aims.

The Canadian system of insurance modeled on that of the United States.

The British system ideal in its freedom from legislative control, at present impossible in Canada.

In Great Britain life companies usually managed by scientific actuaries.

In Great Britain more attention, is paid to soundness of insurance basis and accuracy of insurance results than to financing on a large scale.

In Great Britain a large body of trained expert actuarial opinion

In the main Canadian conditions are quite the opposite Non-participating insurance "for a fixed amount and at low

rates"; the simple and normal form. "Participating" insurance more or less speculative.

Permissible investments should be confined to the bounds proper for TRUST FUNDS.

There must be no "wide-open door" for investments. Present powers of investment ample, and in certain respects should be curtailed

Unsecured stocks ought to be dropped from the category. Foreign securities should not be permitted.

Limit should be set to the erection of expensive buildings under the guise of head offices. Too often used for writing-up the

volume of securities. Trust companies acquired and controlled as subsidiary or tributary concerns entirely foreign to the idea of investment, and

foreign to the spirit and intention of parliament

RESULTS THAN TO FINANCING ON United States, is chiefly written on A LARGE SCALE. two plans

1. The non-participating plan. 2. the participating, or the with-"A British life insurance company is not an enterprising aggregation of

capital seeking to influence the mar-kets or hold the financial balance of "Then there is in Great Britain a

1. The non-participating plan. 2. the participating, or the with-profits plan. "With regard to non-participating in-surance," to quote the report. "THE INSURED MAKES HIS CONTRACT, ITS TERMS ARE DEFINITE. ITS AMOUNT DOES NOT VARY WITH THE PRUDENCE OR IMPRUDENCE OF THE INSUREB, AND THE LAWS OF THE COUNTRY AFFORD ADE-QUATE SECURITY IN THE SHAPE OF THE LEGAL RESERVE:" With the case of participating in-surance it is different. "Here the in-surance it is different." Here the in-surance it is different. "Here the in-surance it is different." Here the in-surance it is different. "Here the in-surance it is different." Here the in-surance it is different. "Here the in-surance it is different." Here the in-surance it is different. "Here the in-surance it is different." Here the in-surance it is different. "Here the in-surance it is different." Here the in-in the intervent in the in-intervent in the intervent in the inter large body of trained expert actuarial opinion, and insurance companies cannot stray far from sound methods without detection and publication of

With the case of participating in-surance it is different. "Here the in-surer takes the insured into a quasi partnership and the partner is vitally concerned with those considerations of multance and improvement the "In the main Canadian conditions In pointing out this deplorable and perhaps inevitable lack in this counof prudence and imprudence which bear upon the earning or partnership

try of a body of "trained expert profits." actuarial opinion," the commission undoubtedly lays its finger upon a ship, the insured pays on an average according to the report, about 20 per Without doubt there is not the slight-est occasion to fear that, if the law is only properly administered when amended, the business may be made to grow and develop, keeping pace with the material progress of the country. But, when all this is freely acknow-But, when all this is freely acknow-

THE TORONTO WORLD

the fundamental principles upon which this species of contract is founded." And of the North American Life: "Estimates of profits seem to have been COMPILED ARBITRARILY TO MEET COMPETITION, and the das-the utmost latitude in giving his views and stating his arguments on the ques-tion. The foundation of the second

and stating his arguments on the ques-tion. They have given this most imtribution gave more or less to a class as more or less was given in the esti-mates. It is, however, NOT POSSIBLE TO RECONCILE IT WITH ANY portant matter their gravest considera-tion, and their findings are of the most

tion, and their findings are of the most far-reaching character. Laying down the fundamental prin-ciple that accumulated insurance funds belong to the policyholder, and are trust funds—this fundamental principle, by the many balant the bala upon which SCIENTIFIC BASIS. The distribution as between policyholders appeared to be unfair. The difference was CONFESSEDLY INAPPLICABLE and Indicates A MARKED ABSENCE OF METHOD IN DISTRIBUTION." the way, being the basis upon which all their suggested amendments to the act are built up-they proceed to state

And of the Great West Life: "There is no provision in the incor-porating act or in the bylaws govern-ing the apportionment of profits to the conclusions which they have reach-ed. They may be summarized as folthe lows 1. It is not only expedient but

porating act or in the bylaws govern-ing the apportionment of profits to policytholders. There is no appropria-tion of profits made until the period arrives when they are to be paid, and NO ACCOUNT IS KEPT WITH THE INDIVIDUAL POLICYHOLDER. The company has written a large amount of deferred dividend insurance, the period of distribution being 15. 20 and necessary to place all life compa-nies upon a uniform and common basis. 2. Permissible investments should be confined within such boundarles as may be appropriately delimit-ed for the investment of trust funds. "THE OPEN DOOR." of deferred dividend insurance, the period of distribution being 15. 20 and 25 years. The manager considered a policy with a five-year period better than policies with longer periods, but THOUGHT THE PUBLIC PREFER-RED THE LATTER." Upon this managerical originar of the

To the demand for "a wide-open dcor" for the investment of insurance trust funds, the commissioners give an emphatic NO. The powers which are at present conferred by the General Insurance Act ARE. IN THE OPINION OF THE COMMISSION SUFFICIENT-LY. COMPREHENSIVE TO COM Upon this managerial opinion of the vision of the subject of the commissioners caustically remark: "It appeared, how-ever, that no effort was made to in-troduce the short period policy, THE MANAGEMENT FEARING THERE WOULD BE NO PROFITS TO DI-VIDE AT THE PUD OF FULL LY COMPREHENSIVE TO COV-ER EVERY SPECIES OF INVEST-MENT WHICH SHOULD BE PER-MITTED. VIDE AT THE END OF FIVE YEARS."

They go farther and question the propriety of continuing to permit in-vestments "in ordinary unsecured But these examples of "capricious, unfair and unequal" treatment of policyholders in the matter of distristocks" and with an eye to policyholders' interests recommend dropping such stocks from the category of investpolicyholders in the matter of distri-bution of profits—or no profits at all— and which the curious reader may mul-tiply by perusing the evidence for him-self, must suffice. It is easy now to understand why the participating plan of insurance is so popular with the companies and so unpopular with policyholders who have had an experience of it. A MONSTROUS SUGGESTION. It is now also easy to understand

Another class of security which the Another class of security which the commission deems undesirable is that which arises out of foreign operations by Canadian companies such as the Sao Paulo by the Canada Life and Mixi-can securities by the Sun Life. Not all the eloquence of Mr. Macaulay of the Sun Life and others; not all-the eloquence of how much

It is now also easy to understand why the Underwriters' Association-the creature of the Managers' Associa-tion and their resounding gramophone -with a fine disregard of policyholders' liberty and interest more and the commission of your investments had very properly any weight with the commission, "Your commissioners cannot but think that to all intents and purposes these are foreign securities and recommend that this anomaly be remedied by a suit-able amendment of the section. HEAD OFFICE BUILDING.

Another extremely doubtful species of so-called investment' is the huge head office building. "The erection," they say, "of expensive buildings UN-DER THE GUISE OF HEAD OF-FICES, with the real purpose of be-coming landlord of extensive office premises, is a thing susceptible of much guarantee every figure that finds a place in their contracts. It is gratify-ing to note that the commission turn-ed a deaf ear to this monstrous pro-nosal abuse and conducive to extravagances. NEARLY ALL THE INSTANCES PRESENTED TO THE COMMISSION ed a deaf ear to this monstrous pro-posal. They say (page 204): "The suggestion of the Underwriters' Association, that all business written should participate in profits does not measured that the suggestion of the Underwriters' Association, that all business written should participate

in profits does not recommend itself to And in respect even of the permissible

CHILDREN WHO WERE COVERED WITH SORES Wonderful Zam-Buk Triumph! Every mother knows with what rapidity sores, ringworm, ulcers, etc., spread from child to child. In Montreal recently most of the public schools were visited by an epidemic of itch in this way. A child is afflicted with scalp sores, itch or ring-worm. In the course of play, one child puts on another's hat. In this way, or in a hundred and one more which children make possible, the in-fection spreads and sometimes a whole family is affected. Mr. J. C. Bates, of Burk's Falls says :--- "My three children were all broken out with sores on face, hands and feet. Their condition was pitiable ; and although I tried various outments and salves the sores continued to spread. "One day I saw a report telling how beneficial Zam-Buk was for skin diseases, nlcers, etc. I got a supply of the balm and applied it to the children's sores. Almost immediately they got relief, and the sores began to heal. Although the skin disease had defied all the salves I had previously tried, in one week Zam-Buk overcame the trouble, and to-day the children have not a pimple or spot or mark of disease on their skin. For this grand result I have Zam-Buk to thank." **READ WHAT ZAM-BUK CURES** FREE BOX Zam-Buk heals all skin diseases theals all skin diseases-eczema, scaly sores, ulcers, poisoned wounds, barbers' rash, pustules, face due to blood poison, good also for rheumatism and It heals cuts and lacerations, stops bleeding, cures instula, reduces enlarged veins. It cures burns and it is an excellent "first aid " remedy. It is highly antiseptic. All druggists and stores rell at 50 cents a box, or from ZAM-BUK CO., TORONTO, for price. 6 boxes for \$2.50. This coupon, the name of this paper and a 1 cent stamp rent to the Zam-Buk Co., Toronte, will obtain for you a free trial box, Don't delay.

MARCH 21 1907



DEPUTATION TO DR. REAUME EVERY HUMAN BEING

interest.

the whole thing.

Toronto, March 20 .- "Every human

AN ELECTRIC BATTERY The Death Knell of - Drug Treatments Has Been Sounded.

ng is a live electric battery, and

which has hitherto been slow, tedious

and uncertain.

Head

lewing to 12% sht.res-2, low 1; 2000 high 2

no snle 1% lo 1000 se 18; no Coienia 87 to 3

Foster Trethe Buffals McKin Colalt Sliver Atitibi Beaver Red Ro Temist Silver Rothse Chevels Graen-Poters Conlag Cobalt Empre

Univer Watts Consol Cana di Cana di Cana di Cana di Cana di B. C.

Havan Mexica Stanle

Trét 100 at

Scot 300 at Gree

50 at

Abit Red Fost 100, 10 Can. Silve Silve

Trei

Silv Pete 1000 a Fost 500, 1 Silv Nov Cob

Stan

Cob Abitin Amaly Beave Buffal Cleve Clear Cchal Coat Eman

Enspr Foste Green Huds McKi Niova Right Roth Silve Silve Silve Silve Silve Silve Caril Car

Jan

LaF

-

ledged, the business of the commission was to find out the abuses that have crept into insurance operations and become more or less prevalent; to enquire into the sufficiency of the present law, if properly administered: to check such abuses, and if the law were not sufficient to suggest such amendments as would not fail in proper hands to prevent wrong in future. And while it is a matter of congratulation to the Canadian insurance world, as also to the general public, that our commission unearthed no such, colossal scandals as came to light during the Armstrong investigation in New York; that our companies did not openly maintain at Ottawa, as was done at Albany, a "House of Mirth," to influence insurance legislation thru a corrupt lobby; that it has not been discovered that the companies have made contributions to political parties; that no vast sums have been spent in subsidizing the press. and other such gross irregularities. no one can rise from even a cursory perusal of the report without coming to the conclusion that with the same opportunities and conditions as presented themselves in New York State and other portions of the republic, precisely the same results would have occurred here as were found to have occurred there. The turpitude in both cases is only one of degree.

THE PLEA FOR LIBERTY.

As the Canadian system of life in surance is largely modeled after the American, and as there is more or less a prevailing sentiment in Canada that if our insurance law were model

ed more on the British system and less on the American, there would not be such opportunities for wrongdoing as have manifested themselves on both sides of the line. The commissioners are not, however, carried away by sentiment, and they politely turn a deaf ear to the persistent suggestions of those managers who so far imitate the patriot as to cry: "Give me liberty or I die." The commissioners plainly tell such managers and companies: The errors into which Hopeless, Confused and Depressed you have fallen are not due to the system, but to yourselves.

"The freedom from legislative con trol, which obtains in Great Britain in life insurance matters, and which is so much emphasized in the statements of British actuaries and managers put before the commission, indicates an ideal condition; no legislative check upon investments; no standard legal reserve, but a system of returns which lends itself to complete publicity in all essential business details. IF THE CONDITIONS OF THE LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS IN THIS COUNTRY BORE ANY PROXIMATE diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels or RESEMBLANCE TO BRITISH CON-DITIONS, A SIMILAR LEGISLATIVE FREEDOM MIGHT INDUCE SIMILAR POSITIVE RESULTS HERE. BUT IN THE OPINION OF YOUR COM-MISSIONERS THE CONDITIONS ARE QUITE DISSIMILAR.

"In Great Britain life-insurance companies are usually MANAGED BY SCIENTIFIC ACTUARIES, who devote paid to SOUNDNESS OF INSURANCE BASIS

any ill after effects and am strong and well again.

AND ACCURACY OF INSURANCE Price \$1.00 per bottle or 6 bottles for \$5.00.

on the occasion of their hole and corn- WHY THE PARTICIPATING er amalgamation. Witness also those PLAN HAS PREVAILED airy structures erected by some presi- It might be supposed that from its dents at their annual meetings on a smaller premium, definite terms and sandy basis of figures supplied by "our own actuaries," which at a touch from

the hand of a really competent and independent actuarial expert collapsed like a house of cards and the United States is on the parti-It is undoubtedly true that there is cipating plan, and the aggregate of some sound actuarial knowledge in the, 20 per cent. additions profits the country, but such as it is, it is al- would run into millions of dollars. most wholly in the employ of the com-ance of participating insurance is due

most wholly in the employ of the com-panies for their own private use, and to several causes: 1. Because as profits are never guar-interval and "estimates" form no interthat if we had in Canada even a very gral part of the insurance contract, small body of thoroly trained actuarial companies find in these extra premiopinion, independent of the companums for profits immense sums, the disies, not depending on them for pro- TIONAL. tribution of which is PURELY OPmotion and advancement as well as 2. HIGHER COMMISSIONS are for their living, the companies would paid to agents for securing partici-not be allowed to stray far from pating insurance than non-participat-

sound methods without detection and ing insurance. 3. ESTIMATES of possible profits are skillully used by the companies and agents to induce unwary persons to take insurance on the participating

At the same time, while this lack is plan. likely to continue in Canada for years 4. The accumulation of profits in the hands of the companies forms a HUGE to come, there is no doubt that the RESERVOIR of available funds, from mischief that might arise to policywhich to purchase new business at exholders' interests may in a very large travagant rates, and amongst many degree be obviated by a reconstruct other uses for its disposal, paying tion of the insurance department, the large dividends to stockholders. 5. And because, in addition to the

strengthening of the actuarial and acabove reasons, others that might be mentioned. THE NON-PARTICIPATcountant side of it, and the adoption of such changes in the powers and ING SYSTEM OF INSURANCE IS duties of the superintendent as are KEPT IN THE BACKGROUND by recommended by the commission. all the companies, and many policy-holders have never heard of it. But let us turn again to some par-SOME PROFITS icular findings of the commission.

It is quite true that many of the older companies have paid some profits-on the aggregate a large amountbut they are ridioulously small compar-Life insurance in Canada, as in the ed with the premiums and the interest accumulations confessedly earned

TO BE DYSPEPTIC upon them. THE INIQUITOUS DEFERRED DIVIDEND Surveying the whole field the commissioners put in words what must have been the thoughts of thousands of policyholders in Canada during the

BE MISERABLE last ten years, to go no further back: "The treatment of policyholders enin Mind. Forgetful, Irresolute, Drowsv. Languid and Useless. dends, mas according to be CAPRICIOUS, FAIR AND UNEQUAL in many cases. The freedom from liabili-ty to account at stated petitled to the benefits of deferred divi-

This disease assumes so many forms that IDEAS AS TO THE OWNERSHIP AND PURPOSE OF ACCUMULA TIONS UPON DEFERRED DIVIthere is scarcely a complaint which it may not resemble in one way or another. Among DEND POLICIES. There has be manifest tendency to divert these ac-cumulations from their original purthe most prominent symptoms are constipation, sour stomach, variable appetite, poses, and to apply them to allen purheartburn, water-brash, gas in the stomach They have been utilized in oses. and bowels, distress after eating, etc. maintaining the fierce struggle for new business, or as FUNDS PROVIstruggle for **BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS**

DENTIALLY ON HAND FOR PUR-POSES OF is a positive cure for dyspepsia, and all POSES OF SPECULATION." SOME EXAMPLES. As to how capricious, unfair blood. It stimulates secretion of the saliva unequal the treatment of policyholders

and gastric juices to facilitate digestion, re- thas been, we may quote some specific instances moves acidity, purifies the blood and tones On p. 34 of the report, in discussing the entire system to full health and vigor, the matter of the division of profits Mrs. M. A. McNeil, Brock Village, N.S., in the Confederation Life Association,

writes : "I suffered from dyspepsia, loss of the commissioners say: appetite and bad blood. I tried everything "A very large portion of the busi-I could get but to no purpose ; then finally started to use Burdock Blood Bitters. From ness of this company is written upon the deferred dividend system. The me-SCIENTIFIC ACTUARIES, who devote the first day I felt the good effects of the thod which has obtained of dealing medicine. I can eat anything now without with policies of this days has been peculiar, and, in the opinion of your commissioners, has NOT BEEN IN

ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS OF THE POLICY CONTRACT, or with

THE REMEDY PROPOSED

compating companies to contine them-selves to either participating or non-participating business. They are of opinion that "every useful purpose will be fully served by requiring companies which do both classes of business to keep EACH IN A DISTINCT AND. STRAPAPATE DEANCH It is cutte are subsidiary or the very idea of in-the capital stock of a trust company. With the intent of managing and operating it as a subsidiary or tribu-tary concern. These enterprises seem method of appropriation and main-tenance. Lieut.-Col. W. H. Merritt keep EACH IN A DISTINCT AND SEPARATE BRANCH. It is quite ap-parent that by the adoption of this re-

not be constantly imperiled, provided another most important recommendation, germane to this matter, becomes law-THE PRINCIPLE OF THE AN-NUAL DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS

and that the companies should be obliged to make "a return to the department of their declaration and payments of profits in respect of new busi-

ness, and the yearly ascertainment and allotment of profits in respect of existing busines INVESTMENTS

Another matter of the most momen. the companies and of supreme inter-est to the policyholders is the permisthe sible investments. Upon the security of 14 years.

these investments not only the life of the company but its ability to discharge its obligation to the policyholder depends. To devise measures for prevent-ing the repetition of undoubted errors in the past-to call them by no worse name-and to strengthen the protection of the policyholder for the future, was

one of the matters that undoubtedly most seriously commended themselves to the commissioners. Many tedious pages of the minutes are taken up with the report of the evidence of men who appeared to have no proper conception of the meaning of TRUST FUNDS, who could not distinguish between trad-ing capital and policyholders' money,

and who utterly failed to grasp the purpose of parliament in setting bound aries to insurance investments. The commissioners went into the

question with a great degree of thoro ness, and we are quite safe in saying

DOLLAR PACKAGE FREE

> Man Medicine Free You can now obtain a large dollar size free package of Man Medicine -

free on request. upon thousands of weak men. Ma: Medicine will cure you; restore you to full strength. Man Medicine cures vital weakness,

nervous debility, early decay, discour-aged manhood, blood poison, brain fag, backache, prostatitis, kidney and bladder trouble and nervousness.

You can cure yourself at home by Man Medicine, and the full size dollar package will be delivered to you free. package will be derivered to you free, plain wrapper, with full directions how to use it. The full size dollar package free, no payments of any kind; no receipts; no promises; no papers to sign. It is free.

All we want to know is that you are All we want to know is that you are not sending for it out of idle curlosity, but that you want to be well, and be-come your strong, natural self once more. Man medicine will do what you want it to do-make you a real man. Your name and address will bring it: you have to do is to send and get We send it free to every discourst aged man. Interstate Remedy Co. 294 Luck Futiting Detroit, Mich. 46

vestment. The possibility of diverting made a stirring appeal for the preserinsurance funds from the authorized vation of the remains of Col. Butler channels of investment by these means and his loyal followers-the first could never have been in the mind of ganized military force in the Domin-parliament when the act was passed." ion of Canada.

CHILD LABOR IN FACTORIES.

No Children Under 14 Employed in Eaton and Simpson Shops.

R. W. Eaton of the T. Eaton Co. and W. B. Phillips of the R. Simpson Co. gave evidence before the legislative committee on child labor yesterday. tous importance to the well-being of They favored a law prohibiting the employment of children under the age of

Mr. Eaton said that hs firm made an effort to see that no children under of L. E. C. Thorne of Port Huron, Mich., an accountant engaged by the 14 years of age were employed at the stores or factories. So far as he knew, provincial secretary for special work no parcel girls under the age of 15 at the parliament buildings, that March 27. W. F. Maclean, M. 1 years were in the service of the Eaton Thorne had an American flag on his Toronto, will give an address on Co. Nine and a half hours a day, with office desk for some days. He was an hour off at noon, was, in the opinquestioned by A. G. MacKay before the ion of Mr. Eaton, a long enough period for the employment of children. He called attention to the fact that the told Mr. Hanna the flag was placed on employes and their parents sometimes his desk by a clerk, presumably as a joke, and he did not notice it for a few gave incorrect information with regard to the children's ages

days. Mr. Phillips stated that precautions to prevent the employment of children under 14 were also taken by his firm. Prison, swore that Thorne came around

Knox Church Men's Association.

A concert will be held to-night in nox Church, Spadina-avenue, near larbord-street, under the auspices of he Knox Church Men's Association. get out." The following program will be given:

Part 1-Opening service, Rev. A. Winchester, B.D.; solo, "Fiona," F. Winchester, B.D.; solo, "Fiona," F. Davidson; duet. selected, Mrs. W. Whitney and Miss J. Margaret Fish-violith, "Fantasia on Scottish Afre" W. Davidson; duet. selected, Mrs. W. er; violin, "Fantasia on Scottish Airs" (Thomas), Mrs. Jessie Ducker Gillespie; solo, "Forbidden Music" (Gastald on), Mrs. Flora McIvor-Craig; solo. "T1 Is Enough's (Elijab), William Gilles-pie; solo, selected, Miss J. Margaret Fisher.

Part 2-Solo, "Ma Ain Countrie," F. Men Medicine has cured thousands (Bohm), Mrs. Jessie Ducker Gellespie solo. "Land o' the Leal" (Lady Nairne), Mrs. Flora McIvor-Craig; solo. selected, Mrs. W. C. Whitney; solo, "Thou'rt passing Hence" (Sullivan), William Gillespie; duet, selected, Messrs, Davidson and Gillespie.

Easter Specials.

Following rates will apply from Toonto via Grand Trunk: Buffalo, \$3.15; ondon, \$3.40; Detroit, \$6.60; Montreal \$10; Woodstock, \$2.60; Brantford, \$1.95. Single fare between all stations in Canada, tickets good going March 28 to 31, and April 1, returning until April 2. Grand Trunk city office, northwest corner King and Yongestreets.

King Company Reorganization. Toronto capital has been invested the J. D. King shoe factory, and documents relating to the reorganization of the company will be signed on Friday. J. S. King left for New York yesterday in connection with the reorganization.

the action of every organ of the body Mament that under pretext of invest-ing in the securities of 'public utility' dent, Rev. Canon MacNab, set forth is maintained by electrical forces." THE REMEDY PROPOSED The may be added that the commission in order to protect the interests of Canadian policyholders does not see its has recently gone in the United States, compelling companies to confine these, selves to effher participating or non-selves. They are of in the capital stock of a trust company the securities of 'public utility' dent, Rev. Canon MacNab, set forth the object of the deputation, namely, a desire that the government should expropriate the neglected burying ground of Butler's Rangers, near the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake, and pur-the success he has achiev-world, and the success he has achiev-the build the object of the deputation, namely, a desire that the government should of the building up of physical wrecks by means of electricity, and judging the achiev-the success he has achiev-world, and the success he has achiev-world, and the success he has achiev-world, and the success he has achiev-the building the building the building the the building the success he has achiev-the building the building the building the building the building the stattracted in the medical and scientific world, and the success he has achiev-world, and the building the building the stattracted in the building the building the building the the building the building the building the stattracted in the building the building the stattracted in the building the building the the building the building the building the stattracted in the building the building the stattracted in the building the stattracted in the building the stattracted the building the stattracted the building the the building the stattracted the buildin ed along the lines of his bellef, his method is likely to revolutionize entirely the treatment of a large number of chronic complaints, the cure of

Explains It Was a Joke,

He believes that disease and weakness cannot exist where the body is filled with electricity, and he is the inventor of a wonderful device for ac-Hon. Dr. Reaume received the delecomplishing this result. It consists of gates with great courtesy and as-sured them that their request would series of compound electric cells, meet with sympathy. He would be the body at night, pouring its gentle an unworthy son of a worthy father, who was a British officer, if he did not invigorating warmth into every weak part while the patient is sleeping and restoring new life and energy without throw all the eloquence at his command into such a cause of national the slightest discomfort or inconveni-

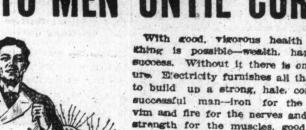
He has published a most interesting YANKEE FLAG ON HIS DESK. book dealing with the subject. It is highly and artistically illustrated and Accountant at Parliament Buildings anyone can get it from him for the asking by simply addressing a postal to his offices at 140 Yonge-street, where he, with a large staff of as-It developed during the examination sistants, carries on his work.

Halifax Mining Society Banquet. Halifax, N. S., March 22 .- The Mining Society will hold a banquet on March 27. W. F. Maclean, M. P., of nadian National Transportation by Sea and Rail," and an address by Robert Reford of Montreal on the same subpublic accounts committee, Thorne ject will be read.

Many Go to Farms. During the past two days upwards of 250 immigrants arrived at the Union Station, 100 of whom were sent to Walt. Scott, formerly foreman of the farms and the rest elected to remain woodenware department of the Central in Toronto and acted as tho he was the head of

Fifty Cents on Dollar,

"Thorne came round my shop swear-The insolvent estate of Eugene Cooling," said the witness, "and I told him idge, general storekeeper, of Demorest-he had to talk like a gentleman or ville, has realized 50 cents on the dol-



vim and fire for the nerves and brain. strength for the muscles, good digestion. It does all that medicines do, as well as what they fall to do. In my forty years' success I have proven this by the thousands of wrecks I have re-stored after other treatments failed. To convince every sufferer from debility, varicocele, loss of power, rheumatism, lame back, etc., I give my

Free Until Cured

not asking a penny in advance or on deposit. You only pay price of belt when cured, and in many cases as low as \$5, or for cash.full wholesale discount. Forty years' continuous success has blought forth many imitators. Beware of them. You can try the original, the standard of the world, free until cured. then pay for it. Call or send for one to-day, also my illustrated book, giving full information free, sealed, by mail.



famous Electric Belt absolutely

