

Table with 2 columns: Category (Mutual, New York, Aetna, Canada, Confederation, Sun) and Value. Title: GROSS SURPLUS, DEC. 31, 1894. EQUITABLE...\$37,481,069

Table with 2 columns: Category (Mutual, New York, Aetna, Canada, Confederation, Sun) and Value. Title: RATIO OF ASSETS TO LIABILITIES, DEC. 31, 1894. EQUITABLE...125.40 p.c.

Table with 2 columns: Category (Mutual, New York, Aetna, Canada, Confederation, Sun) and Value. Title: RATIO OF SURPLUS TO LIABILITIES, DEC. 31, 1894. EQUITABLE...25.40 p.c.

Table with 2 columns: Category (Mutual, New York, Aetna, Canada, Confederation, Sun) and Value. Title: ASSURANCE IN FORCE, DEC. 31, 1894. EQUITABLE...\$913,556,739

Table with 2 columns: Category (Mutual, New York, Aetna, Canada, Confederation, Sun) and Value. Title: INCOME SAVED FOR INVESTMENT IN 1894. EQUITABLE...\$16,243,243

Table with 2 columns: Category (Mutual, New York, Aetna, Canada, Confederation, Sun) and Value. Title: INCREASE IN ASSETS IN 10 YEARS, 1885-'94. EQUITABLE...\$127,179,189

Table with 2 columns: Category (Mutual, New York, Aetna, Canada, Confederation, Sun) and Value. Title: SURPLUS EARNED IN 1894. EQUITABLE...\$8,181,069

Table with 2 columns: Category (Mutual, New York, Aetna, Canada, Confederation, Sun) and Value. Title: INCREASE IN INTEREST INCOME IN 10 YEARS, 1885-'94. EQUITABLE...\$4,658,645

Table with 2 columns: Category (Mutual, New York, Aetna, Canada, Confederation, Sun) and Value. Title: INCREASE IN TOTAL INCOME IN 10 YEARS, 1885-'94. EQUITABLE...\$28,666,246

Table with 2 columns: Category (Mutual, New York, Aetna, Canada, Confederation, Sun) and Value. Title: INCREASE IN PAYMENTS TO POLICY-HOLDERS IN 10 YEARS, 1885-'94. EQUITABLE...\$12,278,566

Table with 2 columns: Category (Mutual, New York, Aetna, Canada, Confederation, Sun) and Value. Title: INCOME SAVED FOR INVESTMENT IN 10 YEARS, 1885-'94. EQUITABLE...\$126,000,761

Table with 2 columns: Category (Mutual, New York, Aetna, Canada, Confederation, Sun) and Value. Title: SURPLUS EARNED IN 10 YEARS, 1885-'94. EQUITABLE...\$46,259,509

Table with 2 columns: Category (Mutual, New York, Aetna, Canada, Confederation, Sun) and Value. Title: CASH DIVIDENDS PAID IN 1894. EQUITABLE...\$2,139,735

Table with 2 columns: Category (Mutual, New York, Aetna, Canada, Confederation, Sun) and Value. Title: INCREASE IN PREMIUM INCOME IN 10 YEARS, 1885-'94. EQUITABLE...\$24,007,601

Table with 2 columns: Category (Mutual, New York, Aetna, Canada, Confederation, Sun) and Value. Title: INCREASE IN ASSETS IN 10 YEARS, 1885-'94. EQUITABLE...\$127,179,189

Table with 2 columns: Category (Mutual, New York, Aetna, Canada, Confederation, Sun) and Value. Title: INCREASE IN PAYMENTS TO POLICY-HOLDERS IN 10 YEARS, 1885-'94. EQUITABLE...\$12,278,566

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THE BEST OF ALL THINGS AT ALL TIMES.

There are many GOOD life insurance companies, but among them all there must be one BEST. THE BEST is THE EQUITABLE. If you wish to know why, send for: 1, the report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the State of New York on the examination of The Equitable; 2, for actual results of maturing policies; 3, for statement of death claims paid in 1894.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

JAS. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President OF THE UNITED STATES. H. B. HYDE, President. GEORGE BROUGHALL, General Manager, Corner King and Yonge, TORONTO. ASSETS, \$185,044,310. SURPLUS, \$37,481,069.

MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION. Sir Charles Hibbert discusses the matter in a letter to a friend. From The Colonial Standard, Picton, Oct. 22, 1895. My Dear Mr. Gait, I am writing you very frank letter of the 10th. I am writing you for the more political result alone, but as a valued friend it is in every way desirable to me. You say you cannot carry remedial legislation through the Legislature. I am sure you will not venture the propriety of that in the Federal House, we will carry it by a majority of both parties.

dom that can be given to all denominations in this country to teach as they believe and that which they esteem the highest truths of the Christianity they profess. "Speaking of the idea to which I should refer, not of a measure, for which I could provide any immediate machinery, but my own ideal is that that system which would enable each man to pay his rates for the teaching of his own religion is the sound system. But I am anxious to make it clear that I am fully conscious of the enormous practical difficulties which at present attend the adoption of such a system in the Dominion of the Russian Government, and stamp out such parts of our religion as do not suit its secular notions."

not established in Quebec. The Protestants feared they would be left at the mercy of the Catholic majority. I education was exclusively for the local Legislature; hence the agitation whereby that clause (similar to the one in this Manitoba Act in 1870) was framed, giving an appeal to the Governor-General, subject to the assent of the Legislature of the Province, in the event of any such appeal. The Protestants in Quebec stand up for the same principle as the minority in Manitoba now appeals.

strikes many people that the most obvious deficiency of the scheme is that it contains no such provision, thereby giving full scope to the very element of state rights that has wrought so much mischief under the American system. We are glad to think it is not too late to add such a provision to the scheme, and we have little doubt that the English statesman will regard as essential to the success of the scheme that the assent of the Legislature of the Province must be given to the scheme, and that the assent of the Legislature of the Province must be given to the scheme, and that the assent of the Legislature of the Province must be given to the scheme.

half at least of the Ministers that the alarm of the minority should be appeased by special provisions for their protection against dangers which existed only in their own imagination. Naturally enough, when the proposal came before the House, it occurred to the Catholic minority in the Lower Canada, that what was done for the protection of the Protestant brethren on the other side of the Province must be done for the Catholic brethren of the other side of the Province, and that the Legislature to pass the one clause without the other. The upshot was that both were rejected, and even Mr. Gait, though deeply committed to the Protestant motion to retain office after his defeat, was constrained to admit that Parliament and the Ministers were right in passing the bill without the special protection which had been so unnecessarily sought.

become honorably redeemed and have never since tried to go back on it—though only promised on their honor as an overwhelming majority. In reference to this we may ask, what is it to prevent the majority of Quebec in an infinitely worse position than the Roman Catholic minority of Manitoba? A minority of Manitoba asked that the following provision be placed in the act of Confederation, 1870, and this, too, was a Protestant minority: "The Legislature to pass the one clause without the other. The upshot was that both were rejected, and even Mr. Gait, though deeply committed to the Protestant motion to retain office after his defeat, was constrained to admit that Parliament and the Ministers were right in passing the bill without the special protection which had been so unnecessarily sought."

pealed on the ground that golf is not one of the games intended to be actually forbidden to be played on Sundays by section 3 of the Lord's Day Act, R.S.O., cap. 203. That section so far as it affects this case reads as follows: "It is unlawful for any person on that day to play at skittles, ball, football, rackets, or any other noisome game. It is further prohibited, namely, to play at skittles, ball, football, rackets, or any other noisome game, if the playing of such game is clearly proved in the evidence that it is not a noisy game, so as to come within the general words used in the statute. The County Attorney, in supporting these convictions, read in evidence the fact that golf is a game of ball, and as such is within the mischief aimed at by the statute. Name games of ball has probably been in existence from time immemorial and according to common and ordinary acceptation, it means a game between two or more, in which a ball is thrown or struck from one to another, or struck by a club or mallet from one player to another, as in cricket or baseball. The ball is handled by the player and is thrown from one to another in the course of the game. Golf is described as essentially different."

Being a lecturer ever & this & fully Costin for mo Coun utter work com- pson's t said to building t urally endeavor necess superi STYLE That an est m the ma best g that p have we prices w the oppo