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A Worning Lesson Re Deposits: Some years ago a farmer in Western Ontario came into the office of a Toronto millionaire who had lent him \$1,200 secured by a mortgage on his

farm. The old man carried a bundle tied in a red pocket handkerchief. Unfolding this he stated that, hearing money was very scarce in Toronto he had brought the \$1,200 he owed on the mortgage, all which was in \$1 notes. As the mortgage had a year to run the cash was declined, and he was strongly urged to deposit his money for safety in one of the Toronto banks. No! he knew better, he decided to take it to a town near his home and place it with C., the private banker. He did so, next week the banker failed and the old man lost the greater part of his \$1,200. The same kind of folly is perpetrated by property owners who put their insurance interests in charge of some wild-cat, unauthorized company, so, when a fire occurs they lose their premiums and what indemnity they had paid to secure.

A Treatened A pamphlet has been issued giving
Industry: the names of 10 companies that
manufacture binder twine in Canada, of which it is
said:—

"These companies have sufficient machinery to manufacture more than twice the amount of binder twine consumed in this country. At the present time about seventy-five per cent. of the twine used in Canada is imported from the United States. Unless some protection is given the Canadian manufacturer, this will increase from year to year until all the Canadian mills will be closed."

The excess of productive capacity will we trust be remedied by the demand enlarging through development in the Northwest. But in the meantime is it not a matter for grave consideration how far it is desirable for this country to be made the "slaughter market" of the binder twine manufacturers in the

United States? Binder twine is manufactured principally from Manila fibre, and there is an export duty of about three-eights of a cent per pound imposed by the U. S. Government on all hemp imported to this country from the Philippine Islands, but Manila hemp imported into the United States is free. There is no duty on twine coming into Canada, but there is a duty of forty-five per cent. on twine entering the United States. The characteristic fiscal policy of the United States is to kill off foreign competition in American markets, while at the same time pushing American goods into foreign markets on such terms as will kill off native industries. Were our binder twine factories to be closed by this policy, as is now threatened, the result would be to give the American producers a monopoly which would cause prices to be raised far beyond what the native made twine could be sold for under proper fiscal conditions.

Mexico Mexico being a silver producing to Adopt country on a large scale, it is a Good Standard. remarkable event for that State to have decided to adopt the gold standard, for which change, that involves the abandonment of the silver standard, arrangements are being made. As a first step the Mexican Congress has ordained that Customs duties be all paid in gold. The low price to which silver has fallen has caused a serious disturbance in the commercial and financial relations of Mexico with other countries. The Mexican Mints coin on an average \$25,000,000 yearly, most of which has hitherto been sent to China, Japan, the Philippines and other eastern lands. Since Japan adopted the gold standard, and China and the Philippines are following suit, the demand for silver coins has been much reduced, hence a fall in market value of silver and in its purchasing power of foreign exchange. The change to a gold standard was

foreshadowed years ago when the Morgan firm, New York, and banks in Germany undertook the conversion of the debt of Mexico. The entire debt consolidated amounted to \$111,000,000, at 5 per cent, interest payable in gold, which is secured by a lien upon the import and export duties and on the direct taxes of the city of Mexico and district. This arrangement necessitates an income payable in gold, which explains the new law requiring Customs duties to be paid in that metal. Mexico has been exporting silver, silver coin and silver ore at the average rate of from 55 to 67 millions of dollars yearly. The reduced value of silver must have had a serious effect upon the finances and trade of that country, just as a heavy fall in the selling price of wheat and dairy products would have upon Canada. Silver is fast tending to become "a drug" in the market, though its beauty will always cause it to be largely used in manufactures. The "Statist," however, thinks that silver will increase in value this year "because the stringency in the American money market will presently come to an end. No connection exists between the alleged cause and effect in this matter.

THE INSPECTION OF RISKS SPECIFICALLY

It is obvious that, as fire risks are more and more divided and sub divided into classes under a system of specific rating, there must be more thorough inspection of risks, not only before the contracts are entered into, but at regular intervals during their continuance. The whole principle underlying specific rating is discrimination of each risk according to its conditions, so that the rate of premium shall, as far as possible, bear an equitable relation to the nature of the risk. When a risk is first written the rate will be based upon the conditions of the property insured as passed upon by an inspector; it will be classified as being of a certain standard. But those conditions may be changed during the life of the policy so materially as to put the risk down to a much lower standard and so render the rate being paid as inadequate. If, however, the insured property owner is given distinctly to understand that he will be required to keep his property up to the standard originally fixed, he will exercise care in avoiding such changes as depreciate the risk. only way to keep properties, after being insured, up to the standard at which they were first rated is to subject them to regular inspection, the time, however, of the inspector's visit being kept a secret from the insured, just as the time of the visits of a Bank Inspector are never known to the offices he visits Were property owners to realize that at any time an nspector may step in to examine premises in order to see that they are kept up to a standard as fire risks, they would be more careful in regard to precautions against fire and would take a lively interest in the efficiency of the local fire protection being maintained.

The introduction into fire policies of a warranty intended to bind the insured to keeping his premises in a certain condition as to cleanliness and freedom from specified danger, is a question in which much may be said for and against, but the great variety of points requisite to be covered by a warranty to render it affectual in all cases, presents a practical difficulty in carrying out this plan.

The original inspection fixes the standard, and therefore the rate and the systematic visits of an inspector being looked for by an insured property owner will keep him on the alert to have the standard maintained, as if it is not, he will know that he will have his policy cancelled, and if renewed it will be at a higher rate. Thorough, systematic, regular inspection of risks is therefore of mutual advantage to the underwriting company and to its policyholders.

DECEMBER BANK STATEMENT.

Unprecedented increases in 1902; circulation near its limit; large additions to deposits; increase of discounts in Canada over 10 per cent; heaviest rise and fall in circulation on record.

The bank record of 1902 in regard to the volume of business indicated by the monthly return for December, shows increases far exceeding those of any previous year.

The following shows the total amount of the leading items in the bank returns for December in each of the last eight years; also the increases in each year from 1896 to 1902:—

FRINCIPAL ITEMS IN BANK RETURNS, DECEMBER, 1895 TO 1902.

Years.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Discounts.	Call loans,
	\$	\$		
1902	60,574,144	407,307.707	357,010,326	95,089,944
1901	54,372,700	367,095,500		
1900	50,758,246	318,358,800	295,726,200	
1899	45,999,700	273,233,800		
1898	40,258,381	218,572,100	229,900,000	
1897	37,995,123	222,002,200		
1896	33,095,800	196,630,000		
1895	32,565,179	187,119,574		
	INCREASES !	N YEARS 18		,,
1992 over 1901.	6,201,444	40,212,207	35,691,126	12,174,044
1901 over 1900.	3,614,454	48,736,700		21,699,700
1900 over 1899.	4.758,546	45,125,000		28,780,800
1899 over 1898.	5,741,319	24,661,700		5,903,400
1898 over 1897.	1,263,258	26,569,900		6,672,200
1897 over 18 6.	4,899,323	25,372,200		5,828,900
1896 over 1895.	530,605	9,509,650	8,433,815	d. 3,058,345
Increase of 1992			,,	0,000,010
over 1895	28,008,965	220, 188, 134	154,922,057	78,000,637

Per cent. of increase..... 46.3 pc. 54 p.c. 43.4 pc. 82 p.c. Increase of 1902 over 1870.... 42,744,730 357,096,509 284,579,635 95,089,944 In the period from end of 1895 to close of 1902 the Paid-up Capital of the banks rose from \$ 2,196,000 to \$72,795,000, an increase of \$10.599,000.

	MONTHL	Y MOVEMENT	IN 1902.	
1902.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Discoun's,	Call loans.
January	43,586,529	364 267,400	316,442 100	82,269,200
February	49,450,994	363,699,996	318,2 9,600	80,763,300
March	52,442,982	362,022,000	321,843,500	82,818,600
April	50,691,588	371,153,600	330,898,100	82,524,000
May	50,754 716	371,847,000	330,065,398	79,586,816
June	53,953,043	380,681,300	326 812,200	92 216,400
July	52,070,065	387,856,600	325,085,900	96,411,500
August	55,035,701	390,176,300	327.981,000	102,476,100
September	60,965,*01	397,856,200	339 390,200	101,992,900
October	65,928,970	397,179,000	349,657,200	98,758,200
November	64,494,641	403,151.415	351,530,583	101,522 585
December	60,574,144	407,307,707	357,010,326	95,089,944

Excess of	MAXIMUM OVI	ER MINIMUM	MONTH IN 19	02 AND 1901.
1902	\$17,342,411 Oct. over Jan.	\$45,285 707 Dec. over Mch.		\$21,712,800 Aug. over Feb.
1901	\$12,929,473 Oct. over Jan.	\$70,087,479 Dec. over Jan.	\$29,126,087 Dec. over Apl.	\$36,427,983 Nov. over Jan.

The percentage of Paid up Capital to Current Loans in December, 1895, was 38 per cent., and December in 1902 only 20.4 per cent. and the percentage of Deposits to Current Loans in 1895 was 92.5 per cent. and in December, 1902, 114 per cent., comparisons which bring out very clearly how dependent the banks of the country have been upon the deposits placed in their hands for the capital required for sustaining the enlarging business of

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT FOR DECEMBER 31, 1902, OF THE CHARTERED BANKS OF CANADA.

Comparison of Principal Items, showing increase or decrease for the month and for the year.

Assets.	Pec. 31, 1902.	Nov. 30,	Dec. 31, 1901.	De	crease or crease for month.		crease for year,
Specie and Dominion Notes	\$37,622,810	\$36,766,531	\$32,967,734	Inc.	\$856,279	Inc.	4.646' 7
Notes of and Cheques on other Banks	27,517,782	16,329,982	16,991,896	Inc.	4,187,300	Inc.	3,523 8
Deposit to Secure Note Issues	3,297,270	3,197,270	2,508,918	Inc.	100,000	Inc.	788, 5
Loans to other Banks in Canada secured	719,777	629,277	737,435	Inc.	90,'00	Dec.	17,65
Deposits with and due from other Bks. in Canada	4,87:,336	4.958,965	5,823,200	Dec.	85,629	Dec.	949,80
Due from Banks, etc., in United Kingdom	9,023,489	10,106,383	6,883,729	Dec.	1,082,894	Inc.	2,139,760
Due from Banks, etc., elsewhere	13,694,959	12,768,220	11,456,756	Inc.	926,739	Inc.	2,238,20
Sovernment Securities	9,455,752	9,451,621	9,768,701	Inc.	4,131	Dec.	312,940
Canadian Municipal and other Securities	14,879,654	15,196,264	14,528,036	Dec.	316,610	Inc.	351,61
Railway Bonds and Stocks	36,925,800	30,711,936	31,994,130	inc.	213,864	Inc.	4,931,670
Total Securities hell	61,261,206	61,359,821	56,250,867	Dec.	98,615	Inc.	4,970,339
Call Loans in Canada	51,385,890	51,958,911	37,651,941	Dec.	573,021	Inc.	13,733,949
Call Loans outside Canada	95,089,944	101,522,585	82,915,902	Dec.	6,432,641	Dec.	1,559,907
				-		-	12,174,042
Loans and Discounts in Canada,	322,879,089	317,177,2.8	289,158,657 32,160,566	Inc. Dec.	5,706,861	Inc.	33,720 3
Total Current Loans and Discounts	34,131,237 357,010,326	34,358,355	321,319,223	Inc.	5,479,743	Inc.	35,691, 3
	452,100,270	453,053,168	404,235,125	Dec.	951,898	Inc.	47,865,145
Aggregate of Loans to Public							47,005,143
oans to Provircial Governments	4,224,119	4,309,049	3,793,626	Dec.	81,930	Inc.	430,493
Overdue Debts	1,764,813	1,763,939	2,105,705	Inc.	874	Dec.	340,912
Bank Premises	7,756,236	7,441,954	6,753,172	Inc.	314,282	Inc.	1,003,064
Other Real Estate and Mortgages	1,627,002	9,021,123	0,841,652	Dec.	1,915,664	Inc. Dec.	10,259
Other Assets	7,105,459	THE CHICAGO SECTION SECTION SECTION	-			_	2,736,193
Total Assets	625,328,209	623,350,246	562,077,793	Inc.	2,031,963	Inc.	63,310,416
Liabilities.	60,574,144	64,497,641	54,372,-88	Dec.	3,923,497	Inc.	6,201,356
Notes in Circulation	6,497,479	4,343,851	4,864,646	Inc.	2,153,578	Inc.	1,632,783
One to Provincial Governments	3,123,493	3,329,012	2,822,088	Dec.	205,589	Inc.	301,405
Deposits in Canada payable on demand	115,890,499	111,691,073	102,309,034	Inc.	4,199,426	Inc.	13,581,465
reposits in Canada payable after notice	2:4,217,869	250,815,075	233,431,229	Inc.	3,402,794	Inc.	20,786,640
Total Deposits of the Public in Canada	370,108,368	302,500,148	335,740,203	Inc.	7,602,220	Inc.	31,368 105
Denosits elsewhere than in Canada	37,199,319	39,649,067	31,355,262	Dec.	2,449,728	Inc.	44,077
Total Deposits	407,307,707	402,151,415	36:,095,525	Inc.	5,156,292	Inc.	40,212,182
oans from other Banks in Canada	719,778	658,124	737,473	Inc.	61,654	Dec.	17,695
Deposits by other Banks in Canada	3,202,550	3.495,803	4,155,273	Dec.	293,253	Dec.	952,723
ue to Banks and Agencies in United Kingdom	5,611,582	5,615,863	3,754.773	Dec.	4,281	Inc.	1,856,809
Due to Banks and Agencies elsewhere	1,157,683	1,416,356	1,052,699	Dec.	258,673	Inc.	94,984
ther Liabilities	11,314,489	12,899,115	10,236,648	Dec.	1,584,626	Inc.	1,077,841
Total Liabilities	490,508,534	498,307,128	449,091,985	Inc.	1,201,406	Inc.	50,416,549
Capital, etc.			Selevine or		4.44		in Automo
apital paid up	72,795,440	71,928,516	67,591,311	Inc.	866,924	Inc.	5,204,129
eserve Fund	44,517,681	42,657,737	37,364,708	Inc.	1,859,944	Inc.	7,152,973
tabilities of Directors and their firms	11,159,908	10,754,358		Inc.	405,550	Inc.	339,190
reatest circulation during the month	65,498,869	67,445,712	58,650,297	Dec.	1,946,843	Inc.	6,843,572

their customers. The new capital that will be called up this year will not bring the proportion between capital and loans back to what existed some years ago, but it will enlarge the limit of the note issues to an extent that will prevent such a strain as was felt last October and some time in November when the demand for circulation was causing considerable anxiety. The tide, however, run out as heavily as it had set in, so that, between the end of October and end of December the note issues run down to extent of \$5,354,827, which was just one-half the expansion that occurred in September and October.

The bank conditions existing throughout 1902 were highly favourable for profit making. Already this has been evidenced by the statements of the two largest banks in Canada, as well as by those of several others of eminence, so that, when the whole of the banks have published their Reports for last year, it will be seen that in 1902 their net profits surpassed those of any previous years.

ANNUAL MEETING OF MONTREAL BOARD OF TRADE,

INTERESTING ADDRESS BY RETIRING PRESIDENT.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trade of this city was held on the 27th inst. A new feature in the proceedings, adopted on suggestion of the Council, was an Address delivered by the retiring President, Mr. McFee. The topics treated covered a wide field, and the thoughtful observations thereon by the President were listened to with much interest.

In alluding to the Conference of Colonial Premiers held in London last year it was remarked that it did not realize anticipations in fruiful results.

"Notwithstanding, however, this feeling of disappointment, the conference undoubtedly fully justified its existence by the affirmation of a very great principle necessary to the foundation of a permanently united Empire.

"Among the questions upon which it was desired to arrive at a mutual understanding," proceeded the president, "three stood out as of pre-eminent importance, namely, commercial relations, Imperial defence and periodical conferences. In regard to these three great problems, we find that the underlying principle at stake has in each case been realized and affirmed as the essential basis for future legislative action in the different self governing colonies."

In regard to transportation matters the President said:

"The policy of 'Canada and her resources for the Canadian people' plays an important part in the matter of transportation, and it is to be hoped that our Governments and our legislators will in future, when arranging for assistance to railway enterprises, so guard the interests of Canada that the policy of the road will of necessity, for all time to come, be

purely Canadian and that the directorates shall be composed almost, if not entirely, of Canadian citizens. A representation of the Government in the directorate of all subsidized railways would not also be a safeguard, but a fair proposition on the part of the Canadian people, whose money and land is so freely given for their assistance.

"In the Northwest Territories the second transcontinental line, the Canadian Northern Railway, has been under constant construction and bids fair to be a completely developed railway from Port Arthur to British Columbia inside of four years. The construction of this line to the eastern Canadian seaports, while not generally understood by the public, would appear to be going on in sections, which, when joined together, will complete another great line from the Atlantic to the Pacific."

He regarded it impossible to forecast as to the very great benefits which Canada will receive from the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

"Perhaps never before did the people of Canada begin to realize what a heritage of wealth is in store for our children and grandchildren in the vast tracts of undeveloped land in the northwestern portion of our country."

In regard to the Intercolonial, Mr. McFee expressed sympathy with the judgment on record of the Board of Trade, that its management ought to be divorced from political control and given to a commission experienced in railway work. The failure of efforts to establish a fast ocean service and to obtain better marine insurance terms was deplored:

"It is absolutely necessary for the future development of our export trade that not only a rapid mail and passenger service should be instituted without delay, but that the penalizing of the St. Lawrence route in favour of American ports by the British ship-owners and insurance companies should be effectively put a stop to. At the present time it would appear to be almost impossible to do anything in the way of providing aids to navigation in the St. Lawrence route that will be placed to our credit by these people."

In regard to fire insurance the President of the Board of Trade said:

"The past year had proved the most profitable in the last forty years for fire insurance companies, and it was hoped that it was but a forerunner of a long era of prosperity. The cost of fire insurance to the insurer throughout Canada," he continued, "and especially in Montreal, is far too high, and it is time that the question of reducing the expenses and fire losses making up the cost of insurance should be dealt with upon entirely new lines. While, on the one hand, it is felt that the army of officials living upon the premiums is an unnecessary tax, there is, on the other hand, good ground for complaint in the inadequate system of fire appliances in vogue in most of our cities, not excepting Montreal. Cheap fire insurance is one of the strong inducements to commercial enterprise of all kinds, and should be obtained even though at large expenditure of money."

He passed on to point out that :

"In 1902 our exports aggregated \$196,000,000, as against \$177,000,000 in 1901, while our imports amount to \$203,000,000, compared with \$181,000,000 in the previous year. While these figures show a substantial increase, it is to be regretted that the balance of trade, amounting to no less than \$7,000,000, is against us. This setback is partly due to the preference in duties allowed to Great Britain, but this can be more than made up by a stronger Canadian policy in our tariff relations with foreign countries. This is a matter of far greater importance to the growth of our country than we are apt to realize."

Mr. McFee threw out a note of warning as to the danger to Canada of maintaining a tariff that would "make this country the dumping ground for their surplus stocks at prices far below the first cost of production of the same goods in Canada. The result of this state of affairs will be that, although our country will possess in itself all the elements of prosperity and steady growth, it will receive a punishment equal to that experienced by the Republic to the south of us, where speculation and unsafe business methods have gained such an ascendancy."

The President, therefore, hoped that next Session "our tariff will be so amended as to assure in the future the Canadian market for Canadian industries free from disturbing influence of foreign nations."

He suggested an invitation being sent to Newfoundland to enter Confederation, and also intimated that, if the British West Indies took that course, it would be advantageous to them and to Canada.

The Address, of which above is a brief synopsis, was ordered to be printed and distributed amongst members of the Board, which was a well deserved compliment to President McFee.

THE TRAVELLERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

The above substantial and popular Company reports 1902 to have been "a red letter year" in its life. Certainly the advance made in volume of business and in financial resources entitle the past year to the honour of being the banner period in its history. It is now forty years since The Travellers "launched accident insurance upon the business world." The innovation so closely touched the great changes of life resulting from the growth of modern conditions that this form of insurance quickly became popular more especially by those designated by the title of the new enterprise, "Travellers.' In those days this designation applied to only a limited portion of the community, but to-day it may be truthfully applied to the vast bulk of the population.

In 1864 this Company's total income was \$59,237 and its entire resources \$276,788, whereas at the close of 1902 the income was \$10,210,000, and the resources amounted to \$37,078,367. During the past year the increase in resources was \$3,260,000, the increase in cash income \$1,300,000 and increase in excess of security to policyholders \$320,000. The Reserve Funds held to protect the Company's policies are stated to amount to \$31,285,842, in addition to which \$100,000 is held as Reserve to protect security valuations. The life insurance in force amounts to \$125,000,000. The "Excess Security to Policyholders" is given in the financial statement as \$5,334,328.

During the past year new life insurance was issued to extent of \$19,370,000 and \$3,700,000 was paid to policyholders. Since The Travellers commenced business it has paid \$50,000,000 to or for its policyholders, the amount paid last year being \$3,700,000.

The accident claims paid up to 1902 numbered 394,000, the number in 1902 being 14,800, which is an average of over 40 per day throughout the year.

The experience of the Company showed that 24.13 per cent. of accidents occurred to pedestrians, and 18.80 per cent. to persons at home in-doors, while those on railroads were only 4.77 per cent., 4.06 by bicycles, 2.74 by street cars, and less than I per cent. by travelling on water. It would seem from this record that it is safer to travel than to stay at home, and it certainly shows that every person should carry an accident policy for there are risks in every situation in life.

The interests of this pioneer, progressive and financially strong Company are energetically managed and prudently watched over in this city by Mr. F. F. Parkins.

INSURANCE INSTITUTE OF MONTREAL

The regular monthly meeting of the above Institute was held last evening at the Natural History Society's Rooms, University street. The papers presented were: "Canada as a Field for Life Assurance," by Mr. David Burke, A.I.A., F.S.S., and "Ccld Storage" by Mr. R. J. Durley, M.A., B.A.Sc. Mr. Burke's paper was anticipated with much interest as it dealt with a field which he has had exceptionally wide opportunities of observing from a practical standpoint. The paper was highly appreciated. Mr. Durley's paper was interesting and full of information in regard to a class of business which is fast rising in importance. As the meeting was held at a later hour than we go to press a fuller notice is reserved for next issue.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE RETURNS, 1902.

We are compelled to hold over the publication of the Fire and Life returns showing the business of the year 1902, until the next issue of THE CHRONICLE, as they are not quite complete. We have received the figures of both the nre and life companies with a few exceptions, which we hope to get within the next few days. The business transsacted by both branches will show a very satisfactory increase.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

At a meeting of the members of the British Empire Mutua lLife Assurance Company, of London England, held on 27th inst., duly convened in the manner provided by the Company's act of Parliament and articles of association, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That the bill introduced into Parliament entitled, 'A Bill to effect a combination of the undertakings of the Pelican Life Insurance Company and the British Empire Mutual Life Assurance Company, and fer other purposes,' a print of which bill is produced at and submitted to this meeting, be and the same is hereby approved, subject to such additions, alterations and variations as Parliament may think fit to make therein."

PROVIDENT SAVINGS' LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

The Report of the above Society for the year ending 31st Dec., 1902, comprising the 28th Annual Statement of the above Company has been issued, and from it we glean the following data showing that the business last year had very satisfactory results.

	1902.	1901.		ncrease or Decrease
Premiums	\$ 3,644,751	\$ 3,470,801	+	173,950
Interest, rents, etc	476,583	321,975	+	154,608
Total income	4,121,334	3,792,776	+	328,558
Payments to policy-				,
holders	1,612,114	1,486,959	+	125,155
Expenses, etc	1,366,957	1,204,827	+	162,130
Total outgo	2,979,071	2,691,786	+	287,285
Excess of income over				
outgo	1,142,263	1,100,990	+	41,273
Policy reserves	5,111,258	4,160,313	+	950,945
Assets	6, 287, 938	5,116,874	+	1,171,064
Assurance issued	35,371,913	22,683,751		2,688,162
Assurance in force	98,159,633	93,832,136	+	4,327,497

The Reserves are based on the Combined Experience Table of Mortality at 4 p.c. interest and the American Experience Table at 3½ p.c., as certified to by the New York Insurance Department, a more stringent one than that applied last year, notwithstanding which the statement shows a net surplus over all liabilities of \$983,677.

The above data and comparisons show that the record of the past year had favourable results for

the Provident Savings' Life Assurance Society. In addition to an increase in premium receipts of 173,-950, the company enlarged its income from investments by \$154,608, thus bringing the total income up to \$4,121,334, which was \$328,558 in excess of 1901. Out of this sum \$125,155 was paid to policy. holders. The assurance issued was \$35,371,913, a sum exceeding 1901 by \$12,688,162. The assurance now in force is \$98,159,633. The assets are reported to be \$6,287,938, as against \$2,332,670 in 1897, the increase in those funds in four years having been \$3,955,268. These data afford striking evidence of the energy with which the business of the Provident Savings is being promoted and its increasing popularity under the management of the President, Mr. Edward W. Scott.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

As the date of the annual meeting of the Bank of Toronto has been changed from June to January, the report presented to the shareholders on 14th inst. covered only the half-year from 31st May to 29th November, 1902.

The net profits for this period were \$195,239. To this sum was added \$7,640 from premiums received on the new stock issued, by which the paid-up capital was raised to \$2,500,000. The balance at credit of prefit and loss, brought forward from 31st May 1902, was \$69,653, to which being added the net profits for half-year and the premiums on new stock there was \$272,532 for appropriation. This was distributed as follows:

Divided No. 93, five per cont \$124,929	15	
Bonus of one-half of one per cent 12,493 0	0	
	\$137,422	75
Taxes paid to Provincial Governments	4,275	00
Transferred to Officers' Pension fund	. 5,000	00
Transferred to Rest Account, premium on new stock	. 7,640	00
Written off bank premises	. 25,067	02
Carried forward to next year	93,128	07
	\$979 529	0.4

The Rest or Reserve Fund Account has now \$2,600,000 at its credit, the Bank of Toronto being one of the four banks with a Rest larger than the paid-up capital. At the annual meeting the capital stock was decided to be raised to \$4,000,000 the additional capital to be allotted at such rate and such time as the directors decide. Branches were opened last half-year at Gaspé-Basin, Creemore, Thornbury, Millbrook, Sudbury, Oakville and a sub-agency at Elmvale, Ont.

The branch of the Bank of Toronto in this city under Mr. How's management is keeping pace with the general increase in business,

AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The 53rd annual statement, in a condensed form, of the above prosperous and progressive Life Insurance Company appears on a later page in this issue, which is an exhibit that is an interesting record of growth in business and resources. The following analysis and comparisons bring out very clearly the salient points in the statement:

	1902.	1901.		+ Increase
Assets	\$ 63,493,516	\$ 59,609,691	+	\$ 3,883,855
Premium receipts	10,224,261	9,219,773	+	1,004,488
Payments to policy-	6,368,100	6,052,721	+	315,379
Legal reserve on poli- cies and all claims	55,879,112	52,270,265	+	3,594,847
Special reserve on ad- dition to above	2,113,933	2,016,315	+	97,588
Guarantee fund in ex- cess of Co.'s Stan'd.	5,500,501	5,323,031	+	177.420
Guarantee fund in ex- cess of legal re l'mts.	7,691,431	7,367,332	+	327,102
Life insurance issued and revived	30,489,838	25,141,075	+	5,348,763
Life insurance in force.	213,762,977	201,278,283	+	12,484,694
Paid policyholders since organization	132,333,974	125,015,874	+	6,368,100

An increase of premium receipts to extent of \$1,004,488 is evidence of expanding business. From this source last year the Ætna Life derived \$10,224,261, and from interest on investments \$2.592,539, making the total receipts last year 12,816,800 out of which \$5,368,000 was paid to policyholders. The Guarantee Fund being in excess of legal requirements amounts to \$7,694,434, is a feature that will be highly appreciated by the policyholders.

The Ætna Life is to be congratulated on having secured a commodious suite of offices in the handsome new building of the Guardian in this city that is nearing completion. The Company's interests in this district are ably represented by Mr. T. H. Christmas, their efficient manager.

THE MARCONI SYSTEM.

To those who have not given some attention to the study of one or more of the imponderable agents (for instance, sound, light, heat or electricity) Mr. Marconi's invention of wireless telegraphy appears so marvelous as to approach in character the supernatural, or the incredible. Yet a few moments' consideration will convince any intelligent man that he has been familiar from infancy with phenomena far more mysterious, therefore more wonderful, therefore more incredible, than those forces which Mr. Marconi has disciplined and harnessed for the service of mankind. To the average man, Mr. Marconi's splendid invention or discovery (it partakes of the nature of

both) seems the climax of scientific wizardry. To those who have given any attention to the natural phenomena above referred to, it will appear that he has but introduced us to the threshold of an area of scientific discovery more wonderful than the world has seen.

What does Mr. Marconi claim to have invented? An apparatus by the use of which, upon depressing a key upon this side of the Atlantic a certain appreciable effect is produced upon another apparatus on the other side of the ocean without any wire or other artificial connection between the two. Is that unthinkable? All the years of our lives we have been enjoying the light and heat of the sun which has been transmitted from a varying distance, averaging 95,000,000 miles, without the use of a wire. For countless ages the light has been travelling towards our planet at the rate of 186,000 miles per second. We are so familiar with the phenomenon that we see nothing in it to wonder at. There was a time, not many years ago, when the corpuscular theory of light prevailed among scientific men; probably it still prevails among non-scientific men. Light was supposed to be a material substance fired out of the sun, like shot out of a gun. Fancy these atomic bullets travelling 95,000,000 miles at 186,000 miles per second, then going through window glass without breaking it or infringing on the human eye without hurting it!

So to-day the popular impression about wireless telegraphy is that Mr. Marconi hurls something across the Atlantic, as a golf ball or a canon ball is driven, and there seems to be scepticism about his being able to hit the target every time. Most people to-day, we imagine, regard electricity as a material substance; being greatly encouraged in this view by the unfortunate nomenclature of electric science. We speak of "the electric fluid," and "the current of electricity." What wonder if the average man thinks of electricity as some mysterious kind of matter which travels at the rate of 300,000 miles per second through a solid copper wire, like water travels (more slowly) through a lead pipe.

As a preliminary to obtaining the faintest idea of the nature of wireless telegraphy we must entirely discard the material theory of electricity, just as to intelligently appreciate the phenomenon of light, we must get rid of the corpuscular theory. There are many interesting and instructive analogies in the phenomena of sound, light and electricity. The vibratory or undulatory theory of light now generally accepted supposes the existence of a substance pervading the whole universe—the ether. The phenomenon we call light is essentially an undulation, a vibration, or wave motion of the ether. In other words, it is not matter, but a condition of

matter. So with sound, which is a wave motion of the air. In like manner electricity may safely be regarded not as a material substance in itself, but as a condition of matter. What is the nature of the matter affected we do not presume to say; it may be indentical with the inter-planetary ether.

(To be continued in our next.)

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT CO.

The report of the above enterprise shows the earnings for year 1902, as compared with 1901, to have been as follows:—

Gross earnings Operating expenses	3,612,211 1,630,170	3,173,976 1,415,452	Increase \$ 438 235 214,718
Net earnings Int div. and taxes	\$1,982,041 921,718	\$1,758,524 876,638	\$223,517 45,080
Surplus	\$1,060,323	\$ 881,886	\$178,477

The net earnings of \$1,982,041 realized last year were equal to 13.2 per cent. on the common share capital of \$15,000,000, against 11.7 per cent. in 1901. In December the gross earnings were \$36,990 more than in same month 1901, but the operating expenses were \$37,350 greater, so the net earnings in December last were \$360 less than in December,1901. The outgo being more for interest, dividends and taxes to extent of \$13,668, and net earnings less by \$360, left the surplus in December less by \$14,028 than in December, 1901.

PROMINENT TOPICS.

The trial at Brantford of the President of the Ontario Coal Association on a charge of conspiring to lessen competition in the purchase and sale of coal is one of those cases that it would be better to submit to a court where it would be heard by one of the Superior Court judges. So high is local feeling running in regard to the alleged monopolizing of the coal trade with its consequent high prices, that a local magistrate might well be relieved from the task of hearing such a case, as it is highly desirable that judgment thereon should command the highest degree of public respect.

Evidence was given that the dealer under prosecution had been selling coal at less than cost. The associating together of the purchasers of an article is helpful in securing lower prices than could be obtained by the buyers of small quantities. So far then the public interests are not injured but may be served by such associated action by coal dealers. On the other hand a combination of buyers enables them to fix the price higher than it would be were the trade entirely open to competition. The combining of purchasers is much more common than is generally known. Traders of various classes, who, so far as the customers know, are competitors, not infrequently join together to make a heavy purchase of staple goods in order to obtain them at the lowest cost, a proceeding which inures to the benefit of their customers. Should, however, it be proved that the Coal Association of Ontario has used its power to squeeze out competition and to unduly raise prices during the really distressing conditions as to the supply and cost of fuel that have prevailed all winter, the public will regard with complacency any punishment inflicted by the court.

The reference to a Commission of the Alaskan boundary question in dispute with the United States is eliciting very varied comments, but, on the whole, this action taken jointly by the Imperial and United States Governments is regarded as a wise step. The Commission will comprise six persons, half selected by Great Britain and Canada, half by the States. There is no provision made for getting a decision in case the vote is, as it is likely to be, equal on both sides. It was probably thought undesirable for so serious a question to be decided by a casting vote. There has been a conviction entertained that the Washington Government would not fall in with this Commission project, as it was believed that their attitude would be, "There is nothing to arbitrate." The removal of a source of irritation between Canada and the United States will be a blessing to both countries, though one or other will be certain to condemn the decision of the Commissioners, perhaps both.

The Premiers of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia, accompanied by several Ministers of those provinces, met at Ottawa on 27th inst. to lay before the Federal Government the resolutions adopted at the inter-provincial conference held at Quebec in December. The several Provincial Governments are desirous of securing "better terms" from the Federal Government in the way of annual subsidies as fixed by the British North America Act. The question at issue is far too complicated to be fully stated here, but its general aspect may be briefly confined as follows:—

At Confederation the taxing powers of the Provinces were restricted and centered in the Federal Government. In return they were to have an annual subsidy towards meeting those provincial expenditures which were left to be made by the provincial authorities. It is contended that the increase of population in the provinces has largely in-

creased the local expenditures that have to be made in carrying on provincial affairs, such as administration of justice, legislation, education, maintenance of prisons, public works, etc.

. . .

The Provincial Premiers and their colleagues, in their resolution laid before the Federal Government, say:

"It is but fair that in order to place the provinces in a position to meet increased expenses, the annual per capita subsidy should be calculated according to, the population of the several provinces ascertained by the preceding decennial census, and that upon, this basis the subsidy to be granted would be as follows:—

Provinces.	Actual Subsidy.	Population. 1901.	Subsidy.	Increase
Ontario	1,116,872	2,182,947	1,746,357	369.484
Quebec	889,253	1,648,898	1,319,118	429,865
Nova Scotia	320,000	459,574	367,653	47,645
New Brunswick	257,010	331,120	264,896	7,885
Manitoba	122,004	254,947	203,937	81,952
British Columbia	78,538	175,957	140,525	61,987
P. E. Island	87,262	103,249	82,607	

\$1,258,835

The present difficulty and agitation were foreseen by some of those who engaged on the discussion re Confederation. The Provinces then secured a large measure of independence, the costs of which they are now finding to be beyond their local income.

Mr. Carnegie has offered to give \$375,000 to the city of Toronto for the purpose of erecting a public library building and three branches. The "Globe," other papers, the Chief Justice of Ontario, and numerous prominent citizens of wealth and culture strongly urge the acceptance of this munificent offer. The "Globe" says:

"It is to be hoped that if the gift is accepted at all it will be accepted at once and without any display of ungraciousness. There is no reason to doubt the good faith and genuine liberality of Mr.Carnegie."

PERSONALS.

COLORADO INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.—Mr. Frank S. Tesch has been appointed Deputy Superintendent of Insurance, of the State of Colorado.

Mr. A. C. Skelton, until recently accountant, of the Bank of British North America, at Toronto, has been promoted to the position of Assistant Inspector, with head quarters in Montreal.

MR. J. Mackinnon, General Manager of the Eastern Townships Bank, has accepted an appointment to the Provincial Board, of Directors, of The Imperial Life Assurance Company. The following gentlemen are already members of the Provincial Directorate of the Imperial Life, viz., Hon. Adelard Turgeon and Messrs. T. J. Drummond. Dumont Laviolette and H. S. Holt.

MR. R. F. BARRETT, who has been connected with the office of the Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ltd., Montreal, well on to twenty years, has resigned to take up the study of Medicine. The occasion was taken advantage of by the Manager and Staff to present him with a purse and address, wishing him success in his new sphere of work.

Notes and Ntems.

At Home and Abroad.

BURGLARIZING BANKS was quite an active business last year in the United States. There were 56 bank burglaries in the last four months.

THE GREAT WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY—The annual general meeting of this progressive Company will be held at the Head Office, Winnipeg, on the 6th February, at 3.30 p.m. The Managing Director, Mr. J. H. Brock, will be glad to see any shareholders from outside places, who are in Winnipeg on the day of the meeting.

FIRE ALARMS IN RUSSIA.—The fire alarm system at St. Petersburg shows how behind the age is Russia. The "Cosmopolitan Magazne" has this description: "In St Petersburg, the fire alarm telegraph is unknown. Instead, a fireman is at all times in the tower of the City Hall, and he watches the surrounding city to catch the first glimpse of a fire. When a fire is discovered during the day he runs up black balls on the top of the tower as signals; at night, red lanterns are used. The number of the balls or lanterns shows the district or ward in which the fire is located. As soon as the signal is seen by the men on duty at an engine house, he rings a bell outside, which calls together the members of the company, who may be scattered over a couple of blocks. This method is not conducive to quick time in reaching the scene; and from twenty minutes to half an hour is good work, unless the fire happens to be near an engine-house.

Messrs. Fetherstonhaugh & Co., patent solicitors, Canada Life building, furnish us with the following weekly list of patents granted to Canadians in the following countries. Any further information may be readily obtained direct from them. Canadian Patents-A. Charron, carbonizing machines. M. M. Whitaker, steam turbines. L. Gauvin, shoes. L. N. Wilcox, cattle guards. A. Vandervoort, lawn sprinklers. T. D. McFarlane and J. Re Douglas, metallic shingles. E. Gagne, trolley guards. E. Michaud and E. J. Bricker, belt controllers. J H. Banes. grate bars. W. E. Strang, ash sifters. AMERICAN PA-TENTS-J. R. Brown, can-filling machine. T. H. Churchill, infants' crib. H. Denis, rotary steam engine. bois, sewer cleaner. T. H. Duncombe, acetylene gas generator. J. B. Hartsone, combined waggon and baby-walker S. Irwin, propeller. F. A. Knapp, marine vesssel. W. A. Milne, peat drier. W. A. Milne, peat-collecting machine. J. Montgomery, grain car door. W. Payne, adjustable pliable truss. W. T. Pember, electro-magnetic brake. J. Savage, turbine water-wheel of the parallel-flow type. J. B. Uren, thill-coupling.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ACTUARIES.—The fourth International Congress of Actuaries will meet in New York, August 31, 1903. President Roosevelt will designate certain officials as Government delegates, and other Governments will probably follow suit. While the actual programme has not yet been prepared, the following subjects will be reported upon: On the improvement in longevity

during the nineteenth century; on the growth of life insurance, assessment insurance, friendly societies, accident insurance, employers' liability insurance, health insurance, pure endowment business, annuity business, old-age pensions, workmen's pensions, and other operations requiring actuarial advice; on the instruction given in universities on actuarial subjects; on the question of health insurance from the practical point of view, including tables. It is also desired that arrangements may be made by the designated correspondents for reports from such counties as may be able to report upon the three following subjects: War mortality; mortality among non-Caucasian races; on existing legislation for the protection of wives and children, as life insurance beneficiaries against the claims of creditors.

LIABILITY OF BROKER TO CUSTOMER -- An English broker was employed to sell certain mining shares, and delivered a sold note which specified that the stock had been sold at £6 a share, contending that because the jobber's name specify the jobber's name. In December the broker wrote his customer that he had sold the shares to a certain jobber, who had failed to comply with the bargain, and that the Committee of the Stock Exchange had fixed the "hammering" price of the shares at £2 per share. The customer then sued the broker for the value of the shares at £6 a share, contending that because the jobber's name was not disclosed at first, it was the custom on the Exchange that the broker should then be considered as a principal, and so liable for the purchase price of the shares. The broker succeeded in the action because the customer could prove no such custom. (Gill v. Shepherd, 19 Times Law Reports 17).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

THE RICHMOND, DRUMMOND & YAMASKA MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ulverton, P. Q., sends a useful card Calendar.

THE LONDON & CANADIAN LOAN & AGENCY COMPANY'S Calendar is adorned by an attractive drawing in sepia, of three Jersey cows.

The Union Mutual Life Insurance Company gives a new version of its familiar lighthouse scene, which is placed in a background of dark purple against which the title of the Company in gold letters, and the picture stand out with great distinctness. Handling such strong colours requires special skill to avoid blare and coarseness. The Union Mutual's Card has been designed by an artist in colour effects.

THE ALLIANCE-IMPERIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY issues a sheet Calendar which appears to have been prepared prior to the amalgamation of the two companies, such work having to be designed and executed months before the time for distribution. The word "Alliance" on the card is a striking illustration of the power of contrast in colour effects, it stands out as though the letters were solid blocks. Altogether the effect is pleasing.

The Alliance also sends a very dainty pocket Diary in imitation ivory covers.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA Calendar has a striking group of two symbolic figures, one representing "Britannia," the other, "Colonial Empire," which are grasping hands over the figure of a

lion dominating the globe. The title is thrown up with great distinctness, the letters being white with gilt borders on a background of rich, velvet-looking green. Altogether the effect is Imperial, it will compel attention in any surroundings.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY obliges us with a very neat pocket Diary, gilt edged and elegantly bound. This will be much appreciated and used.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY forwards a Pocket Book, with a Diary, Almanac and miniature Cash-book—much in little. The gift is very acceptable; it is certain to fulfil its purpose from being so useful.

Messrs. F. H. Brydges & Sons, Winnipeg, have issued a remarkably beautiful calendar card, which is quite a new departure. It consists of a well executed copy of an oil paining, representing a group of boys watching a "comrade turning head over heels." The picture is far better worth framing than many sold at a considerable figure. The firm has out best thanks.

THE CANADA PERMANENT AND WESTERN CANADA MORTGAGE CORPORATION has made a new departure this year by issuing a Calendar that is exceptionally artistic. For each pair of months there is a large card containing a lithographed picture of a female, each one of a different type of face and costume, but all beautiful. The letterpress is admirable. This Calendar will attract great and unwearied notice throughout the year.

Correspondence.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for views expressed by

NEW YORK STOCK LETTER.

Office of Cummings & Co., 20 Broad St., New York City. New York, Jan. 28, 1903.

During the week the market has been moved up and down on the varying reports regarding the settlement of the Venezuelan matter, and notwithstanding the persistent reports of friction and disagreements with respect to the negotiations, we believe that the matter is making progress and, as we have said before, will soon be satisfactorily adjusted. In such a narrow market as we have had, however, it does not take very much to influence it either one way or another to a limited extent, but from the action of the market close observers claim that when it gets active it advances, and when it becomes dull it stands still. There certainly does not seem to be any very great pressure to sell, and the short interest is now so large that at any prospect of advance there is covering which naturally stimulates such rise in quotations.

One of the most important developments of the week has been the signing of the treaty with Colombia for the construction of the Panama canal. There is little doubt but what this matter has been a considerable factor in the settlement of the Venezuelan difficulty and, now that it is an accomplished fact, it is quite likely that the settlement with Venezuela will be consumated.

The construction of this canal will give this country as influence upon the commerce of the world that it has never had before and will make it the dominant factor in such trade for with this canal under our control and the new

steamship soon to be put on the Pacific Ocean by Mr. Hill, of the Great Northern Road, and the active lines already established, we shall be in a position to practically control the trade of the Orient.

One of the pertinent questions regarding this matter, is what the effect of the payment of the \$40,000,000—to the New Pansua Canal Company, and the \$10,000,000 to the Colombiar Government, will have upon the exchange market. It is not likely that these payments will have to be made for some time to come, and when it is necessary to make them it is more than probable that the same methods will be employed in this matter that were used in the settlement of the payment for the Philippine Islands. In this case it will be recalled that the settlement was effected without any disturbance whatever to the money markets of this country or Europe.

For some time the Chicago speculators have been forcing up the price of wheat, and this has led to a very decided curtailment of shipments abroad; yesterday, however, some 20,-000,000 bushels were thrown on the market, causing a decline of nearly three cents per bushel. The decline in the price of this cereal will undoubtedly stimulate the shipments abroad, and will produce an increased volume of exchange, which will still further postpone any shipments of gold which might have been contemplated. Heretofore the bulk of the exports of this country have been made from Atlantic ports, but now due consideration must be given to those made from Pacific ports. The Government report for 1902 shows that the shipments from San Francisco were \$34,000,000-an increase of 3 per cent, over the previous near, and from Puget Sound \$31,000,000-an increase of 35 per cent., and that the prospects are bright for still greater increases this year.

During the week rumours have become more definite as to a change in ownership of the Chicago Great Western. This, as we have before pointed out, is a unique property, and one that has grown in importance and strength. This Company now operates some 1,304 miles of road, and its earnings per mile have increased from \$4,917 in 1891 to \$8,122 in 1902. It has not, however, developed as yet with which of the larger system the negotiations are pending. Meetings of the Directors of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis have been held this week, and in each case the regular dividends have been declared. In the former this amounts to 2 per cent. semi-annually on the Common Stock, and for the latter, 5 per cent. per annum, upon the First Preferred, and 3 per cent. on the Second Preferred. while the gross earnings of the Cleveland, Cincinnation Chicago and St. Louis show a considerable gain, the increase, in operating expenses, causes a loss of \$325,385 in net earnings. In the New York, Chicago and St. Louis, however, while there is a decrease in gross earnings, the reduction in operating expenses causes an increase in net earnings of some \$7,624.

Reports from all the railroad centers, east as well as west, is to the effect that an unprecedented condition prevails in the movement of freight. Every trunk line is congested with loaded cars in transit, east and west, every available car is in service, and notwithstanding the large increase in motive power on all the roads, it is still insufficient to move the business pressing upon the roads. One of the peculiarities of the situation is that the movements of freight both east and west seem to be pretty evenly balanced. Wheat and corn are coming forward in enormous amounts, the shipments of corn for the week having been 5,203,000 bushels as compared with 2,018,000 bushels in the same week last year; while western merchants are here fully two weeks earlier than usual and are buying more freely than ever before, and all are anxious to get the goods as soon as possible-in fact, the limit of the trunk lines has pretty nearly been reached.

The report of the Central Railroad, of New Jersey, for December, makes a very good showing. The tremendous demand for coal resulted in an increase in gross earnings of \$419.951, and contrary to expectations, the operating expenses show a decrease, so that the net earnings show an increase of \$612,506. Erie will probably make full as good a statement in a few days, while Reading should do better. Notwithstanding the great prosperity of the country, the stock market is stagnant; when it will wake up no one can tell, but it should do so before very long It closes dull, St. Louis and San Francisco having been one of the strongest stocks of the day.

TORONTO LETTER.

Pleasant to hear—A Month of Meetings—An Interesting Query—His Friends rejoice.

DEAR EDITOR:—It is pleasant to hear upon all sides, as one moves about, expressions of satisfaction at the results of last year's fire insurance transactions, and no doubt it will be with smiling faces that many managers and directors of companies will once more go before their shareholders to render an account of affairs at the annual meetings. This improved situation is doubly welcome, coming after so long and dreary a period of generally adverse fortune in fire insurance matters. No necessity this time for the use of cleverness and ingenuity in the preparations of statements and marshalling of figures to cover up ugly features. Congratulations will be in order.

February, with its many annual meetings of different companies and corporations, is once more at our doors, and we may look for some interesting reports and statements. All the non-tariff companies assert that they have made a profit during 1902, so the inner and outer circles of the Fire Insurance profession will alike receive praise. The many shareholders, long suffering and patient, may now feel relieved and hopeful. The too oft recurring winters of their discontent, if not bursting exactly into glorious summers, may at least experience a glorious January thaw.

Why has a better profit come in sight, and what cause or causes have led up to it? There will be different answers to such a query. Some will say it is owing to the general prosperity of the country that fires are not so frequent-This sounds like a slur on the insuring public, but however, that may be, it is certain that prosperity and combustion do not generally run together. The C.F.U.A. people will want to ascribe much of the profit-making to improvements they have been the means of introducing into the different communities, tending towards the betterment of individual risks and the betterment of fire appliances, and also by their frequent, unannounced official inspections of these same appliances, thus keeping them up to standard grade and efficiency.. Then the specific ratings' system will claim credit, as by it the public are taught how much the rates they have to pay depend upon, and are influenced by certain unfavourable circumstances and matters within their power to remedy and rectify; this, of course, reducing the fire hazard. The non-board companies willingly admit that by reason of the C.F.U.A. people, so effectually doing, and freely paying for all the aforesaid excellent things, they have done much to make possible a profit for them, even at lower rates. The high tariff, they say, and restrictions and conditions of one kind and another were all instituted for them, providentially as it were, and they prosper under it. They also hold that their rigid selection and more frequent inspection of risks is in their opinion superior to the practice of the Board Companies, and is a profitable factor in their work. There is likely a measure of truth in each one of these common assertions. The matter-of-fact man will hold that there are fat and lean years, in this as in other kinds of business, and we have happened on a fat year, and there are more to follow. So may it prove to be; we have suffered under lean years for a long time.

The many friends in Toronto of Mr. J. Gardner Thompson are pleased to know he has reached so excellent a position with the Liverpool & London & Globe Company. By the way, friend Thompson should have some available and valuable experience to use in connection with the new building now erecting. I believe, for the Liverpool & London & Globe, for, under his auspicies and supervision, the Lancashire building was built in this city.

Yours

ARIEL.

January, 27, 1903.

A NEW INDUSTRIAL AMALGAMATION.

We are able to state that negotiations are now practically completed for the formation of a Company to acquire the businesses of Tooke Bros., Ltd., A. H. Sims & Co., The Standard Shirt Co., Ltd., and The Colonial Bleaching & Printing Co., Ltd. It is understood that an issue of Bonds and Preferred Stock will shortly be made to the public, the present firms taking Common Stock in payment for their interests. The proceeds of the sale of Bonds and Preferred Stock are intended to be utilized for the rection of a cotton and printing factory which will, we believe, be situated at Shawinigan Falls, in order to utilize the power at that centre. This factory will supply the raw material used by the new Company in the manufacture of its shirts and other products. A prospectous is being issued and an audit of the books of the different companies constituting the new malgamation has been made by Mr. George Creake. ki b

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, has favoured us with its Circular, showing fees and taxes charged by Insurance Departments of various States.

"The Underwriters' Association of New York State, Historical, Biographical, Pictorial," is the title of a very handsome publication, for a copy of which we have to which we have to thank "The Surveyor," New York. The work contains a large number of well executed portraits of members of the Underwriters' Association, each with a short biographical sketch, which make a very interesting compilation.

STOCK EXCHANGE NOTES.

Wednesday, p.m., January 28, 1903.

Price movements in this week's market have been within a narrow limit, and stocks generally closed at about the same level as a week ago with few exceptions. R. & O and Dominion Steel Common, however, show a decline, and the Preferred Stock and Bonds of the Dominion Steel Company are also lower than a week ago. There is a better demand for Ogilvie Preferred, and the bid price is up about 6 points from the figures prevailing at the close last week. The flurry in Commercial Cable seems to be over for the time being, and the demand has slackened, the transactions this week being few, and the price has fallen off. C. P. R. has been the most active stock in this week's

market, and closes very firm, and apparently it would take very little demand in a fair market to advance this security. There was good trading in Twin City stock this week. transactions being larger than for some time past and the stock advanced to 122, closing a fraction under this price. On the continued good showing made by this road possibilities of a still further advance are good. The market, taken as a whole, however, has been a very dull one and the attendance of brokers at the Board has fallen off. The commission trading is at a low ebb at the present time, and the bulk of the business of the past week was of an arbitrage character principally between Boston and Montreal and New York and Montreal. An interesting feature of the week's market was the listing of the Marconi Stock, which was called for the first time to-day, and transactions of some 1.600 shares took place at par this morning There were no transactions this afternoon. The official quotation for the stock is 500 shares; the shares are \$5.00. Montreal street was fairly active this week, and advanced to 282, but has since reacted and closed at about the same figures as a week ago.

The market generally continues exceedingly dull and uninteresting, and it is doubtful whether much activity will take place until the banks reduce the rate for call loans.

The rate for call money in New York to-day was 3³⁴ p.c. and in London the rate was 3 to 3³⁴ p.c. The local rate remains unchanged at 6 p.c., and the money situation is about the same.

The quotations for money at continental points are as follows:-

	Market.	Ban k.
Paris	213	3
Berlin	2	4
Hamburg	24	4
Frankfort	2	4
Amsterdam	21	3
Vienna	21	31
Brussels	21	3

The transactions in C.P.R. this week totalled 5,080 shares, and the stock closed with 136% bid, an advance of ¼ point over the quotation of a week ago. The earnings for the third week of January show an increase of \$60,000

The Grand Trunk Railway Company's earnings for the third week of January show an increase of \$84,937. The stock quotations as compared with a week ago are as follows:—

A	week ago.	To-day.
First Preference	1091	110
Second Preference	961	97
Third Preference	451	437

The transactions in Montreal Street this week totalled 1,256 shares, and the stock closed with 278½ bid, a decline of % of a point for the week. The highest price touched this week was 282. The earnings for the week ending 24th inst. show an increase of \$2,355.02, as follows:—

Sunday	\$4,441.73 5,506.45 5,518.91 3,996.18	\$327.32 412.25 696.69 *924.65
Thursday	5,766.66	668.95
Fri lay	5,520.15	646.86
Saturday*Decrease.	5,760.62	527.60

Toronto Railway closed with 116 bid, which is a decline of ½ point from last week's closing quotation. The transactions were small, totalling 270 shares. The earnings for the week ending 24th inst, show an increase of \$6.377.45 as follows:—

Sunday	\$2,410.11 5,400.14	Increase. \$280.33 784.28
Tuesday	5,479.65 5,558.22	920.65 2,129.54
Thursday	5,589.59	874.63
Friday	5,555.66 6,213.54	620.33 767.69
Suran and Little and a second		

Twin City was one of the active stocks of this week's market, and 3,020 shares were traded in. The closing quotation was 121½, an advance of 2 points for the week, but a decline of ½ point from this week's highest. The earnings for the third week of January show an increase of \$8.257.70.

Detroit Railway has been steady and fairly active, and 1.080 shares changed hands during the week. The closing quotation was 89¼, which is a loss of ¼ point from last week's closing quotation.

Toledo Railway advanced to 361/4 this week, but has reacted again, and closed with 35 bid, a net gain of 1/2 point on quotation for the week. The transactions in this stock totalled 1,137 shares.

R. & O. has been inactive, and only 227 shares in all were traded in. The closing bid was 100½, which is a decline of 1½ points for the week.

Montreal Power has also been in smaller demand, the total transactions amounting to 580 shares. The closing bid was 90\frac{1}{4}, an advance of \frac{1}{2} point for the week.

* *

The transactions in Dominion Steel Common totalled 1,383 shares, and the stock closed with 55 bid. The lowest price touched this week was 5434, being a decline of 23% points from last week's closing quotation. The Preferred Stock transactions involved 265 shares, and the closing bid was 94, a decline of a full point for the week. The Bonds are also easier in price, and are offered on several hands at 87¼. The transactions for the week totalled \$28,000, and the closing bid was 8634, a decline of ½ point from last week's quotation.

In Nova Scotia Steel Common 125 shares changed hands, and the closing bid was 108¼, a gain of ¼ point from last week's closing. The last sales were made at 108½.

Dominion Coal Common closed with 129 bid, a decline of 134 points for the week. The transactions totalled 125 shares. Preferred Stock closed with 115 bid, and 35 shares changed hands during the week at 116.

In Ogilvie Preferred an advance on quotation of 6 points has taken place, the closing bid being 136, and 112 shares changed during the week. In the Bonds, \$4,000 changed hands, the closing bid being 116, which is the same as a week ago.

The trading in Commercial Cable only amounted to 114 shares, and the closing bid was 170, a decline of 4 full points for the week.

The transactions in Marconi totalled 1.665 shares, and all sales were made at 100. The closing quotation was 105 asked, and 100 bid. Some comment has been made on the listing of this stock by the Stock Exchange, while the Company is in such an initial stage, it being contended that the is rather an unusual proceeding. It must be remembered, however, that the Montreal Stock Exchange have certain rules governing the listing of stocks, and

companies applying, are required to give information as caued for in these rules, and as the Marconi Company complied with all demands, the governing Committee granted the request of the Company to have the stock listed. The statement of assets and liabilities submitted is as follows:—

ASSETS.

Property account consisting of:-

All the right, title and interest of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Ltd. (An English Company incorporated under the Companies' Acts, 1862 to 1890, and hereafter referred to as English Company), and of the Marconi International Marine Communication Co., Ltd. (English Company incorporated under the Companies' Acts, 1862 to 1898, and hereafter referred to as the Marine Co.), in the Dominion of Canada and in the Colony of Newfoundland, in and to any and all inventions in wireless telegraphy or apparatus connected therewith, which the English Company and the Marine Company are now or may at any time hereafter become possessed of or entitled to, and of all the English Company's letters patent in the Dominion of Canada and the Colony of Newfoundland based thereon, including the benefits of all contracts, and all other property, rights, franchises, subsidies, royalties and privileges of every description of the English Company and the Marine Company

LIABILITIES.

Thursday, p.m., January 29, 1903.
The market to-day was featureless and exceedingly dull.
The only stock at all active was C.P.R. and this stock opened at 137½ sold down to 136½ and closed at 137½. Montreal Power was slightly stronger and sold up to 91, and R. & O. to 102. The total transactions of the day were 2,993 shares.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE SALES

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1903.

MORNING BOARD.

		MORN	NG BOARD.	
No. of		Price.	No. of Shares.	Price.
100	C. P. R.,	1371/8	Ico Com. Cable	170
650		137	IO "	170
25	"	13678	1 "	172
300		137	100 Marceni	100
150		1371/8	50 Dom. Steel Com	55
25		1371/8	o Montreal Telegraph	159%
1.0		13778	30 National Bank	109
25		137	6 Molsons Bank	214
100	"		35 Merchants Bank	170
	"		5 Bank of Montreal	277
5	Twin City			276
	Detroit Ry			276%
	Montreal Power		\$1,000 Dom. Steel Bds	
275	Montreal Tower	90,4	1 \$1,000 101111 1510111	
		AFTERNO	OON BOARD.	
400	C.P.R	137	10 Montreal Power	90%

400 C.P.R. 137
100 " 137½
25 Toronto Ry. 116
25 Rich. & Ontario... 102
10 Marconi ... 109
100 Marconi ... 109
100 Marconi ... 109
100 Montreal Power... 91
100 Montreal Pow

The gross traffic earnings of the Grand Trunk,
Canadian Pacific, Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic
railways, and the Montreal, Toronto, Halifax and
Twin City and Winnipeg street railways, up to the
most recent date obtainable, compared with the cor-
res; anding period for 1900, 1901 and 1902, were as
follows:

GRAND	TRUNK	RAILWAY

Dec	Year to date.	1900. \$27,567,676	1901. \$28,954,060	1902. \$31,036,479	Increase \$2,082,419
	Week ending.	1901	. 1902.	1903.	Increase
Jan.	7	504,891	477,409	574,534	97,425
	14	492,402	512,443	579,002	66,559
	21	506,457	525,350	610,297	84,937

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Year to date.	1900.	1901.	1902.	Increase
Dec. 31	\$30,043,000	\$34,053,000	\$39,584,000	\$5,531,000

GROSS TRAFFIC EARNINGS

Week ending	1901.	1902.	1903.	Increase
Jan. 7	453,000	597,000	794,000	197,000
14	459,000	627,000	743,000	116,000
21	448,000	606,000	666,000	60,000

NET TRAFFIC EARNINGS.

Month.	1900.	1901.	1902.	Inc.
January	\$ 691,570	\$ 648,196	\$820,461	\$172,265
February	622,732	620,680	674,361	53,681
March	799,101	948,335	1,051,915	106,580
April	1,027,068	1,180,808	1,291,706	110,898
May	1,079,670	1,010,284	1,166,892	156,608
June	1,057,805	1,121,432	846,737 D	ec. 274,695
July	884,374	1,095,867	1,175,711	79,844
August	1,054,476	1,305,632	1,362,901	57,269
September	1,058,700	1,352,732	1,410,755	58,023
October	1,078,174	1,467,039	1,616,134	149,095
November	1,065,548	1,440,878	1,558,740	117,362
L'ecember	1,438,365	1,568,691		

Total 11,857,583 13,760,574

1900.

Week ending.

DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC.

1901. 1902. Increase

week chame.	ayou.	.90	.902.	Increase
Jan. 7	28,528	38,055	39,187	1,132
	WINNIPEG S	TREET RAIL	WAY.	
Month.	1900.	1901.	1902.	Increase
January	\$24,289.78	\$26,333.09	\$32,059.99	\$5,726.90
February	22,962.39	24,779.11	27,315.32	2,536.21
March	18,856.55	21,122.10	27,484.26	6,362,16
April	16,135.94	19,640.68	26,710.62	7,060.94
May	18,080.47	20,992 06	27,738.17	6,746.11
June	20,413.99	23,917.27	27,629.64	4.712.37
July	27,530.24	25,211.83	41,702.44	16,490.61
August	22,388.88	26,012.52	31,831.63	-5,819,11
September	22,459.81	25,594.29	32,077.55	6,483.26
October	25,725.77	26,504.16	33,024.37	6,520,21
November	28,967.37	31,512.47	40,137.93	8,625.46
December	31,441.32	36,780.29	45,930.76	9,150.47

MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY.

Month.	1900.	1901.	1902.	Increas
January	\$ 136,334	\$ 142,886	\$ 153,374	\$10,488
February	122,510	126,999	132,159	5,160
March	127,212	140,870	154,895	14,025
April	133,475	144,121	152,525	8,404
May	151,540	160,612	173,902	13,290
June	168,244	180,370	182,875	2,505
July	171,332	177,583	194,194	16,611
August	173,584	179,586	195,610	16,024
September.	161,526	182,584	189,150	6,566
October	158,444	164,175	179,433	15,258
November.	146,913	153,568	170,834	17,266
December.	147,979	156,711	173,012	16,331

Week ending.	1901.	1902.	1903.	Increas.
Jan. 7	31,010	36,429	40,982	4,553
	31,101	33,451	36,221	2,770
	31,499	34,187	36,401	2,214

TORONTO STREET RAILWAY.

Month.	1900.	1901.	1902.	Increase
January	113,701	\$ 121,657	\$ 137,135	\$15,478
February	103,954	109,512	127,981	18,460
March	117,631	124,499	141,681	17,182
April	107,199	123,006	132,947	9,941
May	118,430	127,961	145,595	17,614
June	122,688	138,154	132,266	Dec. 5,888
July	127,123	149,631	162,472	12,841
August	138,927	153.481	165,165	11,684
September.	152,848	160,432	195,689	35,257
October	126,538	152,514	155,150	2,636
November.	128,549	130,616	151,033	20,417
December.	127,096	145,398	169,620	24,232
Week endi	ng. 1901.	1902.	1903.	Increase
Jan. 7	27,458	31,262	36,554	5,292
14		30,668	35,113	4,44
21	27,255	30,687	36,114	5,127

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.

Month,	1900.	1901.	1902.	Inc.
January	\$217,252	\$234,446	\$270,485	\$16,020
February	197,366	213,884		
March	222,342	240,637		36,938
April	213,324	230,454	261,456	31,002
May	223,605	249,863	295,153	45,290
June	237,197	276,614	308,131	31,517
July	247,659	288,336	335,715	47.379
August	252,695	281,224	321,842	40,618
September	270,093	306,470	337.965	31,495
October	239,085	269,193	302,634	33,441
November	238,216	266,800	307,756	40,956
December	255,370	292,576		37,110
Week ending.	1901.	1902.	1903.	Inc
Jan. 7	53,090	63,332	70,767	7,43
14	51,661	60,911	68,522	7.61
21	53,650	61,047	69,305	8,25

HALIFAX ELECTRIC TRAMWAY Co., LTD.

Railway Receipts.

Month				
Month.	1900.	1901.	1902.	Inc.
January	\$11,475	\$9,544	\$10,765	\$1,221
February	8,982	8,042	8,498	456
March	9,766	9,448	9,761	313
April	9,359	9,371	10,026	655
May	9,185	9,467	11,126	1,659
June	11,063	11,339	11,528	189
July	12,936	14,204	14,835	631
August	14,680	16,330	17,177	847
September	15,761	16,547	17,494	947
October	10,995	12,581		Dec. 1,199
November	10,328	9,675	9,947	270
December	10,645	10,645	11,207	562
Week ending.	1901.	1902.	1903.	lnc
Jan. 7	2,248	2,532	2,509	Dec. 21
14	2,170	2,552	2,344	** 208
21	2,223	2,262	2,459	197

Lighting Receipts.

	1900	1901	1902	inc.
January	\$9,583	\$10,716	\$12,969	\$2,251
February	8,037	9,418	9,529	111
March	7.337	8,392	9,207	815
April	7,337 6,839	8,092	9,066	974
May	6,134	7,392	8,403	1,011
June	5,865	6,593	7,055	461
July	5,934	6,738	7,336	598
August	0,542	7.774	8,028	254
September	8,096	8,960	9,139	
October	8,619	11,689	11,528	Dec. 161
November	11,502	12,870	12,818	** 38
December	11,976	14,194	15,768	1,574

STOCK LIST

Reported for THE CHRONICLE by R. Wilson-Smith, Meldrum & Co., 151 St. James Street, Montreal. Corrected to January 28th, 1903, P. M.

265	Capital subscribed.	Capital paid up.	Reserve Fund.	Per centage of Rest to paid up Capital.p	Par value of one share.	Market value of one share.	Dividend for last half year.	Revenue per cent. on investment at present prices.	Closing prices (per cent on par).	When Dividend payable,
			8				Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Asked. Bid.	
British North America	4,866,666 8,000,000	4,866,666 8,000,000 2,888,834 1,984,690	1,776,333 2,500,000 2,872,693 1,200,000	36,50 31,25 100.00 60,61	243 50 50 50	81 00	3 3 2 3 3 1	4 32 4 31	*****	April Oct, June Dec. Fe MayAug Nov January July
Exchange Bank of Yarmouth Halifax Banking Co Hamilton Hochelaga Imperia	280,000 600,000 2,000,000 2,000,000 2,963,400	266,670 600,000 2,000,000 1,986,860 2,914,501	40,000 500,000 1,600,000 950,000 2,477,330	15.03 83.34 80.00 48.40 85.00	70 20 100 100 100	140 00 236 00	25 35 5 34 5	5 00 4 23	140 135 236	February Aug. February Aug. June Dec. June Dec. June Dec.
A Banque Nationale Merchauts Bank of P. E. I. Merchants Bank of Canada Molsons Molsons	1,500,000 300,013 6,000,000 2,500,000 12,000,000	1,496,703 300,013 6,000,000 2,500,000 12,000,000	350,000 175,000 2,700,000 2,250,000 8,000,000	23.61 58.33 45.00 86.00 66,67	30 32.44 100 50 200	170 00 107 50 560 06	3 4 3 4 4 6	4 11 4 18 3 57	215 214 280 270	May Nov. January July June Dec. April Oct. June Dec,
Nova Sootia Ontario Hitawa People's Bank of Halifax	500,000 2,000,000 1,500,000 2,000,000 700,000	500,000 2,000,000 1,500,000 2,000,000 700,000	700,000 2,800,000 425,000 1,765,000 280,000	140.00 140.00 30.35 83.25 40.00	100 100 100 100 20	265 00 132 00	6 41 3 41 3	3 39 4 54	265 132	January July February Aug. June Dec. June Dec. March Sept.
People's Bank of N. B	180,000 871,637 2,500,000	180,000 818,271 2,500,000 2,000,000 1,172,478	8 X0,000 1,700,000 240,000	88,89 82.00 85.00 20.45	150 100 100 100 100	120 00 215 00	11 3 3 3 1 · · ·	5 00 3 27	120 1164 215	January July June Dec. February Aug.
Standard St. Stephens St. Hyacinthe St. Johns Toronto	1,000,000 200,000 504,600 500,200 2,500,000	1,000,000 200,000 327,365 263,417 2,500,000	850,000 45,000 75,000 10,000 2,600,000	85.00 22,50 22,91 3,07 104,00	100 100 100 100	260 00	3 3	4 23	260	April Oct, April Oct, February Aug. June Dec.
Fraders Union Bank of Halifax Union Bank of Canada, Western Yarmouth	1,500,000 1,205,930 2 247,100 500,000	1,500,000 1,205,900 2,229,850 434,889 300,000	350,000 775,0:0 650,000 150,000 40,000	32.50 35.85	100 50 100 100 75	85 00 140 00	3	4 11 4 28 	170 140 135	June Dec. Aug. Feb. Aug. Feb. Aug. Feb. Aug.
Miscellaneous Stocks. Bell Telephone Can. Colored Cotton Mills Co. Canada General Electric Canadian Pacific Commercial Cable Detroit Electric St	81,500,000 15,000,000	5,000,000 2,700,000 1,475,000 85,500,000 13,333,360 12,500,000		::::	100 100 100 100 100	170 06 60 00 136 75 175 00 89 50	10 5 24 110 & 14	4 76 6 66 3 67 4 57 4 44	168 160 60 56 1363 136 175 170 892 89	
Dominion Coal Preferred	3,000,000 15,000,000 3,033,600	3,006,006 15,000,000 3,033,600 20,000,000 5,000,000	*	: :::	100 100 100 100 100	115 00 130 28 53 50 56 00 96 00	2*	6 95 6 15 7 29	1301 129 53 56 55 96 94	Jan.Apl Jul.Oct. Mar.Jun.Sep.Dec
Duluth S. S. & Atlantic	10 000 000	1,500,000	107,178	8.00	100 100 100 100 100	110 00	ij•	4'51	110 100	January Jul
Intercolonial Coal Co	500,000 250,000 1,600,000 1,500,000	1,600,000	90,47		100 100 100 100 100	97 5	0 4	8'24	974	March July Feb. Aug
Montreal Cotton Co	2,000,000	17,000,00 6,000,00 2,000,00 7,000,00	798, 9	13 31	100 100 50 40 100	91 0 140 0 64 8	0 1° 0 24° 0 24°	6 66 4 34 3 57 4 93	91 96 280 278 162 156	Feb. Apl. uly Oc Jan. Apl. Jul. Oct
North-West Land, Com	1,467,68 5,642,92 3,090,000 1,030,0° 1,250,000	1 1,467,68 5 5,642,92 0 3,090,00 0 1,030,00 0 1,250,00	5 0 0 0 0		100 100 100 100	110 (24 24	4 54	i39 i3	
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co. St. John Street Railway. Telede Ry & Light Co. Toronto Street Railway Twin City Rapid Transit Co. Windsor Hotel Winnipeg Elec. St. Railway Co.	2,505,60 500,00 12,000,00 6,000,00 15,010,00	0 2,088,60 0 500,00 0 12,000,00 0 6,000,00 0 15,010,00 0 3,000,00 6 600,00	16,2 39,6 00 39,6 00 1,086,2 00 2,163,5 00	35 7.77 42 7.93 87 8.10 107 14.41	10 10 10 10 10 10	0 130 0 36 0 118 0 121 0	00 3 50 00 1 75 2 1 1	5 88 4 61 4 23 4 69	118 11 1212 12	May Nov. Mar.Jun.Sep Des. Jan.Apl. Jul.Office Dec. Mar.Jun.Se May Nov. Apl. July. Oct. Jan'y.

Quarterly | Bonus of 1 per cent. | Monthly | Price per Share | Annual.

STOCK LIST-Continued.

BONDS,	Rate of Interest per annum	Amount outstanding.	When Interest																																																						Where Interest payable.	Date of Redemption.	Latest quota-	REMARKS.	
Commercial Cable Coupon	:	\$18,000,000	11 Jan.	1 Apl. 1 Oct.		1 Jan., 2397	96																																																						
Can. Colored Cotton Co Canada Paper Co	:	2,000,000 200,000	2 Apl. 1 May	2 Oct. 1 Nov.	Bank of Montreal, Mnotreal Merchante Bank of Can., Montreal	2 Apl., 1902 1 May, 1917	100																																																						
Bell Telephone Co Dominion Coal Co Dominion Cotton Co	4	1,200,000 2,704,500 & 308,200	1 Apl. 1 Meh. 1 Jan	1 Sep.	Bank of Montreal, Montreal Bank of Montreal, Montreal	1 Apl., 1925.	···iii	Redeemable at 11																																																					
Dominion Iron & Steel Co		\$ 8,000,000	1 Jan.	1 July	Bank of Montreal, Montreal	1 July, 1929	863	Redeemable at 1																																																					
Halifax Tramway Co Intercolonial Coal Co Laurentide Fulp Montmorency Cotton		\$ 600,000 344,000 1,200,000 1,000,000	1 Jan. 1 Apl.	1 001.	Bk, of N. Scotia., Hal. or Montreal	1 Apl., 1918	1061	& accrued intere																																																					
Montreal Gas Co	•	880,074	1 Jan.	1 July	Company's Office, Montreal	1 July, 1921																																																							
Montreal Street Ry. Co	44	292,000 681,333 1,500,000	1 Meh. 1 Feb. 1 May	1 Sep. 1 Aug. 1 Nov.	" " Montreal	1 Mch., 1908 1 Aug., 1922 1 May, 1922	105 104 106																																																						
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co Ogilvie Flour Mills Co	6	2,500,000 1,000,000	1 Jan. 1 June	1 July 1 Dec.	i Union Bank, Halifax, or Bank of Nova Scotia, Mo't'l or T'r'nto Bank of Montreal, Montreal		109																																																						
Richelieu & Ont. Nav. Co. Royal Electric Co. St. John Railway. Foronto Railway	**	£ 130,900 \$ 675,000 6 0,000 2,509,953	1 Mch. 1 Apl. 1 May 1 Jan.	1 Sep. 1 Oct. 1 Nov. 1 July	Montreal and London Bk.of Montreal, Mont'l or London Bank of Montreal, St. John, N.B	1 Meh., 1915 Oct., 1914 1 May, 1925 1 July, 1914	103	Redeemable at 11 after June 1912 Redeemable at 11 Redeemable at 11 6 p.c. redeemabl yearly after 19																																																					
Windsor Hotel Winnipeg Rice. Street Railway Toledo Ry. & Light Co.	44	340,000 1,000,000 700,000	1 Jan. 1 Jan. 1 Jan.	1 July	Windsor Hotel, Montreal	2 July, 1921 2 July, 1912 1 Jan., 1927 1 July, 1912	103	yearly after is																																																					
• " "	8	5,185,000 4,000,000	I Jan. 1 Jan.	I July		1 July, 1909 1 July, 1909																																																							

GANADA FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, Limited

OFFICE FURNITURE

MANUFACTURE AN UNEQUALLED LINE OF ROLL-TOP DESKS,

FLAT-TOP DESKS.

TYPEWRITER DESKS. OFFICE AND DIRECTORS'

ARM-CHAIRS.

TILTERS.

TYPEWRITER CHAIRS

WE ARE THE SOLE MAKERS IN THE DOMINION OF THE

"MACEY," Sectional Bookcase

This Bookcase combines in the highest degree

CONVENIENCE, BEAUTY, SIMPLICIT

WE SELL ONLY TO THE TRADE.

THE BEST DEALERS KEEP OUR GOODS IN STOCK.

INSIST ON SEEING THEM.

BABCOCK & WILCOX Limited.

New York Life Insurance Co's Bldg

THE BABCOCK & WILCOX BOILERS PATENT WATER TUBE

Are the MOST SUCCESSFUL BOILERS of the present day, because of their High Economy, Great Durability, Perfect Safety TORONTO OFFICE, 114 KING ST. WEST

SUBSTANTIAL AND RELIABLE.

The Travelers Insurance Company

of Hartford, Conn.

SYLVESTER C. DUNHAM, President.

Financial Condition January 1, 1903.

RESOURCES.	RESERVES, ETO.		
Railroad Bonds and Stocks \$16,728,655 55	Reserve Funds, to protect policies		
Loans secured by Mortgages, first liens 7,415,963 86	Losses in process of adjustment 201,841 54		
Government, County and Municipal Bonds 4,336,549 30	Life Premiums paid in advance 34,730 11		
Other Bonds and Stocks 1,208,400 00	Special Reserve for taxes, re.ts, etc 121,625 53		
Loans secured by Company's Policies 1,989,475 00	Reserve to protect security valuations 100,000 00		
Cash on hand and in Bank			
Real Estate 1,193,531 62			
Bank Stocks			
Loans secured by Collateral 630,043 83			
Interest accrued but not due 298,429 21			
Deferred Life Premiums			
Premiums in course of collection on Life Pols 271,564 02	Excess security to Policyholders 5,334,328 37		
Total Resources	Total Reserves, etc\$37,078,367 98		

RECORD OF 1902

Total Cash Income	310,210,000
Increase in Resources	
Increase in Cash Income	
Increase in Excess Security to Policyholders	320,000
New Life Insurance issued during Year	19,870,000
Paid to Policyholders	3,700,000
Added to Reserve Funds	2,940,000
RECORD TO END OF 1902.	

Paid to Policyholders	\$50,000,000
Life Insurance in Force	125,000,000

Number of Accident Policies Issued 3,320,000
Number of Accident Claims Paid 394,000

F. F. PARKINS, Chief Agent,

Royal Insurance Building.

MONTREAL, P. Q.

New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Revised every Wednesday, by CUMMINGS & Co., 20 Broad Street, New York City.

	Capital	Last Dividend	Date		for 1902 Lowest	Range i Highest		Wednesds Bid	y, Jan. 28
American Car & Foundry Co	\$ 30,000,000 30,000,000 25,000,000 50,000,000 50,000,000	p.c.	Nov. 1, '02 Nov. 1, '02 Jan. 6, '03	374 93 36 49 100	28) 85) 26 38) 90	41½ 92 30å 462 96	35 91 29 43 93	41 ± 91 ± 29 46 ± 95 ±	41½ 92 29½ 46} 96
American Sugar Refining Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Prefd. Baltimore & Ohio, Prefd.	36,968,000 102,000,000 114,199,500 47,874,000 59,227,000	1] 2 24 24 2	Jan. 2, '03 Dec. 1, '02 Aug. 1, '02 Sept. 2, '02 Sept. 2, '02	135 96 106 118 99	113, 74, 95, 95, 92,	1324 884 1014 1034 954	1284 844 99 100 934	129 87 87 99 100 95	1291 871 991 104 951
rooklyn Rapid Transit Co nada Southern a ta. of New Jersey.	38,770,000	1 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Aug. 1, '02 Nov. 1, '02 Oct. 1, '02 Nov. 26, '02	724 97 198 1454 57]	64] 80 163 112j 43	69 78 188 1378 544	67½ 74 175 1324 48§	68 74 180 136 52	68½ 75 188 136½ 52½
Chicago & Alton Chicago & Eastern III. Chicago & Eastern III., Pref'd. Chicago & Great Western Chicago & Milwaukee & St. Paul.	19,542,800 6,197,800 6,830,700 21,315,500 55,821,800	3 14	July 1, '02 July 1, '02 July 1, '02	451 2201 151 35 1981	30 1342 137 223 1604	37 214 136 281 183	344 194 120 273 1774	36 / 203 136 274 177 /	37 218 1381 271 178
Chicago, St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha Chicago & Northwestern. Chicago Term. Trans. Chicago Term. Trans., Pref'd.		5 3	Aug. 20, '01 Jan. 2, '03	170j 271 24j 44	140 204 15 30	162 223 19 344	150 219 18 18 33	155 222 181 331	162 224 194 334
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis, Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling, Prefd Colorado Puel and Iron Colorado Southern Commercial Cable	28,000,000 5,000,010 23,000,000 30,995,000 13,333,300	2 ij ij	Sept. 2, '02 Apr. 15, '02 Apr. 2, '02	108 i 96 110 i 35 i 180	93 90 73 14 152	97 94 81 31 31	95 88 74 28 165	95½ 90 74½ 30 168	971 95 75 301 173
Detroit Southern, Com	7,000,000 6,000,000 36,000,000 26,200,000 38,000,000	1	Dec. 15, '02 Jan. 20, '03	25 48) 1844 297 51)	13 29 153‡ 231 36‡	16 1 38 1 170 272 411	17½ 34 172 260 39‡	174 34 1733 260 394	18 344 1744 270 404
Denver & Rio Grande, Pref'd	44,345,800 12,000,000 112,280,700 42,860,100 16,000,000	24 i)	Jan. 15, '03 Aug. 30, '02	96) 24 444 75 63	88 10 32 62 44	804 19 424 72 574	882 17 387 693 513	884 171 408 72 671	894 175 405 724 58
Hocking Valley	10.421,600 79,200,000 8,522,900 5,673,100 11,840,000	14	Jan. 19, '03 Aug. 30, '02	106 173 51 90 71	66 137 374 65 49	103 148 45 75 51	96 145 6 401 721 47	102 148 44 73 47	102± 149 45 75 50
Long Island. Louisville & Nashville Manhattan Ry Metropolitan Street Ry Mexican Central	12,000,000 58,000,000 48,000,000 52,000,000 47,953,100	1	Mar. 2, '96 Aug. 10, 02 Jan. 2, 03 Oct. 15, '02	91 5 159 150 174 31	73 1024 128 135 214	811 128g 154 141 26g	126 126 1475 138 25	78 1266 144 1384 25	82 1261 1441 189 251
Minn, & St. Louis Minn, St. Paul & S. S. M Missouri, Kansas & Texas Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Pref'd	6,000,000 14,000,000 55,280,300 13,000,000	24	July 15, '02	115 81 35 69	105 36j 24 51	109 75 28 61	107 73 26 57	107 734 271 60	108½ 75 28 61
Missouri Pacific National R. R. of Mexico. New York Central New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Com do. do. ist. Pref'd do, do, 2nd. Pref'd	76,049,100	11	July 21, '02 July 15, '02 Mar. 1, '01 Mar. 1, '01	1254 205 1684 574 1244 100	963 124 147 40 119 804	113 194 154 441 120 86j	110½ 17 151 41 116 84½	1114 184 151 41 115 84	1112 184 1511 424 119 87
New York, Ontario and Western	58,113,900	3	Dec. 19, '01 Aug. 22, '02 Nov. 29, '02 Dec. 1, '99	38 801 98 170 491	283 55 90 147 343	35 74 i 92 i 157 40 i	32 731 92 152 39	331 74 921 1528 39	34 74± 93 153 40
Reading. Reading, First Pref'd. Reading, Second Pref'd. Rock Island. Ruthand, Pref'd. St. Lawrence & Adirondack.	69,900,000 28,000,000 42,000,000 68,728,600 4,239,100 1,300,000	1 ::	Mar. 10, '02 July 2, '02 Mar. 1, '02	784 907 804 504 1254 141	52j 79l 60 33j 68 30	68 87 78 53 72	60 87 74 48 68	61 4 87 4 74 48 69	614 87 75 484 69 8
St. Louis & San Fran	27,307,800 14,277,000 16,500,000 20,000,000 197,382,100	1	Dec. 1, '02	854 80] 39 80 81	533 69 221 551 58	80 73) 28) 644 6*1	75 71 27 62 63	80 734 26 61 64	801 731 27 611 645
Southern R. R. Texas Pacific Toledo, St. Louis & Western do. Twin City Rapid Transit.	119,900,000 38,760,000 9,995,000 10,000,000 15,010,000		Nov. 15, '02	41 52 31 48 128	18 234 101 28 651	374 414 31 47 126	35 40 28 45 117 4	352 402 30 45 121	36 401 301 47 122
Union Pacific, Union Pacific, Prof United States S vol. United States Steel, Prof d.	104,042,400 99,514,700 550,000,000 550,000,000 28,000,000	2 2 1	Oct. 1, '02 Oct. 1, '02 Dec. 30, '02 Nov. 15, '02	113 94 46 97 38	76 814 24 69 114	108 94 37 88 32	100j 92 36j 85† 29j	1011 94 37 87 29	101 4 95 37 8 87 4 29 4
Wa sah Pre'd W stern Union. W i-celling & Lake Erie, Com. do. List, Pref'd. Wisconsin Central do. Free'd.	24,000,000 97,370,000		Jan. 15, '02	54 97 29 85	23) 81 111	47] 93 26 594 27 53]	411 885 25 55 26 52	44; 90 25 56 26; 52;	444 901 251 58 261 53

Life and Accident Insurance.

53d Annual Statement

(CONDENSED)

ÆTNA

Life Insurance Company,

HARTFORD, CONN.

MORGAN G. BULKELEY, President.

Assets, January 1, 1903	\$63,493,545 73
Premium receipts in 1902	10,224,260 93
Interest receipts in 1902	2,592,539 16
Total receipts in 1902	12,816,800 09
Payments to Policyholders in 1902	6,368,039 76
Legal Reserve, on Policies, and all claims	55,879,111 68
Special Reserve, in addition to Reserve above given	2,113,933 00
Guaranteed Fund in Excess of Requirements by Com-	
pany's Standard	5,500,501 05
Guarantee Fund in Excess of Legal Requirements	7,694,434 05
Life Insurance is sued and revived in 1903	30,489,838_00
Life Insurance in force January 1, 1903	213,762,977 00
Accident Insurance in force January 1, 1903	199,550,201 00

Paid Policyholders \$132,383,973.96

Great Gains in Business during 1902.

Increase in Assets	\$2,883,854.56
Increase in Surplus (Company's Standard)	177,419.80
Increase in Surplus (Conn. State Standard)	327,101.80
Increase in Premium Income	1,004,487,67
Increase in Life Insurance Written	5,348,763.00
Increase in Life Insurance in Force	12,484 694.00
Increase in Accident Insurance in Force	16,551,584.67

For Application Forms, Rates or Information, address

T, H, CHRISTMAS, Manager,

OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE,

MONTREAL, Canada.

BRITISH ENTERPRISE AND BRASS—Our American friends are fond of twitting Britishers on their lack of enterprise and adherence to old ways. Here is a proof that an English storekeeper can be as original and brazen as any Yankee. He has founded the "Old Age Pension Stores, Ltd.," of which he holds 5,000 shares, and six persons one

share each. The business done is to be general store-keepers, grocers, provision dealers, chemists, boot and shoe makers, drapers, leather merchants, tanners, ironmongers, etc., etc., also, to make arrangements with insurance companies for benefit of customers, and to carry on any insurance business.

The Excelsion Life Insurance Company,

Invites applications for appointment as their CHIEF REPRESENTATIVE for the Province of Quebec. With an experienced man, capable of organizing and securing business of satisfactory volume and quality, a l beral contract will be made. Apply

Head Office: Toronto.

E. MARSHALL,

DAVID FASK

Secretary Preside

Railway Passengers Assurance Company

Capital fully Subscribed \$5,000,000
Paid Up \$1,000 0(0)
Claims paid over \$23,0 0,000
Depolited with Deminion Covernment 100,000

ALL KINDS OF PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND DISEASE POLICIES AND FIDELITY BONDS

"Beginning Business"—Cood live Agents wanted in all towns of the Dominion, apply to

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA, TORONTO

F. H. RUSSELL, Manager and Attorny for Canada.

"The Best in its History"

is the Canada Life Assurance Company's record in every particular of its business for 1902.

The Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

BONDS Covering all Positions of Trust.

Accident Policies Specially adapted for Business or Professional Men.
J. E. ROBERTS, CEO. COODERHAM,

General Manager.

President.

H. WALKER, District Manager Prov. of Quebec, TEMPLE BUILDING, MONTREAL.

THE UNION LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL

\$1,000,000.

Provident Policies issued at all ages. Premiums from ten cents per month upwards. Plans, Life and Endowments.

Privileges, Cash Loans, Cash Surrender values and Extended Insurance.

HEAD OFFICE, . . . 112-118 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO.

ATLAS ASSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMTED

THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE COMPANY ARE:

Progress. The Company Commenced Business in the Reign of George III, and the following figures show its record

AT THE ACCESSION OF KING GEORGE IV. . \$ 387,065 . \$ 800,605 KING WILLIAM IV. . 657,115 . 3,038,380 QUEEN VICTORIA . 789,865 . 4,575,410 KING EDWARD VII. . 3,500,670 . . 11,185,405

In addition the Company has a Subscribed Capital of Six Million Dollars.

Affording a TOTAL SECURITY for its Policy-holders of \$17,185,405

Head Office for Canada, MONTREAL.

MATTHEW C. HINSHAW, Branch Manager

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK

(ESTABLISHED 1859). Capital Authorise1, \$2,000,000. Capital paid up, \$1,989,390 Reserve Fund, \$1,200,000

BOSTO of Directors:

R. W. HENERER, President: Hou, M. H. COCHANE, Vice-President: RABL WOOD, J. N. GALER, N. . . THOMAS, G. STEVENS, C. H. KATHAN H. B. BROWN, K.C., J. S. MITCHELL.

Head Office: SHERBROOKE, Que.

J. MACKINNON, General Manager.

Montreal, Branches: Province of QuebecMontreal, Rock Island, Granby, Berlion, Coatleook, Huntingdon, St. Hyacithe, Cownsville, Sufton Province of B.C.: Grand Forks, Phenix. Windsor Mills Agents in Canada: Bank of Montreal and Branches. Agents in 1 ond-on, English of Montreal and Branches. Agents in 1 ond-on, English of Scotland. Agents in Boston: National Exchange Bank Agents in New York: National Park Bank.

Collections made at all accessible points and remtted.

The RELIANCE Loan and Savings Company

OF ONTARIO

84 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO

President, Hon JOHN DRYDEN. Vice-President, JAMES GUNN, Esq. Manager, J. BLACK LOCK Secretary, W. N. DOLLAR

BANKERS: IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA. BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

PROCRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Ending Dec. 31,	Fully paid.	Total Assets.	Earnings,
lst year, 1896	\$ 24,800.00	\$ 40,751,79	\$ 1,105.71
2nd " 1897	166,575 00	255,334.91	9,500.48
3rd " 1898	251,514.45	488,423,29	28,155.94
4th " 1899	354,434.08	757,274,40	49,135.80
5th " 1900	441,345.81	944,316.03	66,637.85
6th " 1901	533,290 00	1,086,853.60	77,009.02

By an order of the Lieutenant-Governorin-Council, dated July 10, 1901, the Company is authorized to issue PERMANENT STOCK in shares of \$10.00 each. These shares are now offered for subscription at a Premium of Ten per Cent.

National Trust Company LIMITED. Reserve, \$280,000 00

OFFICES:
TORONTO.
WINN
In which Trust Companies can be of Service:

1. As Executor of Wills and Administrator of Estates.

2. As Trustee of Bonds and Private Settlements.

3. As Injudiator, Receiver and Curator of Bankruptcles.

4. As Agent and Attorney of Executors and others.

5. As Investment Agent for Trust and Private Punds.

6. As Registrar of Stock for Joint Stock Companies.

7. As Depository of Deeds, Securities, etc.

8. As Financial Agent.

153 St. 1486. Capital, \$1,000,000.00 F

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

153 St. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL,

Correspondence and Interviews invited.

A. G. ROSS, Manager.

5%

DEBENTURES

issued from one to five years bearing 5°10 interest, payable half-yearly.

All the information for the asking.

Write To-day.

Standard Loan Company 24 Adelaide Street East, TORONTO.

ALEX. SUTHERLAND, D.D. . . PRESIDENT. W. S. DINICK.

Fidelity Bonds.

We furnish bonds for employees of Banks, Railroad, Express, Telephone, Telegraph Co.'s, etc. For Mercantile and other corporations. For all persons holding positions of public or privae trust. Drop us a card for further information.

THE LONDON GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT

COMPANY, LIMITED.

D. W. ALEXANDER, Con. Mgr. for Canada,
& KING ST. WEST, TORONTO.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada.

Capital Authorized \$2,000,000 00 Capital Paid Up 1,250,000 00 Reserve Fund 280,000 00

PRESIDENT: H. S. HOLT, Eso.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
RANDOLPH MACDONALD, Esq. JAMES CARRUTHERS, Esq.

LD, ESQ. GAMES CAMPBELL, ESQ., M.P.
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, ESQ., M.P.
HON. D. MCMILLAN,
HENRY R. WILSON, ESQ. A. A. ALIAN, Esq. Hon, PETER McLAREN. JOHN PUGSLEY, Esq.

BRANCHES: - Amters burg, Clinton, Credition, Exeter, Milverton, Mount Albert, Newmarket, Ottawa, Perth, St. Catharines, Stirling, Stouff-ville, Sutton, P.Q., Uniovaille, Waterloo, P.Q.

ville, Sution, P.Q., Unionville, Waterioo, P.Q.

BANKERS AND CORRESPONDENTS:
In the United States—J. P. Morgen & Co., New York; The Standard
Trust Company, New York; Commercial National Bank, Chicago; Girard
National Bank, Philadelphia; Atlantic National Bank, Boston; MerchantsLacided National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.; National Live Stock Bank, Chicago;
State Savings Bank, Detroit, In Great Britain—J. S. Morgan & Co.,
London, In France—Morgan, Harjes & Co., Paris. In Germany—
Dresdner Bank, Hamburg, Berlin, &c.

D. M. STEWART, General Manager.

The Trust and Loan Company

OF CANADA

INCORPORATED by ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1845.

Capital Subscribed \$7,300,000 With power to increase to -15.000.000 Pald up Capital -1.581.666 Cash Reserve Fund 864.612

Money to Loan on Real Estate and Surrender Value of Life Policies.

Apply to the Commissioner,
Trust & Loan Go. of Canada, 26 St. James Street, MONTREAL

SAFEIY

Is the First Consideration of Cautious Men and Women

Safety Deposit Vaults. Special Department for Ladies. For the sum of Five Dollars and upwards you can place your Diamonds and other valuables, also important Deeds, etc., in these vaults beyond the risk of Theft or Fire.

TRUST DEPARTMENT

The attention of Bankers, Lawyers, Wholesale and Retail Business Men is respectfully called to notice that this Company acts as:

Curator to Insolvent Estates, Administrator of Estates, Judicial Surety in Civil Cases, Executor Under Wills, Registrar or Transfer Agent for Corporations, and the Investment of Trust Money under the direction of its Board, Company Guaranteeing Principal and Interest.

MONTREAL TRUST & DEPOSIT CO'Y., 1707 NOTRE DAME 81

. . THE . .

CENTRAL CANADA LOAN and SAVINGS COMPANY.

TORONTO. WE HAVE PURCHASED, AFTER CAREFUL Investigation, various issues of

Municipal, Street Ry. Telephone & Ry. Bonds WHICH WE NOW OFFER. TO YIELD FROM

31/2 TO 51/2 PER CENT.

LIFEASSURANCE CO.

Established 56 Years FUNDS. \$15,395,000

> Reserves based on the New British Offices Om. (5) Mo: tality Table, with 3% interest.

A. McDOUGALD, Manager,

MONTREAL,

Che

Liverpool

THE INET SURPLUS OF ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES EXCEEDS THAT OF ANY FIRE INSURANCE CO. IN THE WORLD.

and London and Blobe

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED

\$200,000,000

Insurance Co.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS EXCEED .
CANADIAN INVESTMENTS EXCEED

\$61,000,000 \$3,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Canada Branch—MONTREAL

Applications for Agencies invited in unrepresented districts.

G. F. C. SMITH,
J. GARDNER THOMPSON.

Joint Resident Managers.

WM. JACKSON

Deputy Manager.

Solid and Progressive

That another year of very substantial Progress has been experienced by . . .

The Mutual Life of Ganada

will appear evident from the following :

Business written in 1902											\$4,527,828
Business in force Dec. 31st,	190	2								1	834,467,370
Cash Interest Income, 1902		-									\$275,415
Death Losses, 1902											\$210,596
The Cash income from inte	rest	ex	cee	ded	the	e de	ata	loss	es f	or	
the year by		*									\$64,719

ROBERT MELVIN,

CEO. WECENAST,

W. H. RIDDELL,

President.

Manager.

Sec retary.

Marine Insurance.

BOND, DALE & CO'Y.

30 St. Francois Xavier Street,

The Equity Fire Insurance Co.,

WM. GREENWOOD BROWN, General Manager,
—GENERAL AGENTS—

Carson Bros., Montreal.
Fred J. Holland, Winnipeg.
D. R. Jack, St. John, N. B.

"STRONGEST IN THE WORLD"

ASSURANCE SOCIETY

OF THE UNITED STATES.

DECEMBER 31, 1901.

Assets . . . \$831,089,720
Assurance Fund and all

259.910.678

other Liabilities .
Surplus . . .
Outstanding Assurance

71,129,042

Outstanding Assura

1,179,276,725 245,912,087

Income

64,874,605

J. W ALEXANDER, President.
J. H. HYDE, Vice-President.

MONTREAL OFFICE: 157 St. James Sreet. S. P. STEARNS, Manager.

TORONTO OFFICE, 90 Yonge Street. George BROUGHALL, Cashier.

Union Assurance Society

OF LONDON.

(Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1716.*

Capital and Accumulated Funds exceed \$16,000,000

One of the Oldest and Strongest of Fire Offices.

Ganada Branch : 260 St. James Street, - - MONTREAL
T. L. MORRISEY, Manager.

CANADA ACCIDENT

ASSURANCE COMPANY. HEAD OFFICE

A Canadian Company for Canadian Business

ACCIDENT & PLATE GLASS

SURPLUS 50% OF PAID UP CAPITAL Above all liabilities including Capital Stock.

T. H. HUDSON, Manager. R. WILSON-SMITH. President.

Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation

Of LONDON, ENGLAND.

The Original and Leading Liability Company in the World. \$5,000,000 CAPITAL

120,450 CANADIAN COVERNMENT DEPOSIT -MONTREAL OFFICE—British Empire Building

TORONTO OFFICE—Temple Building Personal Accident, Sickness, Liability and

Fidelity Guarantee Insurance. GRIFFIN & WOODLAND, Managers for Canada

GREAT-WEST LIFE POLICIES

Are models of brevity and simplicity. up, Loan and Surrender values are plainly stated in policy, also Extended Insurance Terms.

Low Rates. **Highest Guarantees**

No restrictions as to travel, residence or occupatin.o

We have openings in desirable territory for men of character and ability. Address:

J. H. BROCK, MAN. DIRECTOR,
ROBERT YOUNG, SUPT. AGENCIES,
JAS. LYSTER, MAN. FOR QUEBEG,
A. J. RALSTON, MAN. MAR. PROVINCES,

WINNIPEG TORONTO MONTREAL ST. JOHN, N.B

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. BEAVER LINE.

Regular Weekly Sailings Between

MONTREAL and LIVERPOOL

From May 1st to end of November,
—AND BETWEEN—

ST. JOHN, N.B., and LIVERPCOL in Winter

Rates of passage very moderate. Travel by the St. Lawrence route The Shortest, Safest and Most Picturesque. Prompt connection with the Railroade at Liverpool for London, Paris, and all British and Continental Points.

For Rates of Passage and full information apply to

ELDER, DEMPSTER & CO.,

6 St. Sacrament Street, or any agent of the Company.

The SICKNESS Policies of Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Limited

\$5,000,000 CAPITAL

Cover disablement caused by any Sickness or Accident The most liberal and attractive Policy issued by any Company.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: Temple Building, MONTREAL CHAS. H. NEELY, General Manager.

Established 1822.

National

OF IRELAND. Incorporated by Royal Charter.

CAPITAL \$5,000,000,

Canadian Branch!:

Trafalgar Chambers, 22 St. John Street, Montrea H. M. LAMBERT, Manager.

Alliance Assurance Company,

WITH WHICH IS UNITED THE

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE

\$26,250,000 CAPITAL

Head Office for Canada: Imperial Building, Montreal.

P. M. WICKHAM, Manager.

I-SMITH

FINANCIAL AGENT

CABLE ADDRESS CHRONICLE

151 St. James Street, MONTREAL SPECIALTY

INVESTMENT SECURITIES—SUITABLE FOR

BANKS, TRUST ESTATES, INSURANCE COMPANIES

PERMANENT INVESTMENT OR DEPOSIT WITH CANADIAN GOVERNMENT

Member of the Montreal Stock Exchange



Founded 1797

NORWICH UNION

Fire Insurance Society

NORWICH, England

Head Office for Canada TORONTO JOHN B. LAIDLAW, Manager.

Montreal Office, Temple Building,

GEORGE LYMAN,

Supt. Province of Quebec.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

\$72,560,330.00

\$6,567,079.00

North British and Mercantile

INSURANCE CO.

Directors, Honores, Chairman Hon, GEO, A. DRUMMOND CHAS, F. SISE, Esq. G. N. MONCEL. Esq.

Head Office for the Dominion 78 St. François Xavier Street
MONTREAL.

Agents in all Cities and Principal Towns in Canada RANDALL DAVIDSON, Manager

George F. Cummings

20 Broad Street

T. C. Delavan

CUMMINGS & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange.

Established 1865.

BROKERS New York City

For Institutions and Estates to pay 3 to 4 per cent.

For Private Investors to pay 3 to 5 per cent.

STOCKS

In Amounts to suit Customers.

Correspondence solicited. Send for our Booklet HOW TO MAKE MONEY IN WALL STREET.

Continental Life Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE . . . Toronto'

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$1,500,000.00

President: - : Hon, NOHN DRYDEN,
General Manager. - GEO. B. WOODS,
Secretary, - - - CHARLES H. FULLER

Splendid openings for three first-class men as Provincial Managers for the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

FIRE.

LIFE.

MARINE.

ACCIDENT.

COMMERCIAL UNION

Assurance Company Ltd. of London, Eng.

 Capital Fully Subscribed
 \$12,500,000

 Life Fund (in special trust for Life Polic, Holders)
 12,226,600

 Total Annual Income, exceeds
 10,000,000

 Total Assets, exceed
 80,000,000

 Deposit with Dom. Government exceeds
 500,000

HEAD OFFICE CANADIAN BRANCH:

1731 Notre Dame Street, - MONTREAL

J. McCRECOR Manager

Applications for Agencies solicited in unrepresented districts

THE

NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$1,000,000

Elias Rogers, Pres. P. H. Matson, Mang. Director F. Sparling, Secretary,

General Agents Wanted in every county in the

Province of Quebec.
Apply to Head Office, Temple Building, Toronto
Montreal Office, ISO St. James Street.
Bell Telephone 2140.

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society

OF NEW YORK

EDWARD W. SCOTT, PRESIDENT.

THE BEST COMPANY FOR POLICY HOLDERS AND AGENTS

Successful Agents and Gentlemen Seeking Remunerative Business Connections may Apply to the Head Office or any of The Society's General Agents.

J. HENRY MILLER, Manager,

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A COMPARISON

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