# MONETARY-TIMES <br> <br> - Insurance Chronicle. 

 <br> <br> - Insurance Chronicle.}
${ }_{18}$ Vol. XXXV.-No. 41 .
TORONTO, ONT., FRIDAY, APRIL II, 1902.
$\{$ 10c. Per Sinolr Copy

## Planing Mills

Sash and Door Factories, and all Wood Working Establishments should send for our catalogue of

Wood Working Machinery.

The Goldie \& McCulloch Co., Limited GALT, Ontario

## WE MAKE

wheelock engines, ideal high speed engines, gas axd gasoline engines, boilers, pumpg, water wheels, flour mill machinery, oatmeal mil machinery, wolf gyrators, emery choppers, wood working machinery, shingle machinery, heading and stave machinery, wood rim split pulleys, iron pulleys, shafting, hangers, friction clutah couplings, rriction olutah pulleys, safes, vaults and vault doors.


TVERY little while styles in footwear change. Shoes for women change oftener than shoes for men. Not many
 factories are equipped so that they can keep pace with the fashions. Ours is one that not only stays abreast with foreign ideas, but creates new fashions.
J. \& T. BELL, ${ }^{\text {, }}{ }^{189}$ Ingpoctor MONTREAL.

COLD STORAGE ON MODERN PRINCIPLES

The premises of the Toronto Cold Storage Company are being entirely remodelled, and will soon be in a condition to give the best possible service. - Inspection is invited. Rates Furnished.

THE TORONTO COLD STORAGE CO.,
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## This is the Proper Time

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## COWAN'S cOCOAS and CHOCOLATES.

An array of these goods makes a pleasing display.
Quick sales, satisfied customers, and money in the bank.
aLWaYS AT THE TOP


## Shirts

Collars
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Iron and Steel,
Wrought Iron PIPE and FITTINGS.

TORONTO, Ontario.

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Established 1817. ncorporated by Act of Parliament Capital all Paid-up, $812,000,00000$ | Reserved Fund |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Undivided Profits.. | $7,000,000$ |
| 876,531 | 00 |

## head ofytoe :

 MONTREAL
## Board of Directors

rt. Hon. Lord Strathoona and Mount Royal, G.o.m.g., President.



Newfoundiand-St. John's, Nfd.-Bank of Montreal
GREAT BRITAIN-London-Bank of Montreal, 22 Abchurch Lane, E.
 BANEERR IN GREAT BRITAIN-London-The Bank of England. The Union Bank of London. The London and Westminster Bank. The National Provincial Bank of
England. Liverpool-The Bank of Liverpool, Limited. Scotland-The British Linen
Company Bank and Branches Company Bank and Branches.
 chants' National Bank. J. B. Moors \& Co. Buffalo-The Marine Bank, Buffalo San Francisco-The First National Bank. The Anglo-Califorian Bank.

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Head Offick,
TORONTO

Paid-up Capital. 88,000,000 Rest............. 2,000,000 DIRECTORS
DIRECTORS:
Hon. Geo. A. Cox, President. W. B. Hamilt Thilaour, Eso, Vice-President W. Mlavelle, Esga
 A. H. Ireland. Ohief Jnspector and superintendent of Branc
BRANCHES OF THE BANK IN CANADA
Ontario:

| ${ }_{\text {A }}^{\text {Alyr }}$ | Dresden Dundaa |
| :---: | :---: |
| Belleville | Dunnville |
| Berlin | zalt |
| Blenheim | Fort Frances |
| Brantford | Goderich |
| Cayuga | Guelph |
| Chatham | Hamilton |
| Collingwood |  |
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| Port Perryi |  |
| S. Catharines |  |
| Sarnia |  |
| Salt Ste. Marie |  |
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| British Co |  |
| Greenwood |  |

 London, 60 Lombard St., E.C. S. Cameron Ale
New York, San Francisco, Cal Portland, Ore. Seattle, Wash. Skagway, Alaska. Limited: Smith Limited; Smith, Payne \& Smiths London.
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Deutsche Bank. HoLland-Disconto Maatschappij, Rotterdam. BLervm-Mesrs. J.
 Bermuda, Hamilton. SoUTH AMERICA-British Bank of South America; London and
Bent Brazilian Bank. INDIA, OAINA AND JAPAN-The Ohartered Bank of India, Austrailia and Ohina. Soutr Arrion - Standard Bank of South Africa, Limited. Bank of Arrica,


<br>Simcoe Stratford Stratiora Strathroy Toronto Toronto Toronto Junction Walkerton Walkerville Waterloo

## THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Capital Paid-up.... \$6,000,00
Rest ............... 2,600,000

## Head Office, MONTREAL.

## Board of Directors

 Directors-Jonathan Hodgson, Esg. James P. Dawes, Ess. Hon. Robert Mackay.
Thos. Long, Esq. Chas. R. Hosmer, Esq. C. F. Smith. Esq. Hugh A. Allan, Esq. GEORGE HAGUE, General MMasmer, Esq. C. F. Smith, Esq. Hug. MYSHE, Hoint General Manager
E. F. HEBDEN, Supt. of Branches.

 Branches in Manitoba \& North-West Territories
Brandon, Carberry,
epawa, Fortage La Prairie, Souris, Wetaskiwin, Wionnipeg.
 Royal Bank of Solland. STATES-New York, American Exchange National Bank Boston, Merchants
Mational Bank; Chicago Agents, Northern Trusts Co
Minn, Sist
San Francisco, Anglo-Californian Bank.
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A general Banking business transacted Letters of Credit issurd, available in China, Japan and other foreign e crrims

## THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1855.
HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL.
Paid-up Capital,
$\$ 2,500,000.00$
$\mathbf{2 , 1 5 0 , 0 0 0 . 0 0}$
Reserve Fund,

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS




 Ltd. France, - Societe Generale, Credit Lyonnais. Germany,-Deutsche Bank. Belgium,
Antwerp-La Banque dAnvers. China and Japan-Hong Kong and shanghai Banking
Agents in United States-New York-Mechanics' Nat. Bank, Nat. City Bank,
Hanover Nat. Bank, The Morton Trust Co. Bostoch-State National Bank, Kidder, Peea,
body \& Company. Portland, Maine-Casco Nat. Bank, Chicago-First Nat. Bank, body \& Company. Portland, Maine-Casco Nat. Bank, Chicago-First Nat, Bank, Cleve
land -Commercial Nat. Bank. Philadelphia-Fourth. St. National Bank, Phil National Bank, Detroit- State Savings Bank. Buffalo-Third National Bank, Milwaukee
Wisconsin Nat. Bank of Milwaukee. Minneapolis-First Nat. Bank. Toledo- Second National Bank. Butte, Montana-First Nat. Bank. San Francisco-Canadian Bank of

Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at Circular Letters issued, available in all parts of the world, also "Bank Money Orders payable at,all!banking points in the Dominion

## BANK OF BRITISH <br> NORTH AMERICA

Established in 1836 .
ter in 1840 .

London Offick,
5 Gracechurch Street,

## Paid-up Capital <br> Reserve Fund. <br> COURT OF DIRECTORS

J. H. Brodie.
J. H. Brodie. Cate
M. G. ©. Glyn.

Richard H. Glyn.

Head Office in Canal St
H. Stieman
$\begin{array}{lcc:c} & \text { BRANCHES IN CANADA } \\ \text { London. } & \text { Ottawa. } & \text { Winnipeg, Man. } \\ \text { Brantfordand, B. } & \text { Montreal. } & \text { Vancouver }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llll}\text { Hamilton. } & \text { Montreal. } & \text { Brandon, Man. } & \text { Vancouver, B.O. } \\ \text { Quebe. } & \text { Asheroft, B.O. } & \text { Victoria, B.C. }\end{array}$ Toronto. St. John, N.B. Greenwood, B.C

Drafts on South Africa may be obtained at the Bank's Branches AGENCIES IN THE UNITED STATES, Etc.
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Bank of India, Limited. West Indies-Colonial Bank. Paris-Messrs. Marcuard, Krauz

The Dominion Bank.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon, the Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current Quarter-being at the rate of TEN PER CENT. PER ANN UM,

Thursday, the First Day of May Next.
The Transter Books will be closed from the soth to the 3oth April next, The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House in this city, on
WEDNESDAY, the 28th Day of May next, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, By order of the Board,
Toronto, March 25th, 1 goz.
General Manager
THF
Capital Paid-up $\ldots . . \$ \mathrm{si,000,000}$
Reserve Fund......
750,000
W. F. Allen F. Cowan, President DIRECTORS

Ailsa Craig A. J. Somerville
Ailsa Craig
Bowmanville
Brighton Chatham $\quad$ Harristo
Brussels
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Bradford } & \text { Campbellford } \\ \text { Brantford } & \text { Cample }\end{array}$
BANKERS
New York-Importers' and Traders' National Bank. LoNDON ENGEIsons Bank; Imperial Bank of Canada. All banking business promptly attended to. Correspondence solicited

## THE BANK OF TORONTO

Head Office, Toronto, Can.

## DIRECTORS



## UNION BANK OF CANADA

Robert Reford Geo, J. Cook Chacles Stuart Dundan Coulson, General Manager Gooderham Joseph Henderson, Inapector roronto ${ }_{\text {King St. W }} \quad \begin{aligned} & \text { Cobourg } \\ & \text { Collingwoo }\end{aligned}$ Garrie Gananoque $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Barrie } & \text { Gananoque } \\ \text { Brockville } & \text { London } \\ \text { Copper Cliff, Ont. } & \text { London East }\end{array}$ Branches
Montreal $\xrightarrow{\text { Peterboro }}$ Petrolia
Port Hope

## Bankers :

ondon, England-The London City and Midland Bank, Limited.
nal Ban payment.

## IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE,
D. R. Wilkie, General Manager, - E. Hay, Assistant General Manager

| Capital Paid-up ... |
| :---: | :---: |
| Rest.................. |
| $\$ 2,500,000$ |
| $1,850,000$ | T. R. Merritt, Viors President D. R. Wilkie, Vice-President Robert Jaffray Robert Jaffray

T. Sutherland
Stayner Elias Rogers Wm. Hendric TORONTO

 Caligary, Alta.
Ferguson B.C.

Prince Albert, Sa
Winnipeg, Man
Rosthern, Sask:
Ferguson, B.C. Portage La Prairie, Man. Rosthern, Saaki
Golden B.C.

THE ONTARIO BANK

## Head oflce, TORONTO

Capital Authorized, $\$ \mathbf{1}, 500,000.00$ Capital Paid-up,: 1,3930000,00 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Rest, } \\ \text { Profit and Loss Asct., } \\ & 36,996,04\end{array}$

## DIREOTORS



## Alliston

BRANCHES
Bowmanville
Cornwall
Fort William
Lindsay
Montreal
Lindsay
Montreel
Mount Forest
Newmarket
Ottawa
Port Arthur
Buadbury
Buckingham, Que. Toronto- Scott \& Wellington Sts. Cor. Queen \& Portland Sta. Yonge \& Richmond Sts. AGENTS
London, Eng.-Parr's Bank, Limited. France and Europe-Oredit Lyonnais, Now
Nats


| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ont, } \\ & \text { T. } \end{aligned}$ | Br | ches : | ue. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | rtney, Man. | Minnedosa, Man. | Re. |
| Oalgary, N.W.T. | Hastings, Ont. | Montreal, Q | Regina, N.W.T. |
| Carberry, Man. | Holland, Man, | Moosomin, N, W., T. | Shelburne, |
| Oarleton Place, Ont. | Indian Head, N.W.T. | Moose Jaw, N.W.T. | Smith's Falls, On |
| Carman, Man. | Killarney, Man. | Morden, Man. | Souris, Man. |
| Orystal Oity, Man. | Kemptrille, O | Norwood, Ont. | Virden, Man. |
| duyonton, N.W.T | MacLeod, | Pi | Wawanesa, Ma |
| lenboro, Man. | Manitou, Man |  | Wiarton, Ont, |
| Gretna, Man. | Merrickville, O | N. W.T. | hest |
| Hamiota, Man. | melita Man |  | Yorkton, N. W.? |

London-Parr's Bank, Limited. New York-National Park Bank. BontonNational Bank of the Republic. MinNEAPoLis-National Bank of Commerce. Br. PAOL -8t. Paul National Bank, Great Falls, Montana- Firat National Bank, Chicaces ational Rank.

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Paid-up, $\$ 2,000,000$ Reserve Fund, - 1,700,000 board of directors :
Thos. E. Kenny, Esq. President Thos. E, Kenny, Esq. Presiden Wos. Smith, Esq. H. G. Bauld,
Esq., Hon. David Mackeen.
E. L. Pease, General Manager (Office of the General Manager, Montreal); W. B.
Torrance, Supt. of Branches, Montreal; W. F. Brock, Inspector, Montreal.

## Antigonish, N.S.

Bathurst, N.B.
Bridgewater, N.S.
Caraquet, N.B.
Dalhousie, N. B.
${ }_{\text {Dorchester, }}^{\text {Dich. }}$ N.
Fredericton, N.B.
Grand Forks, B.C
 Agencies in Havana, Cuba; New York, N.Y.; and Republic, Washington.
Correspondents, Great Britain, Bank of Scotland. France, Credit Lyonnais. Germany, Deutsche Bank. Spain, Credit Lyonnais. China and Japan. Hong Kong \& Shanghai Banking Corporation. New York, Chase National Bank. Boston, National Shawmut Bank. Chicago, Illinois Trust and Savings Bank. San Francisco,
Nevada National Bank. Portland, Ore, First National Bank. Scattle, Washington National Bank. Spokane, Exchange National Bank.

## The TRADERS BANK OF CANADA

by Act of Parriament 1 Iss. Hoad ombe, toronto Capital paid up..... $\$ \mathrm{~s}, 344,420$ Rest.


Board of Directors
C. D. WARREN, Esq. Prealdent., J. H, Beatty, Kag. Thorold Hoard Eso., Vice-President
ounded 1818. Incorp'd 182 Capital Authorized... $\$ 3,000,000$
Capital Paid-up.....
$2,500,000$ Rest ..

Board of Directors:
John Breakey, Esgi; Pressident
John T. Ross, EAq.. Vice-Prosident F. Billingsley Edson Fitch

## Thorold, Ont.

St, George, Beauce, que. Vitcoriaville, Que.
St Henry, Que.
Shiwenesan Falls, P.Q. Y York, U.S.A. Agents Bank of $\begin{array}{ll} & \text { Toronto, Ont. } \\ \text { Montreal, St, James St. } & \text { Three Rivers, Que. } \\ \text { St. Catherine E. } & \text { Pembroke Ont } \\ \text { Pren }\end{array}$

Capital Paid-up, $: \quad \$ 2,000,000.00$
Reserve Fund,
$2,800,000,00$ Incorporated 1832.
head office, Halifax, N.s. Directors:
John Y. Payzant, President
Chas. Archibald, Vice-Presiden R. I. Borden. G. S. Campbell. OKONTO, ONT

Head owice
OTTAWA, Can.
Oapital (Fully paid-up) $\$ 2,000,00$ Rest • 1,765,000 Georgar Hay, Vice-President. Charles Magee, President. Directors: George Har, Denis Murphy Geo. Bryson Alex. Fraser David Maclaren John Mather Manager.
Geo. Burn, General Manager. D. M. FinNIe, Ottawa Manager. WEN, Inspecting Officer.
re, Bracebridge, Carleton Branches-In Ontario -Bank Street, Rideau Street, Somerset Street; Parry Sound, Pembroke, Rat Portage, Rentrew, Smith's Falls, Toronto, Vankleek Hill, Winchester. In Quebec-Granby, Hull, Lachute, Montreal, Shawinigan Falls. uphin, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg.
Agents in Canada-Bank of Montrnal.

## BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Established 1874

## THE BANK OF OTTAWA

> Halifax, N.S. N.S. Newcastle, N.B Londonderry, N.S. $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Halifax, N.S. } & \text { N.S. } \\ \text { Londonderry, Nawa, Ont. } \\ \text { Louisburg, C.B. } & \text { Pictou, N.S. } \\ \text { Lunenburg, N.S. } & \text { Pt. Hawkesbury }\end{array}$

Summerside, P.E.I Summerside, P.E.
Sydney, C.
Truro, N.S. Truro, N.S. Vancouver, East
End, B, B, End, B.C. Westmount, P.Q.

##  <br> $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Arthur } \\ \text { Almer } & \text { Blencoe }\end{array}$ Branches <br> Burlington Srayton

Sturgeon Falls
Ridgetown
Rodney Sarnia Windsor Exchange National Bank. Montreal-The Quebec Bank. Capital (all paid-uph)... $81,995,750$
Reserve Fund......... $\quad 1,500,000$ head office, hamilton Board of DirectorsJohn StUART, President
A. G. RAMAAY, Vice-President
John Proctor
George Roach John Proctor Goorge Ronch
Hon A. T. Wood A. B. Lee (Toronto)
William Gibson.

## 

J. Turnbull, Cashier - Agencles H. B. Steyen,
H. S. Steven, Ansiatant Cashier
Fiagara Falls
Stonewall, Man $\begin{array}{lll} & \text { Georgetown Jarvis, Ont. Niagara Fai } \\ \text { Berlin } & \text { Hamiliton } & \text { Listowel }\end{array}$ Simcoe
South $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Blyth } & \ddot{ } \text { Barton St. Lucknow } \\ \text { Brantford } & \text { Ban } \\ \text { East End Manitow, Man }\end{array}$ Brantford, Man Brandon, Man.
$\begin{array}{lll} & \text { Grimaby } & \text { Milton } \\ \text { Carman, Man. } & \text { Gorrie } & \text { Mitchell } \\ \text { Chesley } & \text { Hagersille } & \text { Morden, Man. } \\ \text { Hamiota Man. Mone } & \end{array}$
Delhi
Dundas
Indian Head,
N W T
Orangevilie
Owen Sound
Patmen
Plumerston
Southampton
Port Elgin
Teeswater
Vancouver, B.C. Wingham
Winkler, M

Britiah-National Provincial Bank of England, Limited, London. American-Fourth
National Bank, Hanover National Bank, New York. International Truat Co., Boston Marine Bank Detroit. National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City. National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis,
H. O. McLeod, Gen. Man. D. Waters, Chief Inspector Geo. Sanderson, Inspector In Nova Scotia-Amherst, Annapolis, Bridgetown, Dartmouth, Digby, Glace Bay, Halifa Kentville, Liverpool, New Glasgow, North Sydnsy, Oxford, Pictou, Pugwash,
Stellarton, Westvile, Yarmouth. In New Brunswick-Campbellton, Chatham, Fredericton, Moncton, Newcastle, St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews (sub, to St. Stephen), Sussex, Paspebiac. In Ontario-Arnprior, Berlin, Ottawa, Toronto. In ManitobirWinnipeg In Newfoundland-St. John's and Harbor Grace. In West Indies-Kingston
Jamaica. In United States-Boston, Mass.: Ohicago, III.

> The NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

m Estar Pariament

## Hend Orrics

Edinburgh
Capital Subscribed. ع $5,000,000$
$1,000,000$ $1,000,000$
$4,000,000$ $\mathbf{4}, 000,000$
$\mathbf{1 , 0 0 0}$ Georae B. Hart, Secretary Thomas Hzotor Smith, General Manager bard Street, E.C

## Jame London Office-37 <br> Lombard Street, E.C. THOMAS NESB Assistant $M$ Jame Robertson, Manager fThomas Ness Asbistant Manage

 of Customers residing in the Colonies, domiciled in London, retired on terms whirh will be furnished on application.All other Banking b isiness connected with En land and Scotland is also trans acted.

WHY lock your money up in a bank to bear an insignificant rate of interest when you can purchase our Debentures which are issued for one, two, three, four or five years, and bear interest at five per cent. per annum. Half-yearly interest coupons, made payable to bearer, are attached to these Debentures.
The Debentures aretransferable. Remember your money is safe here. There is absolutely no chance for loss. Write us for further information.

## THE STANDARD LOAN CO

24 Adelaide Street East, TORONTO
MANAGER

## Seeking an Investment?

## If you have money you wish to invest safely, we should like you to consider our <br> Four per Cent. Bonds

They are much in demand by prudent investors, - who - prefer - unquestionable securities for their capital. We shall be pleased to send Specimen Bond
and all information on receipt of address.

# mecanada PERMANENT ${ }^{20}$ WESTERN CANADA <br> MORTGAGE CORPORATION TORONTO STREET, TORONTO. 

## EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK

Established :........ 1859. Authorized Capital... $\$ 2,000,000$ $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Capital paid up........ } & 1,742,585 \\ \text { Reserve Fund ........ } & 1,050,000\end{array}$

Board of Directors R. W. Heneker, - President. Hon. M. H. Cochrane,

Israel Wood, J. N. Galer, N. W. Thomas, G. Steven, C. H. Kathan, H. B. Brown, K.O.,
J.S. Mitchell. HEAD OFFICE, Sherbrooke, Que. WM. FARWEL. Gen'l Manager, Branches-Province of Oueberbrooke, Qae. Wm. Farweli, Gen'l Manager. Coaticook, Richmond. Granby, Huntingdon, Bedford, Magog, St. Hyacinthe, Ormstown, Windsor Mills. Province of B. C. : Grand Forks, Phcenix. Hyacinthe, Orms-
Agents in Canada-Bank of Montreal and Brand Agents in Canada-Bank of Montreal and Branches. Agents in London, Eng.National Bank of Scotland. Agents in Boston-National Exchange Bank. Agents in
New York-National Park Bank. Collections made at all accessible points and remitted.

## PEOPLE'S BANK OF HALIFAX

> The WESTERN BANK OF CANADA

Head Office, Oshawa, Ont. Capital Authorized. . $\$ 1,000,000 \quad 00$
Capital Subscribed .. $500,000 \quad 00$ $\begin{array}{lll}\text { Capital Subscribed ... } & 500,000 \quad 00 \\ \text { Oapital Paid-up...... } & 401,00000\end{array}$ Oapital Paid-up...... $\quad 401,00000$

Rest $\ldots \ldots \ldots . .134,00000$ Rest | Board of Directors |
| :--- |
| 134,000 | Board of Directors

John CowAN, EsQ., President
REUBEN S. HAMLIN, EsQ., W. F. Cowan, Esq. W. F. Allen, Esq. J. A. Gibson, Esq. Vice-Presidént Robert McIntosh M.D. Thomas Paterson, Esq. Whitby, T. H. MoMrllaN, Oashier
Branches-Midland, Tilsonburg, New Hamburg, Whitbering, Paisley, Penecanguishene, Port Perry, Sunderland, Tavistock, Ont.
Drafts on New York and Sterling Exchange bought and sold. Deposits received and interest allowed. Collections solicited and promptly made, lon, Eng -The Royal Bank of Scotland.

## THE HALIFAX BANKING CO.

## Established........... 1825. Incorporated. Capital Paid-up.......... $\$ 600,00$ DIRECTORS 00,000 Robie Uniagke $\ldots$....President C. Willoughey ANDERSON,

 MacNab W. J. G. Thomson W. N. Wickwire A. ALLAN, InspeetorN. WALLACE Branohes - In Nova Scotia: Amherst, Antigonish, Barrington, Bridgewater, Oanning, Lockeport, Lunenburg. Middleton, New Glasgow, Parrsboro, Shelburne, Springhill, Truro, Windsor, New Brunswick: Mackile, Bank and branches. New York Fourth National Bank. Boston: Suffolk National Bank. London, England: Parr's Bank Fimited.

BANK OF YARMOUTH THE HAMILTON PROVIDENT AND THE PEOPLE'S BANK
T. W. Jonss,
H. G. FARISH,

John Lovitt, Pres. Directors:
H. Cann Augustus Cann A. Crowell, Vice-Pres. Halitax-The Royal Bank of Canada.
Montreal-The Bank of Montreal.
New York-The Nank of Montreal and Molsons Bank. Bostcn-The Eliot National Bank. London, G. B.-The Union National Bank.

## Prompt attention to Collect.

## LA BANQUE NATIONALE,

NOTICE. -On and after Thursday, the first of May next, this Bank will pay to its Shareholders a Dividend of Three per Cent. upon its capital for the six months ending on the 30th April next. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th April next, both days inclusive.
The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders will take place at the Banking House, Lower Town, on Wednesday, the 14th May next, at three o'clock, p.m. The power of attorney to vote must, to be valid, be deposited at the Bank five full days before that of the meeting., i.e., before three o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the 7th May next. By order of the Board of Directors. P. LAFRANCE, Manager. Quebec, 18th March, rgoz.

## LOAN SOCIETY

President
Vice-President

## HON A WOOD

 Capital Subscribed Reserve \&Surplus Fund DEBENT 1, 2 OR 3 SSUED FOR halt-yearly at the higInterest payable halt-yearly at the highest current rates Executors and Trustees are authorized by law to invest in Debentures of this Society.
Head Office-King
t., Hamilton
O. FERRIE, T Treasure
UNION BANK OF HALIFAX

## Capital Authorized, 1856

## Capital Subscribed

Reserve Fund,
$\$ 1,500,000$ $\mathbf{9 0 0 , 0 0 0}$ $\mathbf{9 0 0 , 0 0 0}$
575,000

## WM. ROBEIRECTORS

WM. Roche, M.P., Vice-President.
John H. Symons,
Geo. Mitchell, M.P.P., E. G. Smith, Alackadar,
HEAD OFFICE, - - HALIFAX, N.S:
E. L. Thorne, General Manager.

Correspondents Bank of Toronto and Branches National Bank of Commerce, New York St. John, N.B. National Bank, Boston. London and Westminstar Bank, Limited, London, England.

INCORPORATED
1836

## OF NEW BRUNSWICK,

 FREDERICTON, N. B.Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1864

## F. RANDOLPH, <br> J. W. SPURDEN, <br> President

## Foreign Agents :

London-Union Bank of London. New York-Fourth National Bank. Boston - Eliot National Bank Montreal-Union Bank of Lower Canada.

The RELIANCE
Loan and Savings Company Of Ontario.
84 KING ST, E., TORONTO

President Hon.John Drydey JAMEs GUNN, Esq
J. Manager J. Blackloce W. N. N. Dotrait

BANKER
Imperial Bank of Canada | Bank of Nova Scotia Progress of the Company
 By an order of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council,
dated July 10, 1901, the Company is PERMANENT STOCK in shares of $\$ 10.00$ each. Premium of Ten ner Cent

## Huron and Erie <br> Loan and Savings <br> London, Ont. <br> $\qquad$ Company

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## Mercantile Summarv.

## NEW CORPORATIONS

Following is a list of new companies lately organized throughout Canada, that have received Government charters, have been granted supplementary Letter Patent. The object of the company amount of capital stock, location of prin cipal office, and names of incorporators are given, so far as possible, and whether the charter has been granted by Provincial or Dominion Governments:
The National Lumber Co., Limited Toronto, Ont.; $\$ 100,000$. H. L. M Weller, T. J. Wardell, and E. A. Taylor. Ontario charter.
The Stephenson Carriage Co., Limited, Cannington, Ont.; $\$ 40,000$. Thos Stephenson, T. H. Foster, Donald Gil lespie, E. Stephenson and I. Foster Ontario charter.
The Archer Development Co., Lim ited, Toronto, Ont.; $\$ 300,000$. D. J. Archer, W. J. McMurtry, J. F. Brown, F. S. Watson, Alex. Stewart, W. C. Laidlaw, R. J. Hodge, R. B. Younghusband, and Albert Ogden. Ontario charter.
The Ball Furniture Co., Limited, Hanover, Ont.; $\$ 40,000$. R. J. Ball, Jno. Ball, J. H. Adams, H. H. Milier and Chiristian Hertel. Ontario charter.
The Christie Bros. Co., Limited, Owen Sound, Ont.; \$40,000. To deal in hardware, etc. J. H. Christie, W. J. Christie, T. H. Christie, and Harry Sidney. Ontario charter.
The Puritan Laundry Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.; $\$ 35,000$. Thos. Vaughan. J. J. Roulston, and J. B. Crean. Ontario charter.
The Dominion Peat Products, Limited, Brantford, Ont.; \$100,000. Daniel Spencer, A. N. Gray, and C. F. Gray. Ontario charter.
The Richard Co., Limited, Montreal Que.; $\$ 99,000$. To carry on a wholesale and retail business and manufacture bocts, shoes, clothing, etc., deal in machinery, etc., used in the manufacture of same. J. A. Richard, Alf. Prendergast, Arthur Poulin, Hormidas Bellivean, and Eugene Richard. Dominion charter
The Sunlight Gas Co., Limited, Mont real, Que.; $\$ 50,000$. I. C. McRae, Thos Harling, Edw. Dumarsq, H. A. Hodg son, and H. J. Elliott. Dominion char ter.
The Boas Felsen Co., Limited, Montreal, Que.; $\$ 25,000$. To manufacture and deal in cloaks, blouses, shirts, suits, etc. A. B. Boas, Morris Felsen, M. H. Davis, Eernard Boas, and B. A. Boas. Quebec charter.

The Rithet Proprietary Co., Limited, Vancouver, B.C.; $\$ 1,500,000$. British Columbia charter.
J. J. McGaffigan, Limited, St. John, N.B.; $\$ 15,000$. To carry on the business of tea merchants, grocers, and general traders. J. J. McGaffigan, L. McGaffigan, M. McGaffigan, and E. McGaffigan. New Brunswick charter.

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[^0]JOINT STOCK COMPANIES' ACT.

If the bill, which is being introduced in the Senate by Hon. R. W. Scott, pass, a considerable hindrance to investment of money in Canada will be removed. At present, applicants for Dominion charters are subjected to a wait of some three months before they can obtain what they desire, and there are other irksome formalities to be complied with. For instance, 50 per cent. of the capital applied for must first be subscribed, and 10 per cent. must be deposited with the Receiver-General at the time of application, as a guarantee of gcod faith. Besides these, a majority of the directors of companies doing busiress in this country must be Canadians. These features of the Joint Stock Companies' Act are done away with in the new bill, which is based more upon British precedent, and it is acknowledged that Great Britain has profited by the ease with which new companies, which tring and keep money in the country, may be chartered there. By the terms of the proposed new legislation, companies at present doing business in Great Britain or in any foreign country may secure the right to make investments in this country and to manage the same merely by applying to the Secretary of State at Ottawa, and the same provision applies to companies operating under provincial charters. There can be little dcubt that in the past Canada has suffered in the eyes of British and foreign investors from the enforced delay in obtaining letters patent for new enter prises, and we recognize that Mr . Scott's bill is calculated to correct this, with great advantage to the future development of the country

The Canada Cycle and Motor Company are about to concentrate their bicycle manufacturing facilities in Torchto Junction, and with this end will probably, it is said, remove their factories from Hamilton and Brantford.
The promoters of the projected electric railway between Cornwall and Torento have been looking over the route, and express the intention to begin soon the work of construction. They hope to have some portions of the road in operation by next fall. The various municipalities through which it will pass will shortly be interviewed with the object of obtaining right of way, etc.
The following patents have been re cently granted to Canadians by the United States Government: Victor Ber ford, Tara, Ont., wood-cutting and bal last-dressing apparatus for railway tracks; Alfred Guiay, Maxville, Ont., extensible bed spring; William Maloney, Winnipeg, grain harvester; Peter J. M. Waslyng, Savanne, Ont., combined lifting and track-aligning jack; Joseph Louis Kieffer, Montreal, take-up mechanism for shoe-sewing machine; Joseph Louis Kieffer, Montreal, tension mechanism for shoe-sewing machine.

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## Mercantile Summary.

An offer by Mr. Carnegie to give $\$ 15$. oco to Stratiord for a new library has been accepted by the city council.

The stock of the Niagara Navigation Company is to be listed on the Toronto Exchange. The capital stock is now $\$ 605,000$, and dividends of 10 per cent. have been paid.
F. Wiard, of Syracuse, is forming : company to take over the Hilborn Flough Works, at Ayr, and operate them tintil a suitable building can be erected in Paris, after which the industry will be carried on there.
In future, vessels of the China Mutual line, which operates round the world will call regularly at British Columbia ports. At present the line comprises twelve steamships, but three more are to be added shortly. The "Kaisow" on her first visit to Victoria is expected to bring 2,500 packages of bar and bundle iron, and to Vancouver a large amount of , ,iece tin.
It is pleasing to learn that Mr. Alonzo W. Spooner, who has been known in Toronto for years, as a dealer in oils and anti-friction materials, has formed a contiection with the Grant-Hamilton Oil Co., Limited, of this city, whose works are on Strachan Ave. The manufacture of his well known box-metal, copperine, is continued by Mr. Spooner as usual at Fort Hope.
Messrs. G. T. Davie \& Sons, of Levis, have just received word from South Shields of the launching on their account of a fine, new twin-screw tug and salvage stcamer, called the "Lord Strathcona," for salvage and towing work on the St. Lawrence. She is 160 ft . in length, 27 fi. wide, $14^{1 / 4} \mathrm{ft}$. deep, and is built of e: pecial strength in order to work among ice.
We hear from St. John that a company is being formed there to purchase the Canada Eastern Railway, which runs between that city and the Miramichi district. It is proposed to spend a million and a quarter dollars in purchasing and intproving the road, the New Brunswick Government guaranteeing the bonds to the extent of one million dollars, receiving in return control of freight am passenger rates.

Application will be made to th Ortario Government during the next week for a charter on behalf of a million dollar company, whose purpose will be to buy and sell Manitoba and NorthWest farming lands. We are told tiat 40.000 acres have been purchased in Manitoba by the promoters and that already the Manitoba Government has advanced the price of all properties held by it one dollar an acre. This means that those companies which bought pre ccaing the rise will have its holdings ell hanced in value to that extent. Th name of the new company is the Eastern \& Western Land Corporation, Limited,

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## Mercantile Summary.

## CANADA NORTH-WEST LAND COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Canada North-West Land Company was held on Wednesday last at the head office, in Toronto, Sir William C. Van Hcrne, Mr. Robert Meighen, Montreal; Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P.; Mr. W. D. Mat thews, Mr. William Hendrie and others were present. The report was stated to be the best ever laid before the shareholders. The balance at credit of profit and loss account was increased by about $\$ 48,000$, and the preferred stock of the company was reduced by $\$ 309,100$ through cancellation of shares received in payment of lands. The lands sold by the company in three months of 1902 amounted to 36,430 acres, realizing $\$ 183$. 479, three times the sales of the 1901 three months; and 9.920 acres of them realized $\$ 4.13$ per acre clear of commission. The following directors were elected: R. B. Angus, William Hendrie, E. B. Osler, W. P. Matthews, Robert Meighen, Sir Thomas G. Shaughnessy, Thomas Skinner, Lord Strathcona, and Sir Wiiliam C. Van Horne. Sir William C. Van Horne was re-elected president, and Mr. E. B. Osler, M.P., vice-president. A resolution of regret was passed at the death of Mr. John Burns, a former director. Mr. W. B. Scarth has retired from the board owing to ill-health. The places of these two gentlemen were taken by Robert Meighen, of Montreal, and W. D. Matthews.

On demand of S. Bachand, of Coaticcoke, who is named provisional guardian, F. Bachand, of Roxton Pond, Que., has assigned. Bachand began about 1890 in the milling line, afterward opening a s.tore as well, and has always shown more or less financial strain. Liabilities are placed at about $\$ 6,000$.
J. C. Wright, tailor, etc., at Summerside, P.E.I., is reported as offering his Montreal creditors 30 cents on the dollar, which they seem loath to accept, seeing that he claimed a fair surplus about a year ago. His statement now shows liabilities of $\$ 6,900, \$ 2,000$ being duc relatives and preferred, with assets of about $\$ 4,800$, apparent.
L. P. Garon, of St. Michel de Bellechasse, Que., who commenced general storekeeping three years ago, after a period of clerkship at St. Denis de Kamouraska, has assigned owing $\$ 5,500$. -F. X. Gabois, formerly a life insurance agent, has been carrying a small dry goods stock of about \$r,ooo, in Hull, Que., since the fall of 1900 . He has assigned. - The assignment is reported of Pimodan Langlois, general merchant, St. Gregoire, Que., with liabilities of $\$ 9.500$. He was formerly a traveller for a Quebec house, and began in 1898 at Kamouraska. He was burned out the following year, creditors remitting io per cent. of their claims, and he then bought a stock at present address.

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## Debenture For Sale.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the hour of Twelve o'clock at noon on the 19th day of May next, for the purchase of a Debenture for $\$ 10,000.00$, bearing interest at Four per cent. per annnm, payable in twenty equal consecutive annual instalments of principal and interest, of $\$ 735.82$ each, the first of such being payable on the 21st day of May, 1903. The Debenture can be seen at the office of the undersigned, and applications must be endorsed "Tenders for Debentures, and addressed to the undersigned, at his office, in the Town of Regina, North West Territories.

Dated at Regina, this 4th day of April, A.D. 1902.

JAMES BALFOUR,
Secretary-Treasurer.

## Mercantile Summary.

## "FINANCIAL STATEMENTS."

Editor, Monetary Times,-
Sir,-"Fiat Lux" does wisely in withholding his name when he undertakes in your last issue to compare the professional accountancy standards prevailin Toronto with those of English and American accountants. No one who is informed on this subject would venture to make statements so misleading and inaccurate. As the subject is an important one, it is to be hoped that "Fiat Lux" will further assist the public in determining the value of his conclusions and the extent of his knowledge by disclosing his name.

## Geo. Edwards,

 Chartered Accountant, Chairman Examining Board, The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Ontario.Toronto, 10th April, 1902.
The Richmond, Que., board of trade have elected the following officers: N . L. Ball, president; J. D. Smith, vicepresident, and E. F. Cleveland, secretary.
The chairman of the Finance Committee of the Winnipeg City Council states that the rate of taxation for that city will remain the same as for last year, namely, $24^{1 / 2}$ mills, on an assessment of $\$ 26,405,770$.
THE Quebec and Lake Huron Railway Company has now been organized. At a meeting held in Quebec on the 7 th inst., the following officers were elected: President, Hon. Frank Campbell, Bath, N.Y.; vice-president, Hon. Adelard Turgcon, Quebec; treasurer, Mr. Henry G. Hable, New York; secretary, Hon. Chas. Langlois, Quebec; directors, Roger I atue, John D. Cameron, Quebec; John N. Drake, New York; Hon. Senator Li.ndry, Quebec; Hon. Solicitor-General, Henry G. Carroll, Fraserville.

- The quarterly meeting of the Hamilto board of trade was held on the 7 th inst. The Toronto board of trade's meinorial, asking that Britain give preferential treatment to Canadian products, was endorsed. The board declined to support the proposal sent by the Halifax brard of trade, that the preferential customs tariff, as applied to imports from Great Britain, should only apply to goods imported directly through Canada. A resolution was passed condemning the great quantities of worn and mutilated coins in use, and calling for united action to have them called in. Resolutions were also passed, asking the Govcrnment to refire 20 -cent pieces, and take steps to stop the circulation of American money. A suggestion of the Navy League of Victoria, B.C., that it should contribute to the expense of the royal navy, and that the first contribution should be the establishment of naval reserves, was not acted upon, as the memters thought the time inopportunte to dscusss the matter.


## Machine Tools

$\mathbf{N}^{\circ}$PART of a grocer's or general merchant's stock requires more care in selection than confections. To make sure that your customers will be satisfied, see to it that

## COWAN'S

Queen's Dessert Chocolate Chocolate Cream Bars Chocolate Ginger Chocolate Wafers, \&c.
are all in their places on your display stands.
NEAT PACKAGES
ARTISTIC WRAPPERS BRIGHT LABELS PURE GOODS, all of them.

## TheCowanCon, tuame

## THE CANADA

SUGAR REFINNG CO,

EManufacturers of Refined Sugars well-known Brand


Ot the Highest Quality and Purity.
Made by the Latest Processes, and the Newest and Best Machinery, not surpassed anywhere.

## LUMP SUGAR

In 50 and 100 lb . boxes.
" CROWN" GRANULATED
Special Brand, for confectioners and_other manufacturers.

## EXTRA GRANULATED

Very Superior Quality.
CREAM SUGARS

## (Not Dried)

YELLOW SUGARS
Ot all Grades and Standards SYRUPS
all Grades in Barrels and Half Barrels,

## SOLE MAKERS

High Class Syrups in tins, a lbs. and 8 lbs . each.

## CAPITAL, <br> RESERVE, 280,000

## TIONAL TRIUS

22 King Street East, Toronto. acts as
TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR GUARDIAN, ADMINISTRATOR ASSIGNEE, LIQUIDATOR

Solicitors retained in the professional care of all business which they bring to the Company.
W. T. WHITE, Manager.

## W. HARRIS \& CO.

Manufacturers and Importers of
Glues, Sausage Casings, etc.
DANFORTH \& COXWELL AVENUES, TORONTO.

King IRON WORKS

## Marine Engines.



## The Sovereign Bank

OF CANADA.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the subscribers to the stock of the Sovereign Bank of Canada will be held at No. 14 King Street West, in the City of Toronto, on Wednesday, the 23rd day of April, 1902, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, to determine the day upon which the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders will be held, and to elect such number of Directors, not less than five or more than ten, as they may think necessary, to hold office until the annual General meeting in the year next succeeding their election; and also for the further purpose of passing by-laws to regulate the following matters incident to the management and administration of the affairs of the Bank, that is to say:-
The record to be kept of proxies, and the time, within which proxies must be produced and recorded prior to a meeting, in order to entitle the holder to vote thereon.
The quorrum of the Board of Directors, which shall not be less than three, their qualification subject to the provisions of the Bank Act.

The method of filling vacancies in the Board of Directors, whenever the same occur, during each year, and the time and proceedings for the election of Directors in case of a failure of any election on the day appointed for it.
D. M. STEWART,

Sec'y and General Manager.
By order of the Provisional Board.
Toronto, 19th March, 1902.
When writing advertisers please men. tion this journal.

## Mercantile Summary.

dominion cotton company

The very considerable depreciation in the stock of the Dominion Cotton Company last year, together with some important changes in the management, caused a special interest to be taken in the annual meeting, which took place in Montreal on the 7 th inst. No report of the proceedings has been published, but we understand that the company's operations during the fiscal year just closed showed a loss of something over $\$ 300$,ooo. This, as explained by Mr. A. F. Gault, president, had been the most unsatisfactory period in the history of the company. At the beginning of the year prospects were good, but later raw cottons, which opened high, went down, leaving the company with a large amount on hand purchased at advanced prices. Large quantities of cotton had been bought at ro cents, in the expectation of it going higher, whereas, as a matter of fact, shortly afterwards, the same cottons could have been bought for $8 x / 2$ c. Then, again, competition had brought the selling price down below the actual cost of manufacture.
It was stated, also, that the tariff had centributed to their losses. At present the protection to the cotton industry amounted to $162-3 \%$, which was not sufficient against British low-priced goods. The chairman said he had every confidence that the present rearrangement, in which the management of the rills is dissociated from the selling department, would prove beneficial to the cempany's interests. A motion to increase the borrowing powers of the corporation from 75 per cent. of the capital to 75 per cent. of the removables, machinery, buildings, etc., was carried unanimously. The old board of directors was elected as follows: Messrs. A. F: Gault, James Wilson, Hon. L. J. Forget, Samuel Finley, Jacques Grenier, S. : H, Ewing, and C. E. Gault.

An incorporated company took over the grocery business of S. Fader, at Vancouver, B.C., two years ago. They were said to have a capital of $\$ 25,000$. Last October they sold the $\cdot$ business to Welsh \& Nightingale, but the members of the firm became dissatisfied, claiming that the real condition of the business was not as represented. Now the Fader Co., Limited, make assignment owing $\$ 30,000$ Another assignment is that of C. O. Rourke, dealer in stationery, at Kamloops, who succeeded P. C. Berry in August, 1900, paying some cash and securing the balance of purchase by a chattel mortgage. - The mortgagees have closed the drug store of A. B. Ripley, Eliott, B.C., who neglected the business and has left that district. It is likely that the concern will be closed out. -W. H. Laird, tailor, Carberry, Man., has assigned.

## Debentures.

Munieipal Debentures bought and sold, also Government and Railway Bonds. Securities suitable for Investment by Trustees and Insurance Companles and tor Deposit with the Government, always on hand,

GEO. A. STIMSON \& CO.,
24-26 King St. West
Toronto. On

## BURMESE BOND

Is a Superior Paper.
Where it is important that the office records should be carefully preserved one can never do better than select
"Burmese Bond" for stationery and "Burmese Linen Ledger" for your books. It is a very durable for your with a fine writing surface, and paper, with a fine writing surface, and
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Toronto and Montreal.


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GEORGETOWN, - - ONTARIO, manupacturers of
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JOHN R. BARBEE

## ACCOUNT BOOKS

We manufacture and keep in stock every description-all sizes and styles-Loose Leaf, Perpetual Ledgers and Flat Opening Books a specialty. Special patterns made to order.

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Everything required for the office. Complete Stationery House.

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Commercial and Manufacturing Stationers
51-53 Wellington Street West, Toronto.

## Partnership Wanted.

Wanted partnership in an established mercantile business-wholesale preferred-investment up to $\$ 20,000$. Address,
E. W. M. B.,

Monetary Times, Toronto.

## New York Life Ins, CO .

The fifty-seventh annual statement of the company shows : Assets, $\$ 290,743 \cdot 366$, an increase of $\$ 28,546,874$ shows : Assets, $\$ 290,743,36$, an increase of $\$ 28,546,8,7$, crease of $\$ 24,68 \mathrm{r}, 702$; special voluntary reserves and dividend funds set aside. $\$ 38,782,064$, an increase of $\$ 3,113,13_{2}$; general surplus (if we may call it that), $\$ 10,480,054$, an increase over the previous year's. By the severest standards of the states the New York Life has a surplus of $\$ 49,262,118$, but the company has set aside a special reserve of $\$ 5,153,396$ on its 3 and $31 / 2$ per cent. policies, and set aside a special reserve for deferred dividends, as follows :
Reserve to provide dividends payable to policyholders during rooz, and in subsequent years, per policy con-tracts-Payable to policyholders in 1902, $\$ 4,350,704$, payable to policyholders, subsequent to 1goz, as the periods mature: To holders of 20-year period policies $\$ 21,444,120 ; 15$-year period policies, $\$ 7,228,627 ;$ ro-yea period policies. $\$ 42,399 ; 5$-year dividend pulicies, $\$ 192$, 818 ; aggregate, $\$ 33,628,668$.
Last year's premiums were $\$ 56,412,619$, an increase of $\$ 7,654,04 \mathrm{x}$; the receipts from interest, rents, etc.. $\$ 14$, . 89,932 , an increase of $\$ 4,233,090$; the total income $\$ 70,802,55 \mathrm{r}$, an increase of $\$ x, 888,03 \mathrm{r}$. The year's payments to policyholders were $\$ 27,609,389$, an increase of $\$ 4,253.563$. Commissions to agents on both new and old business aggregated $\$ 7,344$, r7x . The year's disburse ments, $\$ 5,856,520$ more than in 1900 , were $\$ 40982,883$, or nearly $\$ 30,000,000$ less than the receipts. During the year the company wrote 115,299 policies insuring \$232,388,255 in 1900 , and $\times 31,398$ policies insuring $\$ 262,443,788$ in 1901. During the last ten years there have been increases of $\$ 164,796,096$ in assets, $\$ 34,121,094$ in surplus (as per legal standards), $\$ 30,156,334$ in annual premiums $\$ 38,948,347$ in annual income, $\$ 2,182,723$ in annual dividends, $\${ }^{54}, 937,888$ in annual payments to policyholders, 17,015 in the number of policie amount of insurance in force.
In the accompanying table are contrasted a few items of the statements of 1892 and 1902 , together with the increases made :
Ten years' growth: Assets. Dec. 31, 189r, $\mathbf{S}_{125.947,290 ;}$ Dec. 3r, 1gor. \$290,743,386; increase in to years, $\$ 164,796,006$; Income, Dec. 3 r, $1891, \$ 31,854,194$; Dec. $31,1901, \$ 70,802,551$; increase in to years, $\$ 38,948,357$ Dividends to policyholders, Dec. $3^{17}, 1891, \$ 1,260,34 \mathrm{r}$ Dec. $31,1901, \$ 3,442,921$; increase in ro years, $\$ 2,182,580$ Payments to policyholders, Dec. 3r, 189r, $\$ \mathbf{1 2 , 6 7 1 , 4 9 r}$ Dec. 31. 1901, $\$ 27,609,389$; increase in ro years, $\$ 44,937,-$ So8; Paid-for policies in force, Dec. $3^{12}, 1891, \$ 182,803$ Dec. 31, 1901, $\$ 599,818$; increase in to years, $\$ 417$,ors ; Paid-for insurance in force, Dec. $3^{1}, 1891, \$ 575,689,649$ : Dec. $3^{1}, 1901, \$ \mathrm{r}, 365,3^{69,299}$; increase in to years $\$ 789,679,650$.
A study of the foregoing shows that in ten ears the New York Life has considerably more than doubled its assets, income, dividends to policyholders, total payments to policyholders and insurance in force, while the number of policies now outstanding is more than three times the number in force at the beginning of the decade It will be noticed that the company has again divided its funds over and above the liabilities prescribed by State laws, so as to show the ultimate distribution of its dividends. The total liabilities, as per State laws, amount to $\$ 24 \mathrm{x}, 48 \mathrm{r}, 268$, and in addition to this sum the company has set aside an additional reserve of $\$ 5,153,396$ for policies which it values on a higher basis than does the New York Insurance Department; $\$ 4,350,704$ for dividends to be paid to policyholders in r902. and $\$ 29.277$, 64 to be paid in subsequent years as the dividend periods fall in, while in addition to these reservations there is a further sum of $\$ \mathrm{ro}, 480,054$ to provide for other contin gencies.

At the Rambler-Cariboo mine in the Slocan District, B.C., it is announced that the solid ore body has been struck in two places on the 600 ft . level, and that the large dividend-paying shoot of silver ore extends to the lowest level, even richer there than on the upper levels.

## Mercantile Summay.

TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE.

A slightly easier week has been experienced on the local Exchange. The chief feature, apart from the continued brisk turnover of Dominion Coal and Steel, which are still the centre of in terest, is the increased activity and in several cases considerably heightened value of bank stocks. Bank of Dntario for example, advanced from $1283 / 4$ to 136. Northern Navigation is another stock which shows a heavy rise. Transac tions of the week were as follows: Bank of Ontario, 1,136 at 1283/4-136; Toronto, 156 at 239-242; Commerce, 967 at $152^{1 / 2}$ 154 $1 / 2$; Imperial, 5 at 232-236; Dominion, 535 at 2423/4-244; Standard, 25 at 240-241; Hamilton, 400 at $227-2281 / 2$; Nova Scotia 30 at 250; British America Assurance 210 at 102 -102 $1 / 2$; Western Assurance, 436 at ror-102 $1 / 2$; National 'rust, 15 at 140 Dominion Telegraph, 36 at 118-1185/2 Canada N. W. Land, 140 at $881 / 2-921 / 2$; C.P.R., 5,530 at 113-114; Toronto Electric Light, 235 at $1421 / 2-143$; General Electric, 124 at 2203/8-221; Com. Cable, 130 at 150 152; Bell Telephone, 109 at $162-1631 / 2$ Toronto Railway, 1,475 at $118-118 \frac{1}{4}$; Richelieu \& Ontario Navigation, 1,287 at 1143/4=116; North Nav., 737 at $160-170$ I win City, 6,555 at $1181 / 2-1211 / 2$; British Can. Invest., 10 at 65 ; Dominion Coal, 10,191 at 125-1393/8; Can. Land. \& Nat., 2 at $100 \frac{1}{2}$; C. P., and W. C., 732 at $1201 / 2$ 122; Dominion Steel, 15,754 at $581 / 2-651 / 4$; Pieferred, 1,430 at 941/2-95; Nova Scotia Steel, 1,835 at $933 / 8-953 / 8$; Imperial Loan \& Investment, iI at 75; Sao Paulo, 800 at $771 / 2-81$; Carter-Crume, preferred, 142 at 105 $\frac{1}{4}$-106 $1 / 2$; London \& Can., 81 at 87-91; Ontario Loan \& Deb., 20 at 122; Crow's Nest Coal, 575 at $505-5151 / 8$.

Edward Clark, a long established grocer in Quebec, lately failed, is offering his creditors 25 cents on the dollar.
An attempt was made last week to sell the elevator and floating property of the Prescott Elevator Company, but the bids were too low to be entertained, and it was decided to call for written tenders.

A FIRM of boot and shoe retailers in Montreal, Bush \& Read, have arranged a compromise at 30 cents on liabilities of $\$ 5,038$. The firm has had an unsuccessful career, having first failed in 1887 They then arranged an extension, which they could not carry through, ultimately compromising at 60 cents. They failed again in 1894. Of late Albert J. Bush has been the only partner.
The liabilities of Cadieux \& Derome, the Montreal stationers, whose failure was noted last week, are larger than first estimated, reaching to close upon \$1oo, ooo. There are in all 177 creditors, inclucing prominent houses in Montreal, Toronto, New York, also French firms in Paris, Tours, Tournai, and elsewhere La Banque d'Hochelaga is an indirect creditor for $\$ 26,000$.

# The International Mica Company, <br> GANANOQUE, <br> ANNEALING COMPOUND Mhilit will Amant Thoal 

A Mica Lubricant which is a great Oll Saver, and will Cool the Hottest Bearing in any Machine.

For full particulars apply to

## The International Mica Co., Limited GANANOQUE,

## BANKERS

From the following list our readers can ascertain the names and addresses o ;bankers who will undertake to transact a general agency and collection business in their respective localities
$\mathbf{M}_{\text {Bankers, Finey County, C. H. JAY \& } \operatorname{CO}^{\prime} \mathbf{Y}}^{\mathrm{EAFOR}}$ Bankers, Financiers and Canadian Express Co. Agents. Money to loan.
CRORGE F. JEWELL, F,C,A., Publio Aooountant Ont, and Auditor, Office, 361 Dundas Street, London, COUNTIES Grey and Bruee colleotions made on
oommission, lands valued and seld, notioes served A general finaneial business transacted, Leading loan dompanies, lawyers and wholesale merchants given
references

## JOHM RUTHERFORD,

H. H. MILLER, Hanover

Licensed Aucticneer for County of Grey
Lands valued and sold; Notioes served; Fire, Lite and Plate Glass Insurance; several factory and mil sites in good locations to dispose of. Loans effected. of references.

## 



Write tor pamphlet and rates to R. WALDER

## LENT <br> IS OVER. <br> シeee <br>  <br> "Innun flark" <br> Sweet Pickles and <br> Cream Cheese

## Please the Most Fastidious Tastes.

 뚜ํ"BOW PARK" FARM,

Brantford,
Ontario.

## Mercantile Summary

MOOSE JAW BOARD OF TRADE.
We are furnished by the secretary with a list of officers of that board for the current year, as follows: They were chosen at the annual meeting on April 3rd: President, B. B. Carter; vice-presiient, J. T. Simpson; secretary-treasurer, Seymour Green; members of council, Wm. Grayson, J. R. Green, M. J. Mac Leod, W. B. Willoughby, G. K. Smith, J. H. Bunnel1, J. Billings, W. N M!itchell, J. W. McCulloch, M.D.; J. H. Kern, R. E. Doran and A. Hitchcock.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad about to construct a large new hotel at E.merald Lake, B.C.

Bishopric \& Miller's livery stable at Edmonton has been destroyed by fire at a loss of $\$ 6,00$; partly insured.

The Northern Lumber Co.'s mill at Fish Creek, with 40,000 feet of lumber, was burned last week, at a loss of about \$10,000.

Work on the Algoma Central is being actively carried on, and it is expected that it will be open as far as Michipicoten Harbor this fall.

The Waterous Engine Works Company, Limited, are making plans for an extensive enlargement of their branch premises in Winnipeg.
A building in Valleyfield, owned by E. Dion, and occupied by Guindon \& Co., and others, has been destroyed by fire. Loss, altogether, about $\$ 40,000$ : insurance, $\$ 27,000$.

The Bell Telephone bill, by which the company seeks to increase its capital stock to $\$ 10,000,000$, has passed its seccrid reading in the Dominion Parliament, in spite of strong opposition.

Considerable surface development work is being done south of Wabigoon in the Lake Manitou gold region. At the Twentieth Century mine, a 20 -stamp mill is being put up, also a saw-mill.

The Hamilton Bridge Works have been awarded the contract for building the superstructure of two bridges over the Thames, the Muncey and Walker bridges, south of Glencoe, the prices being $\$ 9,475$ and $\$ 10,293$, respectively.
The Ottawa city council has decided to call for tenders for the installation of a municipal telephone system, in accordance with the by-law voted on last Jaruary. It is to consist of 4,000 sub scribers, and the cost of the service is not to exceed $\$ 20$ per annum per phone.
Arrangements are being made by the North Shore Power, Railway and Navigation Co. to lay out the site for the large new saw-mill and pulp mills which are to be built on Seven Islands, Labrador. The first work will be the construction of seven miles of railroad line from Seven Islands Bay to their water power, and the erection of a pulp mill with a capacity of 2,000 tons per day will be begun during the summer.

## Standard Life

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 34,400,000
Investments in Oanada 14,930,000
Low rates. Absolute seourity,
Unconditional policies.
Claims settled immediately on proof of death and No delay.
HUTTON BALFOUR, D. M. McGOUN, Secretary Manager CHAS. HUNTER, Chlet Agent Ontario.

## Liverpool and London and Globe

 INSURANCE COMPANYAvailable Assets..................................... \$61,187,215 Investments in Canada............................ $\mathbf{3 , 3 0 0}, 000$
Insurances accepted at lowest Current Rates

JOS. B. REED, Agent, 51 Yonge Street, Toronto. G. F. C. SMITH, Chief Agent for Dom., Montreal.

## LONDON \& LANCASHIRE FIRE <br> INSURANCE COMPANY

$x$


Head Offioe, Canada Branch, Montreal. E. A. LILLX, Manager.

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FIRE RISKS accepted at ourrent rates.
Toronto Agents :
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## WELLINGTON MUTUAL Fire Insurance Co. Established 1840

Business done on the Cash and Premium Note System.
GEORGE SLEEMAN, Esq., President.
JOHN DAVIDSON, Esq. Secretary.
Head Office, Guelph, Ont.
The Northern Life Assurance Co., Head Office, London, Ont.

1901 WAS THE BANNER YEAR.


The Ratio of Expenses to Premium Income shows a decrease over last year of $15 \%$. The Interest Income has more than paid all Death Claims since the Company commenced business.

Our Policies are up-to-date. Rates reasonable
For particulars see our Agents or address,
JOHN MILNE, Managing Director, LONDON, Ontario.

## Mercantile Summary.

## TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

Ehquiries received by the Canadian section of the Imperial Institute, Loncon, 27th March, 1902: A house in Hamburg, Germany, wishes the names of Canadian exporters of pigs' head in pickle and feet in salt; also bacon. A maker of vulcanite pens, nibs, and other stationery lines is prepared to appoint capable Canadian resident agent. A British firm wishes to secure a Canadian agency in white mouldings for pictures; hardwood mouldings, mouldings for mantels, ete. A maker of deed and cash boxes, etc., seeks Canadian resident agent to introduce their goods.

Mrs. N. Chase, carrying on a moderate general business at Hartland, N.B., has written her creditors asking an extension of four and eight months. Her husband was formerly engaged in a saw milling business unsuccessfully.
Prominent citizens of Parry Sound are asking the Dominion Government for a grant for the construction of an additional dock, and for repairs to those already in existence. About $\$ 25,000$ will be required for these purposes. They also want a subsidy for that section of the James' Bay railroad lying between Parry Sound and Sudbury.

The Telfer Manufacturing Company are about to build a two-story factory building in Toronto at a cost of $\$ 13,000$.

The Shawenigan Water and Power Company, Montreal, have decided to make an issue of $\$ 3,000,000$ worth of thirty-year first mortgage gold bonds at $4^{1 / 2}$ per cent., the object being to retire the present outstanding 5 per cent. bonds to the amount of $\$ \mathrm{r}, 500,000$, and to obtain funds for the extension of operations in Montreal.

We learn from the Maritime Merchant that the Hartt Boot \& Shoe Co, recently filled a large order for shoes from a merchant named Grandy, in Cape Colony. Mr. Grandy is a former St. John man, and saw some shoes made at the Fredericton factory, and was so taken with their superior quality that he wrote direct to the factory enclosing the order. By the same steamer, bound for Capetown, The John Palmer Company sent cut a lot of larrigans and moccasins, this being a trial shipment.

The Dominion Government Railway Committee has conceded to a request of the Canada and Michigan Bridge and Tunnel Company for a two years' extension of time in which to begin work on the new bridge from Windsor to Detroit, afier the consent of the United States Congress, which is necessary before the enterprise can be undertaken, shall have been obtained. Such consent, however, will have to be obtained within five years. The Canada Southern Railroad has also been granted by the Railway Committee of the Dominion Government an extension of time for the construction of certain branches, of three years for beginning work and five for completion,

In Goderich there are two assignmenis to notice this week. One of them is that of St. George Price, who succeeded his father in the boot and shoe line in the summer of 1895 , and did a nice trade until a fire in his premises, in January last, caused him considerable loss.John Morris, who has been four years in the planing mill business, is the other party. He never made much money, and the result of his attempt is as stated.
It is fourteen years since P. E. Ryan left Tillsonburg and went to Port Rowan, where he opened a hardware store. About three years ago he thought he would improve his position by removing to Port Dover. Now he finds that he has made a mistake in so doing and in discouragement assigns owing $\$ 2,800$. He has nominal assets not quite equal to this amount.-W. W. Adams began tailoring in Russel in February, 1894, but found too much competition there. Two years later he went to Newburg. This did not help him, and an assignment is his recourse.-Another assignment is that of Isaac Richardson, drover, Millbrook.
All those who had the pleasure of kncwing him, and thousands of others who admire integrity in business and in municipal office, will have learned with deep regret of the sudden demise of Mr. Frank J. Hart, the well known Montreal wholesale fruit dealer, which took place from apoplexy in Colorado. He was the originator of the plan of bringing fruit vessels direct to Montreal, which has resulted in that city becoming si ch an important distributing point for Mediterranean fruits. As chairman of the Fire Committee of the Montreal City Council last year, he made a name for himself as an able administrator and his efforts on behalf of an efficient fire brigade will long be remembered. Mrs Hart was only fifty years of age, and leaves a wife and four children.

From a weekly letter, of which we have received a copy, issued by Aemilius Jarvis \& Co., Toronto, dated 4 th inst., we gather the following very sensible remarks on the speculation craze, which has swept over the country: "The marked and rapid advance in some stocks shows that much speculation is going on. We regret that such a craze for speculative buying should exist, and we do not wish to encourage it. On the contrary, we strongly advise our friends to buy at the present time for investment only, or at least to put up sufficient money to place their holdings out of range of a big drop. From the numerous enquiries we have had from shareholders of both companies, we can see that the directors of both Dominion Coal and Dominion Steel will have a most complex question to deal with in the very near future. The Steel shareholders will undoubtedly insist on some advantage from their option to lease the Coal Company's assets, and we can see that the difficulties of adjusting the two interests will be greatly complicated the higher either stock goes,"


The "Heintz" Steam Trap-the best marine trap in existence. Simple-positive-compact.


TORONTO.


WHY THE UNDERWOOD IS POPULAR

Anything in the mechanical line that turns out the most work, in better shape, and with the least effort, is sure to be endorsed by its users.
In Toronto the UNDERWOOD TyPE. In Toronto the
WRITER is used in more offices than WRITER
any other machine. It is popular to the highest degree.

## Creelman Bros. Typewriter Co., <br> 15 Adelaide street East, TORONTO.

-"You'd make a pretty good clerk," said the employer, sarcastically, "if you, "I:ly had a little more common sense." "Indeed!" replied the clerk. "But did it ever occur to you that if I had a little more common sense I wouldn't be a clerk at all?"-Philadelphia Record.
-"Let us make the capital stock \$r,000,ooo,oco," said the first promoter. "All right.' said the second, who was preparing the prospectus on the typewriter, "Will it be hard to increase that capital?" asked the first. "No, indeed. All I have to do is to hit this o key a few more times."-Baltimore American.



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## The Dominion Brewery Co.

 LIMITEDbrewers and maltsters TORONTO

MANOTACYORTHRS OF THE Catarase Whites Label Ale

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THE BARBER \& ELLIS OO., Limited, Toronto, Ontario.


ESTABLISHED 1866

## The Monetary Times

## Trade review and Insurance Chronicle

With which have been incorporated the
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TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL II, 1902.

## THE SITUATION.

Mr. Blair, Minister of Railways, has introduced a bill to create a Railway Commission, which is intended to supersede the Railway Committee of the Privy Council. One reason given for the change is that the members of the Government have not the time to do the work efficiently. All the powers now possessed by the Railway Committee will be transferred to the Railway Commission, and to these new powers will be added. Mr. Blair properly lays it down as a requisite that the new tribunal must be composed of the very best materials which the country can furnish, inducements to get such qualifications will have to be held out. There are men at the bar who cannot, in justice to themselves, afford to take judgeships ; and it is evident that the members of the Commission will have to be well paid. The selection of the commissioners, as outlined, runs very much on the lines laid down by Mr . MacLean, whose report is apparently taken as the Minister's guide. It is to be laid down, apparently, as a matter of law, that no heavier tolls shall be imposed for a short than for a long distance, unless under exceptional circumstances of which the Railway Commission is to be the judge. Before the Commission both sides will be heard, as at present before the Railway Committee. As the bill is not to be enacted this session, but is to be left over for a year, there will be ample opportunity to discuss its merits and demerits, and to point out wherein it can be beneficially amended, if such treatment be desirable.

A telegram from The Hague, on Wednesday, says a report is current in official circles that peace in South Africa will be signed in a few days. But the British Government is not so sanguine. Mr. Gerald Balfour, President of the Board of Trade, speaking at Leeds, said that if the Boers adhered to their demand for independence, they might as well abandon the idea of negotiations. A short time will suffice to remove the present suspense on the question of the negotiations for peace.

The Federal Government proposes to expend $\$ 15$, ooo,ooo in improving the navigation of the Lower St. Lawrence, commencing next year. The city of Quebec
was anxious to have its harbor improved this year, but the request has not been granted.

The belief in England that a duty will be placed on timber, and an addition to the present duty on sugar, came in the form of an inference from the action of the Government in preventing timber vessels discharging their cargoes and further deliveries being made. Formerly, when a new duty was put on, or an old one increased, dealers suspecting what was coming laid in heavy stocks of the goods to be affected; and as a result the new imposts brought little into the treasury for the first year. The precaution now taken is one for which there is more necessity, in this country, from the official point of view, than in England, for the reason that official secrets are not so well kept here. War makes enormous demands on the public treasury; and new war taxes now levied are not likely to be more than temporary. An interference with trade, such as that now reported, is always regrettable; but necessity has no law, and all that can be done is to make the period of restriction as short as possible. Once the new duties are introduced into Parliament, they are treated as in operation, so that business can go on as before.

The day after the first order was issued to the British customs staffs, another followed embracing all free goods, creating the presumption that all goods previously free would be subject to a revenue duty for war purposes. The belief gained ground that the duty on timber would be uniform and would not discriminate in favor of the colonies. It is well understood that temporary duties on goods previously free will not interfere with the free trade policy of the country. Probably before this paper is in the hands of the reader, the revenue policy will have been revealed to Parliament and that the new duties will at once be put into force. The sole object of these duties being revenue, any discrimination in favor of colonies would defeat the purpose of the Government, so far as it reduced the product of the impost; but probably that would not be the only or even the strongest objection which the Chancellor of the Exchequer would have to distinguiş.

At the annual banquet of the Canadian Club, Boston, Mr. Howes, an American, had the bad taste to enter upon international politics in a way that must have been greatly displeasing to his hosts. We assume that he was there as a guest ; and annexation should have been to him a self-forbidden subject. If he did not purposely intend to be offensive, which we can scarcely suppose, he ought to have known that to speak of annexation to the United States as the manifest destiny of Canada is to make an assertion which Canadians, as a mass, are prepared instantly to repel. Where did the manifestation take place? Where is it to be found? What shape has it taken on ? Where is the evidence? The fact is Mr Howes is trying to get rhetorical on the strength of a dead myth. There never was a time when anti-annexation was so completely master of the field as at present. In Canada absolutely nobody thinks of, or would be willing to accept, annexation. Mr. Howes referred to the number of Americans settling in Canada as if, in some mysterio is way, that immigration was going to determine our fuicure. If any suspicion ever got into the minds of Can$\therefore$ lians that in lavishing the natural gifts of soil, timber and mines upon these immigrants, we are in danger of eing repaid by a foreign revolution, our policy towards
them would quickly change. But we expect them to live happy under our laws and constitution, and to become among the best of British subjects. That belief and that alone makes them welcome and encourages us to give them that generous treatment which must make them our firm friends. We refuse to see in them hostile political propogandists, ready to betray the country of their adoption.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes' bequests for education are estimated at $£ 2,000,000$, or $\$ 10,000,000$. Ten millions of dollars go for Oxford scholarships; and every American State and Territory will have a scholarship valued at $\$ 1,500$ a year. Canada gets six ; while South Africa gets 24 , of which 12 go to Cape Colony, and nine to his beloved Rhodesia. Australia gets 21; Newfoundland, three, and Bermuda and Jamaica each get an equal number. It is with no view of looking a gift horse in the mouth that we remark that Canada is relatively the lowest in the scale; a proportion that has been accounted for by the fact that Mr. Rhodes had no personal acquaintance with Canada. Germany is not forgotten; and the opinion in that country is general that this bequest will contribute to extend and deepen in Germany a better knowledge of England and English life and customs, the absence of which has been the mother of many misunderstandings and estrangements. Mr. Rhodes' aim was something more than the union of the British races. All these objects may not be accomplished, but a good start, on the right way, will at least be made.

In the face of the experience of the abuse to which the liberty of permitting foreign ambulances into South Africa has led, the British Government has decided to refuse all requests for this liberty in future. The actual decision, made a general rule, came in the case of a request made by a brother of General Count VilleboisMareuil, of whose bona fides no doubt was expressed; but the general ground taken was that it is not practicable to obtain sufficient guarantees that the staffs of ambulances will, in all respects, act in a proper and becoming way. Bismarck's opinion on the same subject was strong and decided.

At the battle of Hart's River, Transvaal Colony, the Canadians suffered severely, the casualities reach. ing 50, killed and wounded. In connection with this severe loss, there is a melancholy satisfaction in the reflection that the victims nobly and courageously did the3r duty; they laid down their lives and suffered in the cause of the Empire, which is the best phase of modern civilization. The regrets and the tears of their country follow them. It shows the dogged spirit of Canadians that this sad news actually helps to fill the ranks of the new contingent for South Africa, now in course of formation, in Canada. Just at this time, the Boer agents in England publish a report, as from General De Larey to Mr. Kruger, accusing the British of numerous irregularities and even atrocious crimes, in connection with the war; such as that General De Larey's own wife was persecuted, and under General Methuen's own order, has been wandering over the veldt for six months, accompanied by her six children. That his mother's cattle were stolen, her house burnt, and herself driven from Klerksdorp, at 83 years of age.

It may be taken for granted that no atrocities have taken place with the consent of the British authorities. It is unfortunately true that some Australian officers were guilty of irregularities-which had no connection with the complaints made in the name of General De Larey-but they were promptly court-martialled, and two of them shot for the crime of murder. Such is the sentiment of British justice, that their own countrymen do not seek to excuse them, Premier Barton having said, in the Australian Parliament, that he did not think it was possible that the Government could demur to the sentence. If any atrocities, such as those which General De Larey gets credit for having put into the form of complaints, were committed, we may be sure that investigation and punishment would speedily follow. General De Larey never reported any of the alleged atrocities to Generd Kit hener, which makes the whole story doubtful. A notable event is that no less tha persons, who bear the name of Kruger, all relatives of the ex-President of the Transvaal, and one of them his eldest son, have taken the oath of allegiance to the British Crown. The utter hopelessness of the Boer cause could not find a better illustration than in this remarkable fact.

The shareholders of the Calico Printers' Association, Limited, of England, are credited with a desire to acquire Canadian print work plants. Of these there are two, employing between 2,000 and 3,000 hands. If one or both of them were sold, we should have an English company under Canadian protection, and for this market they would have an advantage over their rivals in England, and for that matter they would secure for themselves advantages which they do not now possess. But so far as protection makes the thing protected dearer, all this would be at the expense of Canadians. Russia is the one country which has gone far to encourage this sort of thing; inducing foreigners to establish manufactures in that country. She has, in that way, made considerable progress; but her manufactures are not in a satisfactory condition, resting, as they do, upon an artificial system. If these British calico printers come here to manufacture, they would not improve their position as competitors in the markets of the world. They may, from their long experience in the field, have advantages over Canadians; and if they come here might, if they insisted on competing severely, make it very difficult for Canadians to hold their ground against them.

## LENDING ON MORTGAGE.

The present outlook for mortgage loaning in Canada is a subject which may properly be given some attention. Conditions have changed and are still changing, and the margin between the rate at which loan companies borrow money and that at which they lend it is becoming narrower. Reverting to our article of 21st February last, on mortgage companies, in which attention was called to the fact that Scotch money was costing as much as or more than it did ten years ago, we have been looking more closely into the matter, with the following result. The leading loan companies of Canada we find are paying $33 / 4$ per cent. per annum interest on new money and renewals of
existing debentures. The attendant charges are I per cent. commission, and stamp duty of $1 / 8$ per cent., which brings the rate to $47 / 8$ per cent., or, with advertising and cost of exchange, makes the net cost easily 5 per cent. per annum for the first year of issue of the debenture. With Canadian cost of management at $1 / 2$ to $3 / 4$ of 1 per cent. to be added, the financial importer is thus provided with his raw material at $51 / 2$ to $5 \frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for the first year, or an average rate over the life of a five-year debenture of nearly 5 per cent. when we distribute the commission, stamp duty, and advertising, etc., over a five-year term.

So much for the buying price; now for the selling price. It is pretty generally admitted now that 5 per cent. is the maximum company rate obtainable on the best mortgage loans in the city of Toronto, while $5^{1 / 2}$ per cent. is obtained for new mortgages, on less desiral le properties elsewhere in Ontario, rarely 6 on firstclass farm mortgages. In Manitoba and British Columbia, of course, the rates are higher. The conclusion is therefore reasonable, that imported money at present prices is barely profitable. Companies which have in the past ten years cultivated a home deposit business, and a corresponding independence of transatlantic connections, have had the great advantage of being able to obtain money at a lower rate, thus enabling them to confine their lending operations to lccalities where, although competition is hottest, the ratio of loss is infinitesimal.

True the latter form of obtaining supplies is looked upon as a banking business and not one which should be adopted by companies making long term loans. But it is to be remembered that in these days of more liberal charters a large proportion of the capital of mortgage companies is lent on call on the security of bonds and stocks. The vexing problem for loan company managers would seem to us to be just now how to use with profit the many millions of British money which have been brought to this country and have entered into the development of the business of farmer, shopkeeper, and manufacturer alike. The country cannot well do without these millions of money, and the question is a crucial one, how to retain it at a profit. This it would appear cannot be done at present rates. It must be acknowledged that in the exceptional circumstances of the past two years home loans have paid the Old Country people better than any we could offer them, but the war cannot last forever.

## ADVICE ABOUT FIRE INSURANCE.

A very proper and indeed necessary step has been taken by the Dry Goods Section of the Toronto Board of Trade in issuing to retail dry goods merchants in city and country a circular which contains words of warning with respect to fire insurance. One sentence in this circular urges merchants to seek the best and most reliable companies in which to place insurance, and adds what is quite true, namely, that merchants buy insurance as they buy nothing else, frequently giving a line to an agent with whom it is well to be on good terms or whom they wish to favor. It is poor compensation for the "favor" an insurant has done his friend the agent, to find after he has been burned out, that the company is unable to pay the loss, or perhaps contests the claipm, on inssufficient grounds.

But the fact remains that a great deal of laxity and unconcern is shown by many business men in their fire insurance engagements. They do not read their policies, they are not aware what they have agreed to, and they often violate the terms of their bargains with underwriters through sheer ignorance. Then if a company demurs to payment the storekeeper is indignant, and probably goes off to a lawyer, first thing.

The circular above mentioned makes some practical suggestious to the merchant. One is that he shall have a form specially printed, which accurately describes his premises and fully covers his stock. Then with the circular are sent wo such forms of specification. One applicable to the stock of a general store, the other to a dry goods stock. These forms are accepted by the majority of the insurance companies. We copy below some other reminders and recommendations of the Dry Goods Section which are prudently made:
, Change of ownership cancels insurance, unless the insurance companies agree to the transfer. Notify companies immediately by registered letter of any transfer of stock or change in style of firm name. If goods are moved from one building to another, the consent of the insurance companies must be obtained, otherwise the insurance is worthless. If alterations or repairs are being made to the building you occupy, get the consent of the insurance companies in writing, otherwise you invalidate your insurance while such alterations or repairs are in progress.

All notices should be by registered letter, addressed to the head office in Canada of each company interested.

Coal oil in excess of five gallons is not allowed in the building containing your insured goods, unless by permission of the companies in writing. (See special clause in statutory conditions relating to benzine, gunpowder, etc.)

Any variation in the printed conditions must be embodied in a policy. Verbal arrangements are worthless, and it is debatable whether a letter signed by an agent binds the company or companies he represents.

Some merchants depend upon agents notifying them when insurance expires. The due-dates of renewal premiums should be so noted that by no possibility could they be overlooked.

If an insurance company for any reason wishes to cancel their risk on your stock, the law allows you a reasonable time to re-insure, and you can claim five days after notification for this purpose.

## PROCEDURE AFTER FIRE.

Should you unfortunately have your stock or premises destroyed or injured by fire, or its resultants, viz., damaged by smoke or water, make no admissions, sign no papers, nor enter into any arrangements with any person claiming to represent the companies, but endeavor at once to obtain someone who is qualified to act for you in adjusting your loss and place your affairs entirely in his hands.

## LIFE ASSURANCE IN CANADA.

The growth of life assurance in Canada during the last twenty years may fairly be called remarkable. In the year 1881, the aggregate of insurance carried by old-line companies in the Dominion was still under $\$ 100,000,000$. In 1890 it had reached $\$ 248,000,000$, and last year it was $\$ 466,496,856$. This marked increase is at. once a testimony to the thrift and prudence of the people, and to the additional wealth which enabled them to make such investments for the protection of their families. The abstract issued last week by the Superintendent of Insurance gives, in gross and in detail, figures which show the result of the transactions of different groups of companies, Canadian, American, and British, and the totals of premiums,
policies, death claims, etc., etc. We copy on another page one of the most interesting tables.

From this we gather that the forty-eight companies doing life assurance in Canada-19. Canadian, 15 British, 14 American-received in premiums $\$ 15,192$,445 , in the twelve months. This sum represented 484,027 policies in force, covering $\$ 466,496,856$, of which aggregate the new insurance of the year, $\$ 73,931,000$, formed more than one-sixth. The total in force is thus $\$ 35,427,000$ greater than the total of 1900, a growth wlich may be termed satisfactory.

If we examine the returns of the different groups of companies, home, old-country, and foreign, we perceive an increase in the totals in force in all, but the ratio of growth is largest in the case of the United States companies. Thus:

| Total <br> Premiums. | Total in force. | Per cent. in force. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Canadian companies, 1901.... $\$ 9,136,397$ | \$287,499, | 61.63 |
| Canadian companies, 1900.... 9,373,405 | 267,151,086 | 6 6 .97 |
| British companies, 1901..... 1,346,750 | 40,128,634 | 8.69 |
| British companies, 1900...... 1,372,355 | 39,485,344 | 4 9.15 |
| U. S. companies, r90I . . . . . 4,709,298 | 138,868,227 | 28.82 |
| U. S. companies, $1900 . . . . .4 .261,18 \mathrm{I}$ | 124,433,416 | - 27.87 |

But where the Canadian and British companies have not made an increase in new business for the year, the United States companies show a gain in new business of from $\$ 26,632,000$ in 1900 to $\$ 32,45$, 000 in 1901 . It is to be remarked, as a reason for the non-increase of premiums in igor that the business of the year 1900 was exceptional, because the increase in rates of premium which now exists came into force in 1901.

It should be pleasing to Canadians to know that the share of the life business done by Canadian companies forms nearly two-thirds of the whole. It amounts to $\$ 287,499,000$ out of $\$ 466,496,000$, which is equal to 61.63 per cent. Some wonder has been expressea that the share of the British life companies is not larger. But only seven out of the fifteen British companies issue new policies, and three of the companits which did so made a very good average. None of the life companies, we believe, have shown more enterprise in secking for new business than the leading American ones. And none have offered for the attention of insurants a greater variety of attractive forms of policy. The five U.S. companies which have ceased to take new business have only $\$ 2,446$,ooo out of the total of $\$ 138$,668,000 in force of United States companies in Canada.

The leading companies in total amount in force are, among home companies, the Canada Life, \$71,908,000; Confederation Life, $\$ 32,724,000$; Sun Life, \$34,341,000; Mutual Life of Canada, \$31,410,000; North American, $\$ 25,535,000$; Manufacturers, \$24,262,000 . Among British companies, the Standard Life, $\$ 19,922,000$; the British Empire Mutual, $\$ 6,271,000$; the London and Lancashire, $\$ 9,026,000$. Of the American companies, the New York Life, $\$ 31,701,000 ;$ Mutual Life of New York, $\$ 25,448,000$; Equitable, $\% 24275,-$ 000; Metropolitan, \$23,661,000; Aetna, \$16,530,000.

## LAKE SHIPBUILDING AND TRAFFIC.

The enormous traffic of the Great Lakes of North America will soon resume its activity, for most of the haibors aic by this time clear of ice. The Marine

Review, of Cleveland, in recent issues gives a list of captains and engineers of steamers, American and Canadian, on the lakes for this season of navigation, respecting which season it is to be noted that while Lake Erie has been open for a week, the first steamer from Milwaukee to Midland with grain was announced on Tuesday last. The list gives 266 steamers and 123 schooners, 389 so far. It contains all kinds of carrying craft, whose owners can be ascertained, and classifies them into lines or groups, from the 500 -foot steel screw steamer to the tug which drags schooners after it. The tonnage is not given, but as the craft range frem sail vessels of 500 tons to steamers of 5,000 tons, the total cannot be far from half a million tons. There are prospects for good rates this season on both irun ore and grain from the upper to the lower lakes. The opening rate on wheat from Duluth to Buffaio is about $2 \frac{1}{2}$ cents per bushel, while the freight rate on ore is 75 to So cents, Duluth to Cleveland.

United States Bureau of Navigation returns show that out of 949 sail and steam vessels of 245,000 tons built in that country in nine months ended with March, 1902, no fewer than 184, of 84,343 tons, were built cn the Great Lakes and Western rivers. The quota furnished by the Great Lakes in that period was 25 steel steamers, tonnage 75,810 tons, or an average of 3,000 tons each. This surpasses the output of United States lake ports for the similar period of the preceding fiscal year, which was 25 steel steamers of $740 / 3$ tuns It is interesting to note some particulars of 1902, given by the Review, about the lake steamers newly built: Two of these of 1,820 tons each, are banana steamers for West Indian trade; one, of 2,182 tons, is for the Porto Rican trade; and one, the "Minnetonka," of 5:270 tons, is to be cut in two to pass the Canadian canals and then rejoined for ocean trade. The seaboard has built ten steel steamers of 41,204 tons, of which the largest is a Pacific mail steamer, the "Korea," of 11,276 tons, for trade from San Francisco via Honolulu to Hongkong.

## OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER.

The matter of supreme interest here is the prevailing drought. The Government meteorologist in an interview says that Australia has suffered from drought, broken in parts, for seven years, but so far the eighth is worse than any that has preceded it. There has been a day of public humiliation and prayer for rain. There was undoubtedly prayer in the churches, which were well attended, but the humiliation is not so evident. The Australian is a hopeful man, and though his prospects are as dark as his skies are bright, he always believes that somehow or another it will turn up all right some time. In the meantime business is bad, and threatens to be worse unless a change comes, and it is not yet too late for the change to be useful.

The experts now say that the Australian harvest is ten million bushels below expectations. The three wheat producing states reap $36,500,000$ bushels instead of 46,500000 bushels. This leaves the exportable quantity at $17,000,000$ bushels instead of $27,000,000$ as last year. The dry time just before harvest is responsible for this unfortunate change. Nearly all produce is bringing good prices, a fact which is largely due to the demand from South Africa. This is some alleviation to the situation, but it is making living very dear for the worker.

The House of Representatives is still at work cutting down the tariff. It may complete its work this month, and then send it to the Senate. Until this is done it is not much use to send the changes.

Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane are plague stricken again, and are engaged in the belated process of cleaning up. The plague is not so bad in Sydney as two years ago. Up to date the number of cases is only half of that at a similar period then. There is always a liability of a recrudescence until the old rookeries in the back lanes of the centre of the cities are torn down, and decent and sanitary structures are put up.

In spite of these drawbacks the established Canadian trade is kecping up fairly well. It is suffering to some extent, as all trade is.

The Parliamentary Party that intended to go to the coronation via Canada is not likely to materalize. Mr. Barton returns via Canada and possibly some members may accompany him. The newspapers state that the Canadian commissioner had luncheon with him, and spent the forenoon in talking over the possibilities of intercolonial exchange a few days ago.

A Sydney stock broker, who has returned from a trip to England and America, undertaken with a view to getting capital interested, tells the newspapers that the effort failed, because capitalists are too nervous to invest in Australia owing to her labor laws.
F. W.

Sydney, New South Wales, 1 Ith March, 1902.

## NEW ZEALAND MATTERS.

We regret that a letter from Mr. de Schryver, dated Dunedin, N.Z., in early February, should have been delayed in reaching us, and still further delayed by a pressure of other matter. He says:

London and other papers tried from time to time to give their readers some idea about the financial position of this colony. Whenever their criticism was adverse the Agent General promptly came to the front with an emphatic denial, backed up by any amount of Government statistics.

Enclosed I send you clipping from the Otago Daily Times containing a critical analysis of the colony's finance, which if true, does not show the Seddon administration in the best of lights. The writer, Mr. G. W. Russell, leader of the Opposition, is considered to be a very able and sincere man. who would not write such an article if he did not feel himself fully justified to do so. In it he uses so strong a phrase as this: "I feel we are living in a fool's paradise; and when the inevitable occurs, as occur it must if our present extravagance continues, I wish my protest to be on record." And he concludes a long letter with: "Other members of Parliament and myself have for years past been calling for caution and economy. We have been sneered at as pessimists. The game of bluff is being played by the treasurer. In view of the facts I have quoted from his own published accounts, his assurance of a surplus of a quarter of a million is a piece of arrant humbug." The discharge of several hundreds of workmen employed on the building of the North Island trunk line, and other curtailments of Government works, give color to the opinion that the treasury is not in such a healthy state as the Government wants to make believe.

This colony is momentarily swept by an anti-German feeling, brought about by the anglophobian articles in part of the German press. Indignation meetings have been held in nearly every town of any importance, denouncing the German slanders, and supporting Mr . Chamberlain's policy. Sonie went so far as to take resolutions not to buy any more German-made goods. Mr. Seddon, or "King Richard," as he is mostly called, is at this moment, though he has many enemies, in the zenith of his popularity. How much he owes this to his prompt action with regard to the Boer war, is best illustrated by the following anecdote, which circulated some time ago in the papers:

An examination was proceeding lately in a New Zealand school and the inspecior (says an exchange) was very enthussastic about the beauties of Nature, and having dilated upon the beauties of mountains, skies, clouds, trees, flowers, and he knew not what, he said: "My dear children, "tell me to whom we owe all that ?" There was a long silence, and then one of the children answered, "Mr. Richard Seddon." When
the inspector explained that the answer was quite wrong, the child said, "Oh, sir, we did not know you were a pro-Boer."

Trade at this moment is not so good as some time ago, and some pessimists are croaking of very bad times. Last year was exceptionally good, and it cannot be expected that such good times will last forever. The burst of the gold dredging boom has a lot to do with the smaller returns in this particular part of the colony, and also the reduced expenditure in consequence of the absence of great festivities, which marked last year. The Australian tariff also affects this colony in many ways, but the crops promise well, and the dairying and other industries are developing in a most satisfying wanner. If there is a depression it will be a very mild one. The country and its prospects are too good to be much affected by the causes mentioned for any length of time.

There is a growing feeling in favor of an Imperial zollverein, and any steps taken by the Government to further this end will have the fullest support of the people. The contemplated meeting in London of Colonial Premiers is looked forward to as one of the means to bring about a close cornection with the Motherland and between the various colonies. A preferential tariff within the Empire would certainly shut out many foreign made goods from the colonial markets.

The United States are working this colony and Australia for all they are worth, and in many lines practically dominate these markets. It is a great pity that Canada has no better communication with this part of the world. A regular line of steamers from an eastern port is badly wanted, and your people ought to agitate to get it. On this side they can be sure of warm support.

Th, de Schryver.

## SCME OBSERVATIONS WHILE ON A WESTERN ONTARIO JAUNT.

## (Continued).

How much business should a travelling man secure in order to earn his salary ? What allowance for expense money should be made? Do commercial travellers receive encouragement from their employers ? These are some of the questions one hears discussed whilst rubbing elbows with travelling salesmen and others when he goes on a journey. It came to my ears and engaged some of my attention as I made this trip, that there are a good many men doing the Western Ontario ground who feel that they are not paid nearly as much as they are worth; who consider their expense appropriation insufficient; and who complain of the indifferent interest taken in their work by the houses which employ them. There are any number, though, who believe they are paid all that their employers can afford to pay; who require very little for extras, and who expect some day to be made partwers of their employers by reason of their loyalty.

The country or smaller town merchant is kept posted by travellers on many subjects. He is influenced, too, by many things he hears from them. During the recent stock boom quite a number of travellers bought shares for a rise, and as they won it was natural for them to show their broker's statements to some of their best customers. Mr. Storekeeper would figure out that he also had a chance to make a little on the side, and immediately "took a shot" himself. It is the outside investor who has helped materially to sustain the market, but he will likely be the one to hold on for further winnings and lose when the crash comes. It is risky business, and better left alone.

Berlin is by no means at a standstill. It is a hive of industry. What young woman is there who has to earn her own livelihood who would not feel contented in the Williams, Greene \& Rome factory ? It is a busy, comfortable place. Cabinet-makers are encouraged to put forth their best efforts in the many furniture and wood-working establishments of the town, where modern machinery and splendid premises have been provided. This town is a centre of the Ontario leather trade, so far as manufacturing is concerned. Not many Berlin people hanker for a residence at other points. Waterloo is also a centre. It is known everywhere in this country as the home of the Mutual Life of Canada, the

Waterloo Mutual Fire, and other insurance companies. Here is situated the distillery of a favorite brand of rye whiskey. In the vicinity of this town there are said to be more good saddle and general purpose horses that can be found in any other district of like area.

There is an electric railway between Woodstock and Ingersoll. The new generation of commercial travellers find themselves in possession of many advantages for covering territory speedily. When one finds that his customers are away or too busy to see him in one town all he has to do is to slip over to another instead of moping about; drinking or smoking himself out of usefulness. The pride of the residents of Woodstock is her beautiful streets, shaded by splendid maples. The surrounding farming country of Oxford has always been pointed to as ideal. One of the largest furniture factories in Canada is located here, and Bain's wagons help to make the town known not only throughout the Dominion but abroad. One of the newer industries at Ingersoll is the St. Charles Condensed Milk and Canning Co., which is a branch of an institution near Chicago. It was but natural that this concern when locating in Canada should choose this site, for here is the hub of the cheese and butter business.

If I were to attempt to include London in this account of my little trip I fear the description would not be published because of its length. Not that I know such a great deal abou: the place or its institutions, but it is the most important city in Western Ontario, as everybody knows, and my object in writing these squibs is to remind our readers that smaller places have their establishments, the operation of wheh has just as great an influence in the commercial or industrial world as those in the large cities. What I do feel like saying about London, however, is that some of the managers of different concerns cannot be trusted to carry out unwritten promises any more than they can in other cities we have visited.

Since the St. Clair tunnel was completed the town of Sarnia has been building up southward instead of in the opposite direction. When trains were ferried across the river from Port Huron to Point Edward, then a suburb of the town, the north side was growing towards Lake Huron. After the removal of the car shops from Point Edward that village fell flat, and not more than a year ago houses and lots could be bought there as low as $\$ 25$. When the G. A. Crosby Co. dec:ded to leave Chicago and come to Canada they desired a position where rail and water connections were available, and they selected Point Edward as the spot, and the old G.T.R. shops as their premises. I became acquainted with the secretary of the concern, Mr. Morrison, and he conducted me through the plant. The office building set apart from the works is a new structure. It is complete in that there is lots of room, lots of light. a big vault, and accommodation for draughtsmen and mechanical superintendents. At present 175 hands are employed. The business is that of manufacturing machinery for making tin cans, presses, dies and sheet metal goods. They intend also to build bicycles. The export business of the company will engage much of its attention. Not long ago a $\$ 30,000$ milk canning plant was shipped to Switzerland. Another feature of this business is the construction of an auxiliary steering gear for vessels. It was explained to me that this apparatus gives wheelsmen instant control of their ships should the regular steering gear go wreng. One has been placed on the "Livingstone," of Detroit. by the president of the Lake Carriers' Association. Mr. Morrison was good enough to take me on the company's tur for a sail up into Lake Huron, and showed me the great stretches of sand beach on both shores-where cottages and summer houses have been erocted for hot weather comfort. Naturally there are more of these places on the United States side than the Canadian, but one beach is just as good as the other. The advantage one has over the other. however, is that the Americans have an electric car service. whereas to get to the Canadian shore one has either to drive or walk over dry hot plains.
$\Lambda$ wo-d of praise may here be said about the manner in which Mr. Atkinson, manager of the Bank of Toronto, at Sarnia. h-s had the bank's premises fitted out, The count-
ing-room and manager's room themselves are not different in many respects from other well kept offices, but the clerks quarters in the basement are fine. They have tastefully arranged bed-rooms, shower baths, tubs and plenty of light and air.

Some of the things that strike a stranger's fancy upon first visiting Chatham are its levelness of streets, bustle of business and tidiness of surroundings. Every farmer in the land, almost, knows the value of Campbell's fanning mills and Wm. Gray \& Sons' wagons. Not very often does one see as much business turned out of a small city printing office as the Chatham Planet concern sends out. Blank books, office stationery and printed specialties are made here and sold in outside towns.

The Walkerville Match Co. is going ahead with the erection of another factory upon the ashes of the one lost by fire last year. The Globe Furniture Co. at Walkerville, and the various Walker concerns are all glad to be in business. The towis of Windsor and Walkerville are so closely identified with each other as to distance and business relations that what concerns one may naturally benefit or hurt the other. Down the river a few miles from Windsor is Sandwich, a dear old-fashioned village, and a spot that in summer is much frequented by the caspual tourist.
A. W. L.

Toronto, 7 th April, 1902.

## JAPANESE EXHIBITION OF 1903.

Among the exhibitions of the coming year is one in Japan, which ought to interest Canadians. This is the National Industrial Exhibition at Osaka, near Hiogo, in Southern Japan, from March işt to July 3ist, 1903. Attention is called by the Japanese Government to the fact that a special building will be provided, for "samples of such products or manufactures of foreign countries as may be of value for purposes of comparison or reference in the way of industrial improvement." This will afford an opportunity to exploit the rapid development of the markets of the whole far East, for besides millions of Japanese this exhibition is expected to attract large crowds of visitors from the continental countries of Asia.

Applicants for space are required to give details of their proposed exhibits; if machinery they should be accompanied by drawings, and the horse-power required should be mentioned. Exhibits must be in the building between 5th January and 20th February. Expenses of packing and transport to and fro must be borne by the exhibitor, but the Government supplies free of charge the electric power for working. The circular which gives further particulars and instructions to intending exhibitors comes to us from the office of the Con-sul-General of Japan, 5 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal, by application to which, doubtless, anyone interested will be further informed.

## LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

At the meeting of this company last month in London was submitted the forty-second annual report. During the last calendar year there had been renewed and issued $22,3,32$ policies, covering property to the extent of $\$ 26,372,135 \cdot 40$, and the gross amount at risk on the date named was $\$ 60,427,743$. the increase since the close of the preceding year being $\$ 7,208,018$. An income of $\$ 261,407$ from premiums, and $\$ 4,410$ from interest and rents is shown for 1901, which added to $\$ 26,787$ in bank at beginning of year, and $\$ 9,005$ due from agents, made an aggregate of $\$ 301,610$. The net losses of the year were $\$ 139.548$; agents' commission, $\$ 43,447$; all other expenses, $\$ 21,448$. This left a balance of $\$ 61,711$ in banks, $\$ 1.47 .63$ cash on hand, and $\$ 19,602$ due from agents-which is twice the amount of twelve months before.

The cash assets consist of the $\$ 61,711$ in banks; $\$ 516$ money in hand and accrued interest; $\$ 57.535$ in debentures-making $\$ 119.763$. The office premises stand at $\$ 16,000$; premium notes available, $\$ 295.768$; due on premium note assesments, $\$ 46.186$ : agents' balances, etc., $\$ 21,346$. Total assets are thus $\$ 502,800$. The liabilities are, capital stock paid up, $\$ 10,000$;
losses adjusted but not due, less reinsurance, $\$ 9,704.13$; accounts payable, $\$ 3,293.68$; reinsurance reserve, by the Ontario standard, is $\$ 155,758$, and by the Dominion standard, $\$ 431,933$. There thus remains a net surplus over all liabilities of $\$ 324$,044 by the Ontario standard, and of $\$ 47,869$ by the Dominion standard, which is an increase of some $\$ 17,000$ over the surplus at the end of the previous year.

The report of the inspectors as to number and character of losses has long been an interesting feature of the London Mutual's annual showing. No fewer than 700 claims were inspected, amounting to $\$ 132,044$, occurring during last year. Of these the causes were in 122 cases unknown; 188 were from chimneys, furnaces, stoves and sparks; 143 from lightning to buildings; 119 from lightning to animals in the field; 23 from incendiarism; 19 from lamps and lanterns; 24 from careless use of matches; 5 from defective electric wiring; 4 from steam threshers. This analysis of the causes of fires bears a striking resemblance to those of ten or twenty years back. The inspectors find that the agents are chiefly to blame for the large percentage of losses from defective chimneys and pipes. The directors' report states that the extension of the company's business inte other provinces has been profitable to the company, and an increasing income from the agencies established is confidently looked for. The retiring directors were re-elected. Hon. John Dryden was elected president, Geo. Gillies, Esq., vice-president, and H. Waddington, managing director for the year 1902.

## ATNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Some weeks ago we took occasion, to remark upon the year's business done by this prominent company in 1901. But we have since obtained some figures of which we were not then in possession. The Aetna has, we believe, a larger sum invested in Canada than any foreign life company, for the total so invested is $\$ 4,824,525$, being the Dominion Government deposit at Ottawa, $\$ 4,382,066$, and $\$ 442,000$ besides. The sum paid out by this company to policy-holders last year was nearly six hundred thousand dollars, being $\$ 250,355$ for death claims, and $\$ 333,209$ for matured endowments. But there is no wonder at this, for the Aetna's aggregate of Canadian business at risk exceeds sixteen millions of dollars.

So much for Canadian business and assets. The company is one of the strongest in the world, and so economically have its affairs been conducted that its earning power is great. For this reason insurants in the Aetna are likely to obtain very liberal dividends on the premiums they pay. Of the total business in force at the close of rigor the company had $\$ 201,278,000$ in life business and $\$ 182,998$ in accident business. It has paid since beginning business in 1850, no less than $\$ 126,015,000$ to policy-holders. Its reserves are calculated at 4 per cent. on old business and $3^{1 / 2}$ per cent. on new: and in addition to these reserves and a special reserve, has a iguarantee fund of five millions.

## ROYAL VICTORIA LIFE

Improvement continues to be shown by the last report of the Royal Victoria Life Company. Not only was a much larger new business written last year than in 1900, but the total insurance in force was increased by one-quarter, and the cash income of the year exceeded $\$ 100.000$. The company has therefore shared in the general activity experienced by life assurance concerns as a result of the buoyancy felt ia business circles, and in fact all the country over. The balance of net ledger assets, $\$ 273.018$, shows an increase of close upen $\$ 30,000$ in twelve months. There is deposited at Ottawa by this company the sum of $\$ 175,180$, which is more than sufficient to cover the assurance and annuity reserves required by the Insurance Department, and the security the company exhibits for policy-holders amounts to $\$ 1,104.594$ The statement shows that the management is proceeding with prudent care, and that it makes provision of reserves under a high standard. The retiring directors were re-elected, and the officers are the same as those of last year.

INSURANCE MATTERS
The bill to incorporate the Sovereign Life Assurance Company passed its third reading at Ottawa on IWednesday last.

A delegation of the Moncton City Council met the fire underwriters last week and discussed with them the question of improving Moncton's water supply. The underwriters' advised that a gravitation system similar to that at St. Johu be installed, superseding the present pumping plant. In this way the insurance ratesi can be kept at the minimum figure.

Mr. Dearth, the insurance commissioner of Minnesota, stys in his report: "There has been a material decrease in the volume of assessment insurance outstanding in the State of Minnesota during the past year, and it is clear to be seen, through the rapid decline of this class of insurance during the immediate years of the past, that the time is not far distant when there will not be a single dollar of insurance written upon the old assessment plan."

The abstract report by the Inspector of Insurance for Ontario for the year 1901, recently issued, shows that the eightyfive fire insurance mutual companies of the province hold $\$ 174,364,551$ at risk, while $\$ 63,453,124$ in new business was taken last year. There are seventy-five purely mutual companies which received last year $\$ 364,770$, and expended $\$ 304$,106, of which $\$ 191,872$ was on losses. The ten cash mutual companies received $\$ 961,367$, and expended $\$ 916,206$, of which $\$ 512,385$ was for losses. The three joint stock fire companies received $\$ 129,784$ and expended $\$ 118,619$, of which $\$ 52,076$ was for losses.

Mr. John T. Wilson, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen of America, if he is a man of sense and reflection, will probably carry back to his home in St. Louis, Missouri, a sense of respect for the Canadian authorities, and a considerable fund of enlightenment besides. The company applied for permission to do in Canada an insurance business for the benefit of its members. The application was last week refused by the Dominion Government. The principal reason is that the company's quoted rates are so absurdly low as to afford no guarantee to the persons insuring that the company would be able to meet the calls upon it. There were other reasons, but this one is sufficient. The insurance department has done rightly in this case, and in so doing has sounded a note of warning to sundry other organizations which are aiming to do insurance "on the cheap."

We have received during recent months, several letters from both Sydney and Melbourne, Australia, commenting on the disgraceful conduct of a medical officer of the Independent Order of Foresters in the latter city. And on Monday last we received the Melbourne Herald, and Truth, and an extract from the Argus, of the same city, giving particulars of the jury trial of this man for indecent assault upon a female type-writer in his office. He was found guilty and sentenced to three months in prison at hard labor for the offence. We suppress the name of the culprit, who is a Canadian, becarse to give it would inflict needless pain upon his relatives here. Nor can we agree with a correspondent that the incident, disgraceful as it is, can properly form an argument against the methods or standing of the Order, of which, as our readers are aware, we have no exalted opinion. But any company, no matter how high its standing, is subject to having some individual officer breaking out at times into impropriety or dishenesty for human nature is faulty. We must, therefore, decline to print the letter of "Purity," which contains extremely bitter comments upon the matter, and for the same reason decline to print details of the case.

## FOR DRY GOODS PEOPLE.

The employees of some of the Fall River, Mass., cotton factories have gone on strike for an advance of to per cent. in wages.

Some of the woolen commission merchants are urging upon growers and dealers the importance of sending wool to market in good condition. Fleeces should be tied with soft twine, with the flesh side out, tags being kept out. Under
no circumstances should sisal or binding twine be used to tie the fleeces, as small particles of vegetable fibre adhere to the wool, damaging the goods and causing injury and waste of time to the manufacturers.

At the recent fur sales in London, prices showed great firmness, and in many cases were considerably higher than either those of last January or last March. Sables were much sought for, the Russian variety being almost 100 per cent. higher, and the Hudson's Bay sort 50 per cent. higher. Compared with last March, otter shows an advance of 18 per cent., fisher of 6 per cent., silver fox of 65 per cent., cross fox of I per cent., bastard fox of 122 per cent., blue fox of 28 per cent., red fox of 71 per cent., white fox 3 per cent., and marten io per cent. The feature of the sales was the sale of a black silver fox skin to a New York man for $£ 460$.

## FOR GROCERS AND PROVISION DEALERS.

New Ontario people want the Dominion Government to place a hatchery at the mouth of Current river, whicn empties itself into Thunder Bay, as, at the present rate of catching, they contend that the supply in the bay will shortly be seriously diminished.

Farmers are again warned by the Montreal Produce Merchants' Exchange, and others against the making of fodder cheese, as such is against the best interests of everybody concerned. It lowers the average of prices for cheese, and, apart from that, with scrupulous attention to cleanliness, a good quality of butter may be made from it, which is a better selling article in the British market than cheese.

In 1900, Canada imported $\$ 848,222$ worth of refined sugar and in 1901, $\$ 1,426,683$ worth. In 1900 importations of raw sugar amounted to $\$ 5,932,840$, and in 1901 to $\$ 6,665,858$. Of the refined sugar imported in 1900, $\$ 386,074$ came from the United States, and in 1901, $\$ 548,660$. From Germany raw sugar to the value of $\$ 1,642,574$ was imported in 1900 , ind $\$ 2,309,680$ worth in igor.

A London despatch said, last week, that the Elder-Dempster Company announce from Liverpool that they are willing to carry sugar from Kingston, Jamaica, to Avonmouth, England, free of charge, in order to help the West Indian planters tide over the period until the sugar bounties are abolished and to cultivate trade between Jamaica and England. Surely this, if true, is a remarkable piece of commercial liberality, bordering indeed on Christian Socialism. It encourages one to agree that the world is growing better.

According to a special despatch of Monday last from London, the West Indian committee of sugar producers has written a letter to Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, urging that in view of the gravity of the sugar situation, and pending the aperation of the agreement reached at the International Sugar Conference at Brussels for the abolition of bounties, which agreement is to go into effect on September rst, 1903, the Government shall pay the West Indian producers a bounty of not less than $\mathrm{f}^{2}$ per ton.
-A circular from the Royal Bank of Canada, under date 24th March, announces the opening of a branch of that bank at Caraquet, New Brunswick, on the south shore of the Bay de Chaleur. Mr. W. L. Hornsby, sub-manager.
-Two members of the board of direction of the Standard Bank of Canada died last month, in the persons of Mr. James Scott and Mr. John Burns. To replace these, Mr. ${ }^{*}$ W. R. Johnston, wholesale merchant, and Mr. Wellington Francis, barrister, have been chosen.
-On the occasion of his removal to take charge of the Galt branch of the bank, Mr. D. McGregor, who has for a dozen years been manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Sault Ste. Marie, was given a dinner, and presented with a costly service of solid silver by the board of trade and the citizens.
-A fitting compliment is paid to the memory of a worthy man in the bill which Mr. McKay, M.P. for Oxford connty, brought into the Dominion House to change the name of the town of Tilsonburg to Tillsonburg. The former
appellation of the cown was the result of "inadvertence or clerical error" thirty years ago, tor it was George Tillson who was the original founder of the place. But now, the bill recalls, George Tillson's son, E. D. Tillson, recently deceased, "has rendered to the place so many valuable and enduring services" that with the hearty concurrence of the town council it is sought to have his name properly incorporated in the name of the town. Hence the change to Tillsonburg, which, we believe, has been authorized by Parliament.
-At last something definite has been done towards obtaining a modern elevator for the harbor of Montreal. At a special meeting of Montreal Harbor Commissioners on the 4th inst. it was decided, acting on the advice of Mr. Tarte, the Minister of Public Works, to accept the tender of J . F. Webber, of Buffalo, for the construction of a steel tank fireproof elevator, of nearly a million busheis' capacity, for the sum of $\$ 604,000$. The date given for completion of the elevator is August ist, 1903. Quebec is moving, too, in the matter of harbor improvement. The harbor board of that city has leased to the Dominion Coal Co., 65,000 feet of wharfage space at a rental of \$1oo per year and bonding dues. The company agrees to erect a $\$ 150,000$ landing plant, readiy for operation next spring.
-The Toronto Telegram of 5 th April contains the following disclaimer from a gentleman whose name had been used unauthorizedly as a shareholder and director of a new company, when he had refused to be either the one or the other: "In connection with the report, that Mr. A. S. Irving is one of the provisional directors of the [proposed] new Canadian Casualty Company, Mr. Irving states that he has no interest in the proposed company, and has no intention whatever of becoming associated with it in any way." Perhaps the projectors of this concern thought it a clever and up-to-date thing to do to use in print, for the floating of their scheme, the name of an influential man who had distinctly forbidden its use. But we may assure them that so far from commending, it will distinctly damage their project. There are many oldfashioned people in business circles of Ontario, who have no relish for means of questionable honesty being used to advance a new enterprise.
-A man who has seen the exhibition at the Royal Exchange in London tells us that the Canadian portion of it has created great interest among visitors. Some of them are amazed at the fruits and vegetables, and are learning that the tinned fish and tinned tomatoes seen there are not "American" goods, but Canadian. Those who have tasted the Radnor mineral water actually think it "almost as nice as Apol-linaris"-an astounding admission for Londoners to make. Much attention was given also, he said, to the really notewortly show of gold quartz, some from Nova Scotia, some from Ontario, and some from the Pacific Coast, granite from the Rideau country, mica and corundum, are also minerals that have caused wonder. The display is well arranged and intelligently officered, our informant says. It may be a slow process, and not an easy one, to correct the prejudice of British folk about Canada; but it pays to keep on trying. And one may hope for good results from this display and from those to be made later in other cities of the old world.

## CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES.

The following are the figures for Canadian clearing houses for the week ended with Thursday, April 10, 1902, compared with those of the previous week.

| Cities | April 10, 1907. | April 3, 1900. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Montreal. | \$27,172,095 | \$14,323,389 |
| Toronto | 19,714,170 | 11,650,046 |
| Winnipeg | 2,690,267 | 2,114,208 |
| Halifax | 1,915,438 | 1,421,270 |
| Hamilton | 872,040 | 762,126 |
| St. John | 747,201 | 594,570 |
| Vancouver | 857,649 | 642,860 |
| Victoria | 530,650 | 394,597 |
| Quebec | 1,290,613 | 940648 |
| Ottawa | 1,999,959 | 1,561,634 |
|  | \$57,790,082 | \$34,405,348 |

Aggregate balances, this week $\$ 8,018,732$; last week $\$ 4,401,826$

ABSTRACT OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA FOR THE YEAR 1901.
PRELIMINARY REPORT OF INSURANCE SUPERINTENDENT.


RECAPITULATION

*These companies have ceased doing new business in Canada.

## NORTH BRII|SH \& MERRAKITILE INSURANCB COMPLIIT

established 1809. REPORT FOR 1901-
Fire Prenium
Fire Pretaiums........
Income Lite Branch

 3ro,026,40 | $10,066,40$ |
| :---: |
| $5.528,550$ |

Total Revenue $\qquad$ 815,555,060

Total Assets $\qquad$
Resident Agents in Toronto: GOOCH \& EVANS
RANDALL DAVIDSON, Manager MONTREAL

## - T T FOUNDED A.D. 1710 <br> 

Hasd Office, Threadneedle $\mathrm{St}_{.}$London, Eng.
Transacts Fire Business only, and is the oldest purely Fire Office in the world. and all Liabilities exceed $\$ 7,000,000$

Canadian Branch- 15 Wellington
TO RONTO, ONT.
E. M, BLAOKBURN HIGINBOTHAM \& LYON, Toronto Agents. Telephone 488
Agents Wanted in all Unrepresented Distriets.

## \$( <br> FOUNDED A. D. 1822. <br>  <br> NATIONAL

Assurance Comp'y of Ireland

HOME OFFICE, DUBLIN CANADA BRANCH, MONTREAL
H. M. Lambert

## The London Life Insurance 60

Head Offlce, LONDON, ONT
A. O. JEFFERY, O.C.,LL.B.,D.C.L., Vice-President. Every desirable form of lite insurance afforded on a favorable terms as by other first-class companies. MONEY TO LOAN on Real Estate security at lowest current rates of intercst.

IOHN G. RICHTER, Manafer

## QUEEN

Insurance Co. of America. GEORGE SIMPSON, Resident Manager WM. MACKAY, Assistant Manager MUNTZ \& BEATTY, Resident Agent. BEATY, Resto. Tel. 2309. c S SCOTT, Resident Agent, Hayilutom, Ont

## A HEALTH BUDGET

A humorous writer in an English paper has compiled a "health" budget by means of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer might obtain a revenue of EI43, 000,000 a year. In the very forefront of such a scheme, it is urged, would be placed the corset. The corset is said to be the cause of consumption, cancer, and chronic dyspepsia, and a long list ot other maladies. If a duty of five shillings were collected on every corset sold in the country, there is no doubt that many women would dispense with these luxuries, and others would devise a less harmful substitute. Now, suppose that an average of three corsets are sold every year for each female over fourteen, then there is a total sale of about $30,000,000$ corsets. A duty of five shillings on each would therefore bring in the fine revenue of $£ 7,500,000$. The writer goes on to propose a tax on silk hats, as causing headaches and baldness; on frock coats and morning coats, as causing sciatica and lumbago, owing to their slit tails; on high-heeled boots, garters vests open in the front, high starched collars, criminals, slow railway trains, and many other things more or less injurious to health.
-"Uncle Rastus," said the judge, severely, "how did you get those chickens?" "Jedge," cried the prisoner, "yo' wouldn't hab me gib up mah trade secret, would yo', jedge."


MONTREAL MARKETS.
Montreal, April 9th, 1902,
Ashes.-No English demand for shipments by first out-going boats has yet developed, and business rules quiet. Latest purchases of No. I pots were at $\$ 4.40$ to $\$ 4.45$, with little offering owing to bad roads. The stock in store is only about 50 barrels.
Cements and Firebricks.-The open weather and resumption of out-door works has induced a little more demand for cements, but no large deals are reported yet. The Harbor Commissioners are asking tenders for a 16,000 barrel lot, over which there will be some close figuring. We quote: Belgian cement, $\$ 1.90$ to $\$ 2$; German, $\$ 2.35$ to $\$ 2.50$; English, \$2.30 to \$2.45; American, \$2.35 to $\$ 2.50$; Canadian, Beaver brand, $\$ 1.90$; Star, \$2.20; Silicas, \$2.10; firebricks, $\$ 17.50$ to $\$ 23$.

Dairy Products.-There is a good jobbing demand for fresh creamery butter, and as high as 23c. is said to have been paid for some fancy parcels. Stocks of old goods are said to be well cleared

## North American Life

 ASSURANCE CO. head office - toronto, Ont.
#### Abstract

The following figures taken from the last financial statement show the unexcelled financial position to which the Company has attained. It has | Assets - $-\quad \$ 4,420,773.38$ |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Gash Income - | $1,099,396.58$ |
| Net Surplus | $507,441.37$ |
| Insurance in Force | $28,243.502 .00$ |


L. Goldman,

Wm. McCabe,
Secretary
Managing Director.

## Royal = Victoria

 Life Insurance Company of CanadaCapital, - \$1,000,000.00
> rogress in hor ovir previous ykar. Increase in applications ncrease in Insurance issued. Increase in reserves
> progress to march 3 IST, 1902.
> Increase in applications. ...
Increase in Insurance issued
> $53 \%$

Agents desiring to represent this progressive Life Company with up-to-date plans of Insurance, are invited to communicate with the Head Office, Montreal.
DAVID BURKE, A.I.A., F.S.S.
General Manager.


## UNION MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Incorporated 1848. PORTLAND, Maine
FRED. E. RICHARDS, President.
ARTHUR L. BATES Vice-President. Address HENRI E. MORIN, Chi ef Agent for C Canada, 151 St. James St., Montreal, Que.
हुरफमक
PHENIX
Insurance Company Of Brooklyn, N.Y.
WOOD \& KIRKPATRICK, Agents TORONTO

# 52nd ANNUAL STATEMENT (CONDENSED). <br> ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE CO., 

HARTFORD, CONN.
MORGAN G. BULKELEY, President.

Assets, January 1, 1902
Premium Receipts in 1901
Interest Receipts in 1901
Total Receipts in 1901
Payments to Policy-holders in 1901
Reserve, $4 \%$ Standard on Old Business, and $3 \frac{1}{2} \%$ on Policies issued in 1901, and all claims.
Special Reserve, in addition to Reserve above given
Guaranteed Fund in Excess of Requirements by Company's Standard
Guarantee Fund in Excess of Requirements by Standard of Connecticut and other States
Life Insurance issued and revived in 1901
Life Insurance in force January 1, 1902
\$59,609,691 17
9,219,773 26
2,689,878 84
11,909,651 60
$6,052,721 \quad 21$
$52,270,26492$
$2,016,84500$

5,328,081?25

7,367,382 25
$25.141,07500$
201,278,288 00

## Paid Policy-holders since organization <br> \$126,015,874.20



## W. H. ORR \& SONS, Managers, TORONTO, Canada.

T. H. CHRISTMAS,<br>MONTREAL, Canada.

## THE

Ontapio Aceilent and Lloyds Plate Glass

# INSURANCE COMPANIES 

Issue Specially Attractive Policies covering Accldent
Accldent and Sickness Combined
Accldent and Sickness Combined, Employers', Elevator, General and Public Liablity. Plate Glass,
EASTMURE \& LIGHTBOURN, Gen'l Agents 3 Toronto Street, TORONTO.

## Union

Assurance Society or London
Instituted n the $\begin{gathered}\text { Reign of } \\ \text { A. D. } 1714 \text {. }\end{gathered}$ A. D. 1714.

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

One of the Oldest and Strongest of Fire Offices

Canada Braneh: Corner St. James and MoGill Sts., Montreal.
T. L. MORRISEY, Manager,
W. \&E, A. BADENACH, Toronto Agents

The Continental Life Insurance Co, Head Office, TORONTO
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$1,000,000
The policies of the Continental are as liberal and free as absolute safoty allows, and the premiums are as low as the security of policyholders permits. For districts and agencies apply to Head Office.
GEO, B HON, JOHN DRYDEN, President.
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Hzad Opfick:
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## AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, $\$ 1,000,000$

Fall Government Deposit. Insurarice acapted at equitable rates.
A. DEAN, Manager.

City Agent-H, G. CHARLESWORTH.
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## The London Mutual

## Fire Insurance Co. of Canada

 Head oflce-LONDON, ont.Losses Pald, - $\quad \$ 3,000,000$
Business in foroe, over $\quad-\quad \$ 60,000,000$
Assets - $\quad-\quad \$ 502,80053$

Hon. John Dryden,
Geo. Gillies,
Vice-President.
H. Wadington, Sec'y and Man. Director.

The Dominion of Canada Cuarantee \& :
Accident Ins. Co., Toronto, Ont.
BONDS for the fidelity of employees.
COMPENSATION tor accidental injuries.
INSURANOE against sickness.:
GEO, GOODERHAM,
J. E. ROBERTS, President. Gen Manager

## TORONTO PRICES CURRENT.


out, Americans having been active buyers of these goods of late. Good dairy brings $161 / 2$ to $17 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{C}$. Business in cheese is limited, owing to light stock, and the indisposition of ho:ders to make concessions. The Liverpool cable advanced sixpence on Monday. For fine Ontarios and Townships, quotations are firm at $111 / 4$ to $11^{1} / 2 \mathrm{c}$.
Dry Goods.-Customers' paper falling due on the 4 th inst. was apparently very larry met, several leading houses reporting about 70 per cent. of payments provided for. Sorting business keeps up well. Bradford advices report an advance in worsteds equal to about a penny on lewer grades and two pence on finer lines. Domestic cottons are steady at late advances as noted, and the Colonial Bleaching and Printing Co. recently put up their heavy moles trom 5 to $7^{1 / 2}$ per cent.
Furs.-Receipts are still reported on the small, and there have been no changes as yet in local quotations, as the result of late sales. We quote for prime skins: Black bear, $\$ 18$ tor large, $\$ 13.50$ for medium, $\$ 7.50$ for small; badger, 10 to 50 c .; wild cat, 10 to 35 c .; fisher, $\$ 4$ to $\$ 6$ for northern; western ditto, $\$ 3$ to $\$ 5$ for No. 1 ; red fox, $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 3$ for northern; silver fox, $\$ 50$ to $\$ .00$; cross fox, $\$ 5$ to $\$ 10$; wouverine, $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 5$; lynx, $\$ 3$ to $\$ 5$; marten, fine, Pritish Columbia, $\$ 3.50$ to $\$ 7$; eastern, $\$ 2$ to $\$ 4.50$; mink, eastern, $\$ 3.25$ to $\$ 4$; western, No. 1, $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 3.50$; tall rats, 8 to 10 c .; winter, ditto, 10 to 15 c .; otter, $\$ 12$ to $\$ 18 f o r$ fine north-eastern; No. 1 , western, $\$ 8$ to $\$ 12$; coon, No. I, black, $\$ 1.50$ to $\$ 2.50$; No. I, dark, $\$ 1$ to $\$ 1.50$; skunk, 20c. to $\$ 1.75$ for prime, according to stripe, etc.
Groceries.-The wholesale movement at the moment is just moderate, but considerable activity will likely develop when the river boats start on their regular routes, a considerable volume of orders being in hand for despatch to river points, and general activity will then be in order. Payments from interior points are reported a iittle slow. No special changes are reported in values for the week. Sugars are stationary, the market in New York being ii anything, a little easier. At the factory here, granulated is quoted at $\$ 3.90$, ycliows ranging trom $\$ 3.15$ to $\$ 3.80$. Molasses dull and easy with the general quotation at 25 c . for Barbadoes, though some business is reported at 24 c . Teas are quiet on the whole, though rather more enquiry is reported for Japans of better quality; in grades from 15 to 18 c . there is little doing. Ceylons and Indians seem fairly firm, and a cable order to Colombo last week was deciined except at about half a cent. advance. Dried t:uits are little asked for, but Valencias are held at firm prices. Canned tomatoes keep very stiff, 90 c . being paid for a car lot last week. Gallon apples are stiff at $\$ 2.70$ in a jobbing way, and craporated apples at 9 to $9^{1 / 2} \mathrm{c}$.
Hides.-At the iast weekly meeting of the Hide and Calfskin Association, it was decided to advance the price paid for No. I beef hides to 8 c ., this step being taken owing to increased competition from outside buyers. Calfskins are steady at the lately advanced figure, namely, IIc. for No. I. Lambskins remain at 10c., and sheepskins at 65 c . each.

Metals and Hardware.-Active business is still reported in nearly all lines. Some enquiry is now reported for Scotch pig iron, as the Canadian furnaces are said to be well sold up for some time to come, and $\$ 20$, net terms, is now being quoted for Hamilton and Midland. Domestic bars continue firm at $\$ 1.90$ to \$1.95; bar steel, \$2.10. Plates and sheets

## Confederation Lífe

# ASSOCIATION, HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. <br> POLICIES ISSUED ON ALL APPROVED PLANS. Interesting Pamphlets Sent on Application. W. H. Beatty, Esg., President. 

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FREDERICK WYLD, Esg.,
w. C. macdonald, Actuary.
J. K. Macdonald, Managing Director.

## The National Life Assurance Company of Canada.

ELIAS ROGERS,

W. D. LONG, A. S. IRVING,
R. H. MATSON, Managing Director.

## President, <br> Vice-Presidents.

F. SPARLING, Secretary,

The Guaranteed Reserve and Option Policies of "The National Life" are the best contracts of life insurance obtainable, and guarantee Free Residence and Occupation, Automatic Non-forfciture,
Cash, Loan, and Paid-up Values, One Month's Grace for Payment of Premiums, Thirteen Months for Revival of Policies. terr Por, explanatory pamphlets apply to Head Orfice, Temple Buildino, Toronto. Active and reliable agents wanted.

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"The Leading Industrial Company of America."
Is represented in all the prineipal eltios of the United States and Canada
THE METROPOLITAN is one of the oldest Life Insurance Companies in the United States. Has been doing business for over thirty years.
THE METROPOLITAN has Assets of over 74 Millions of Dollars. Liabilities of 64 M illions, and a Surplus of over 9 Millions.
THE METROPOLITAN pays Death Claims, averaging one for every two minutes of each business day of eight hours, and has Six Million Two Hundred Thousand, Policy-holders
THE METROPOLITAN offers remunerative employment to any honest, capable, industrious man, who is willing to begin at the bottom and acquire a knowledge of the details of the business. He can by diligent study and practical experience demonstrate his capacity and establish his claim to the highest position in the field in the gift of the Company. It is within his certain reach. The opportunities for merited advancement are unlimited All needed explanations will be furnished upon application to the Company's Superintendents in any of the principal cities.

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Henry Briggs, ${ }^{\text {S33 }}$ Supt. Board of Trade Building, $4^{2}$ St Sacrathent Street-
Ottawa, Canada- Metropolitan Life Building, Metcalfe and Queen StreetsGeo. E. C. Thornton, Supt.
Quebec, Canada-Room 12 , People's Building, sas St. Peter Street-Geo. K.
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pi ". Lawlor Building. King and Yonge Streets. Rooms 32 and
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Manager.
Secretary.

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Toronto Office, 49 Wellington Street East.
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Canadian Branoh, 1730 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 1895
Capital and Aocumulated Funds, $838,355,000$ Annual Revenue trom. Fire and Life Premiums and from interest on Invested Funds, $\$ 5,715,000$; deposited with Dominion Government for Canadian Policy-holders 800,000
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Robrt, W. Tyre, Manager for Canada.

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unrepresented districts. unrepresented districts.
dence solicited
President-HON. R. HARCOURT, M.A., K.C. Managing Director-A. I. PATTISON.

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WANTED-General, District and Local Agents

DAVID FASKEN, President. EDWIN MARSHALL, Secretary.

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Huron \& Erie Loan \& Savings Hamilton Provident \& Loan Soc. Landed Banking \& Loan Co London Loan Co. of Canada
Ontario Loan \& Deben. Co., London Ontario Loan \& Savings Co., Oshawa People's Loan \& Deposit Co

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Central Can. Loan and Savings Co. Central Can. Loan and Savings Co.
London \& Can. Ln. \& A\&y. Co. Ltd. d London \& Can. Ln. \& Agy. Co. Ltd. da
Man. \& North-West. L.Co. (Dom. Par
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INSURANCE COMPANIES


ECONOTIICAL
Fire Ins. Co. of Berlin, Ont.
Cash and Mutual Systems.
ets.......................... $\$ 300,0895^{2}$ Total Net Assets Amount of Risk
$\$ 300,089$
152
$15,307,77412$
36,390 JOHN FENNELL, President. JOHN FENNELL, President.
HUGO KRANZ Vice-President Manager Manager
are steady; the English markets are firm at late advances, and it is not expected that there will, be any reduction in local quotations, as is usual when new supplies come to hand on the opening of navigation. Iron pipe is firm on the basis o $\$ 4.86$ for inch. There has been a stiff ad vance in ingot tin, English quotations going up $£ 6$ in one day, and the present figure is $£ 125$ 10s., with the expectation of $f_{130}$ being reached. There has bee, quiet buying up of local supplies in : speculative way, and the present loca quotation is 31 to $311 / 2 \mathrm{C}$. Lead is a little epsier at $\$ 3.20$; copper fairly steady a $133 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.

Oils, Paints, and Glass.-There has apparently been a collapse in the strong speculative movement in turpentine in the South, and local prices have receded 6 c. a gallon since last writing. In other lines, there is nothing new, and the movement is said to be well sustained. We quote as follows: Single barrels, raw, and boiled linseed oil, respectively, 80 and 83 c , per gallon, for one to four barrel lots; 5 to 9 barrels, 79 and 82 c ., net 30 days, or 3 per cent. for four months' terms. Turpentine, one barrel, 72 c .; two to four barrels, 71 c ; net. 30 days. Olive oil, machinery, 90c.; Cod oil, 32 to 35 c . per gallon; steam refined seal, 49 to 52 C per gallon; straw, ditto, 45 to 47 c .; Castor oil, 9 c .; in quantity; tins, $91 / 4$ to $91 / 2 \mathrm{c}$.; machinery castor oil, $81 / 2$ to $9 c$.; Leads, (chemically pure and first-class brands only), $\$ 5.871 / 2 \mathrm{C}$.; No. 1, $\$ 5.37^{1 / 2} \mathrm{c}$.;No. 2, $\$ 5.12^{1 / 2 \mathrm{c}}$; No. 3, $\$ 4.871 / 2$; No. 4, $\$ 4.37^{1 / 2}$; dry white lead, $5^{1 / 2}$ "to 6 c .; pure; No, I, do., 5 c .; genuine red, ditto, 5 c .; No. 1 , red lead, $41 / 2$ to $43 / 4 \mathrm{c}$.; Putty, in bulk, bbls., $\$ 2$ bladder putty, in bbls., $\$ 2.35$; ditto, in kegs, or boxes, $\$ 2.50 ; 25-\mathrm{lb}$. tins, $\$ 2.45$; $121 / 2-1 \mathrm{~b}$, tins, $\$ 2.75$. London washed whiting, ;45 to soc.; Paris white, 75 to Soc.; Venetian red, \$r.50 to \$r.75; yellow ochre, $\$ 1: 25$ to $\$ 1.50$; spruce ochre, $\$ 1 / 75$ to $\$ 2$; Paris green, in kegs, $141 / 2$ to 15 c .; in lb. packages, 16c.; Window glass, \$2.10 per 50 feet for first break; $\$ 2.20$ for second break.

Wool.-There is not a great deal doing, but values are wery firmly held. Some moderate business is reported in Capes at 16 to $161 / 2 \mathrm{c}$., but there is said to be nothing now under the latter figure, with a range upwards to 18 c . ; fine B.A., scoured is quoted from 30 to 35 C ., and crossbreds, for which there is a growing demand, 20 to 28 c .

## TORONTO MARKETS.

## Toronto, April Ioth, 1902.

Chemicals, Drugs, Etc.-Trade in the iocal drug market is fair, without special features. Prices remain steady. We hear from Baltimore that the past month was one of considerable activity in ammoni'ates. The feeling among producers is very strong. Sulphate of soda and sulphate of ammonia are high at present, but are quoted for future delivery at considerably lower figures. The opening prices for fish fertilizers are higher than for some years past.

Flour and Grain.-Quietness still pre-

|  | verpool, March 26 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Wheat. Spring Red Winter $\qquad$ <br> No. 1 Cal <br> Corn $\qquad$ |  |
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The Mutual Life Insurance Company
OF NEW YORK
RICHARD A. MCCURDY, President.
Statement for the Year Ending December 3I, ISOI.
According to the Standard of the Insurance
Department of the State of New York. Received for Premiums $\overline{\text { INCOME }}$ Received for Premiums
From all other Sources.
$851,446,78773$
$14,177,51778$ $\$ 65.624 .3055^{51}$ 817,344,023 13 $\begin{array}{r}11,335,64677 \\ 13772,936 \\ \hline\end{array}$ $\overline{842,452,606 \text { 50 }}$ $\$ 198,063,98 \mathrm{x} 24$ $81,564,209$
$10,638,00080$
10,100 $10,638,00000$
$11,319,067$
23 $27,542,442,44$

16,7468944 6,964.376 42 $\$ 352,838,97 \mathrm{I} 67$ ${ }^{8} 28_{9}, 652,3888_{4}$ \begin{tabular}{l}
$60,706,58283$ <br>
$2,480,000$ oo <br>
\hline

 

$8352,838,97 \mathrm{I}$ <br>
67 <br>
\hline 8
\end{tabular}

Insurance and Annuities in force ...........

## FIRE FOUNDED 1798 MARINE

## INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA

OF PHILADELPHIA

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## WATERLOO MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.

## Established in 1863.

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Polleles in Force in Western
tarlo aver in wentern On-
GEORGE RANDALL, $\qquad$
PRANK HAGHT -
WM. SNIDER,
Vioe-President.
Manager.
R. T. ORR,

Inspeotor.

## Tне "GORE"

FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Head Office, GALT, ONT.


Both Cash and Mutual Plans Yresidgnt,
Vice-President,
HON. JAMES YOUNG
A. WARNOCK, EsQ

Manager, R. S. STRONG, Galt.

| Business Written |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| In 1901 .. .. .. .. $\$ 3,224,59500$ |  |
| In 1900 .. .. .. .. 3,098,800 00 |  |
| Increase .. .. .. \$ 125,79500 |  |
| Insurance |  |
| In force Dec. 31, '01 .. \$13,415 59900 | 0 |
| In force Dec. 31, '00 .. 11,845,569 00 |  |
| Increase .. .. .. \$ 1,570,030 00 |  |
| Premium Income m |  |
| In 1901 .. .. .. .. ... \$421,965 16 |  |
|  |  |
| Increase .. .. .. \$ 59,846 92 | 8 |
| Interest Earnings |  |
| For year 1901 .. .. .. \$64,644 88 |  |
| For year 1900 .. .. .. 49,998 46 |  |
|  |  |

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GEORGE P. ROWELL \& CO., Publishers American<br>10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.


vails in the local flour market. Ninety per cent. patents, in buyers' bags, middle freights, are quoted, at $\$ 2.70$. Miilfeed is quiet. Oatmeal is steadier again at old prices. In grain but little business is passing. Ontario wheat has gone ness is passing. down about Ic., but is steady at the decline. Manitoba is not changed. Oats and barley remain about the same. Rye is lower about Ic. to 2 c .
Fruits.-Strawberries are beginning to arrive. A fair business is being done in oranges and lemons. Of Jamaicas increased shipments have been made this year and prices hold up well. The apple shipping season is over, and shows a very heavy decrease compared with last year. Up to date, this year's shipments of apples to Great Britain from Canad have aggregated 790,818 barrels, against 1,356,227 barrels last year and 1,261,092 barrels in the year previous. Prices are quoted in the local market as follows: Ex-fancy, Rose Brand, California Wash ington navels, $\$ 3.85$ to $\$ 4.25$ per box; extra fancy navels, $\$ 3.85$ per box; new Messina lemons, $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 2.75$ per box; Valencia oranges, $\$ 4.75$; Bahamas, $\$ 2.75$ to $\$ 3$; spy apples, $\$ 5.50$ per barrel; benanas, tancy, \$ $\$ 50$ to $\$ 2$ per bunch; Canadian onıons, $\$ 1.20$ per bag; California celery, $\$ 4.50$ per case; tomatoes, $\$ 4.50$ per crate; pineapples, $\$ 5$ to $\$ 5.50$ pu. crate; cukes, $\$ 2.25$ per doz.
Groceries.-Sugars made a drop of 5c. per hundred during the week. The movement is fair. Prices in other lines remain much the same. Business is fair.
Hardware.-The association, at its recent meetings, came to the conclusion not to raise prices. They remain firm, however, and trade is very good. A certain amount of shortage exists in manure forks, rakes, and such classes of goods as are required for first use in spring. This is due to the early opening of navigation, which brought about a large demand for many goods before the manufacturers were ready to meet it.

Hides and Skins.-There is a degree of scarcity in hides and good ones are wanted. For sheepskins the demand is $\mathrm{f}=\mathrm{ir}$, but receipts are liberal. Tallow is firm. The market for packer hides in Chicago is reported as holding fairly steady, but the volume of business transacted reaches only small proportions, due to the fact that the large buyers are slow to enter the market. Receipts of cattle continue fuirly full. Prices quoted are $111 / 2$ to $121 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. for native steers, 13 c . for heavy Texas, and $111 / 4$ to $113 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. for butt brands, II to $111 / 2 \mathrm{c}$. for Colorados, $91 / 2$ to $101 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. for heavy native cows, and $91 / 4 \mathrm{c}$. for branded cows. Country hides are unchanged and firm at 8 c . for No. i buffs.

Provisions.-Eggs have settled down to picklers' prices, about 12c., and large quantities are going into the vats. Butter is unchanged, with a good demand existing for the right quality. Poor butter is well cleaned up. Cheese is firm, jobbing at $11^{1 / 2} \mathrm{c}$. Hog products are on the quiet side, with prices unchanged. There is an improved demand for smoked meats.
Live Stock.-Any decline, which was anticipated in the price of export cattle has so far failed to come to pass. In spite of very heavy offerings, there was this week an advance generally of about 15c. per hundredweight. Butchers' cattle also were in risk demand, and prices are no lower. Stockers are somewhat easy. Sheep and lambs remain about the same.

Wool.-No change has taken place in the wool situation. For fleece, the market is very slow, and it is too early for any large movement in the new clip. Pulled wools are fairly steady.

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kate e. griswold, Boston, Nass.

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 ．． $82,319,92558$
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J．к．mссотсн⿱亠䒑os，President and Mana

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Chatrman Canadian Board：
The Right Honorable Lord Stratheona and Mount Royal．

[^1]
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J．J．KENNX，VIon．GRORGE A．COX，Presldent．

## BRITISH AMERICA

## Assurance Co＇y

Head Office，TORONTO．$\leftarrow$ FIRE AND MARINE $\begin{array}{llr}\text { Capital } & - & \$ 1,000,000.00 \\ \text { Total Assets－} & \$ 1,776,606.45 \\ \text { Losses Paid（since organization）} & \$ 19,946,51 / \cdot 73\end{array}$

DIRECTORS：
HON．GEO．A．oox，President．J．J．KENNY，Viee－Presideut．
Hon，S．C．Wood． $\begin{gathered}\text { Robert Jafray．}\end{gathered}$ E W．Cox，Thos．Long， $\begin{gathered}\text { Jugustus Myers．}\end{gathered}$
P．H．SIMS，Secretary．

## The Swing of Success

is with
THE CROWN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
With its Liberal Policies，Low Premiums and High Guarantees．

## Absolute Security

Is assured by the substantial character of the men who are behind The CROWN Life．Its Board of Directors is one of the strongest in Canada．

## You Gan Make No Mistake

In associating yourself with The Crown Life，either as an insurer，or as an agent，or both．．．．Write for particulars． HEAD OFFICE，－TORONTO．
Sir Charles Tupper，
John Charlton，：－
President
Vice－President
Managing Director．

# The Royal-Victoriu Life Insurance Company <br> heserves on a $3 \frac{1}{2}$ per cent. basis helu un over 60 per cent. of insurance in force. 

The Annual Meeting of this Company was held on Wednesuay, March 26. Mr. James Ciathern, President, occupied the chair, and Mr. David Burke, General Manager, acted as Secretary. There was a large number of shareplelders present. The Directors' Report and Financial Statement tor the year 1go1, was considered very satisfactory.

## REPORT.

The Board of Directors submit, for your consideration, their repurt of the Company's. business for the year 1901, which shows a very satisfactory increase over previous years.

The new insurance applied for amounted to $\$ 1,204,076$, of which $\$ 1,099,405$ was accepted and $\$ 111,240$ declined or not carried out at the end of the year. The insurance in torce on the Company's books has now reached the sum of $\$ 2,702,456$.

## INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS YEARS.

## Applications received................. $\$ 1,204,075$, ıncrease $\$ 288,076$, or 31 per cent. Insurance 1ssued..................... 1,099,4u5, increase 290,905 , or 36 per cent. Insurance in torce.................... $2,402,45 \cup$, increase 585,576 , or 27 per cent.

The income of the Company from cash premiums and interest reached the sum of $\$ 104,376,67$.
The accumulated assets of the Company, which increased over if $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. duriug the year, taken together with the guaranteed capital, now amount to $\$ 1,104,594$, tor the protection of policy-holuers.

## DEATH CLATVIS AND ANNUITIES.

The claims by death occurring during the year amounted to $\$ 15,000$, which, although larger than the previous year, and in part due to accidental and acute causes, was much more tavorable than the mortality tables mincated. Ine death claims paid within the year amounted to $\$ 9,500$, and the sum of $\$ 3,068.14$ was paid to annuitants.
since the last Annual Meeting the Directors have further increased the deposit of securities with the Dommion Government of the value of $\$ 102,947.97$, making the amount deposited tor the protection of policy-holders, $\$ 175,180.63$. Our deposit now exceeds the legat keserves on all policles in torce in the company as computed by the Superintendent of Insurance, logether with all other Liabilities to policy-holders, the ngures of which appear in the financial statement allachea.

The Insurance Act of Canada requires all Life Insurance Companies to value their Reserves on new pelicies issued atter December 31 st, 1899, on a $3^{1 / 2}$ per cant. Interest Dasis, and on policies issued previous to that date 4 per cent. Reserves commencing from January ist 1910, and atter January ist 1915, to maintain $3^{1 / 2}$. per cent. Reserves on all policies in force. In conforming with these requirements this company already maintains the high standard of $3^{1 / 2}$ per cent. Reserves on over 60 per cent. of its insurance in force.

The Directors again have to express their appreciation of the faithful efforts of the Company's agents and staff.

The books and securities of the Company have been regularly audited during the year by Messrs. Macintosh \& Hyde, Chartered Accountants, and their certificate is attacned to the financial statement.

The Directors retıring this year are Hon. L. J. Forget, Hon. Robert Mackay and Messrs. Jas. Crathern, John Cassils and David Burke, all of whom are eligible for re-election for the incoming term of three years.

All of which is respectfully submitted.
DAVID BURKE,

## JAMES CRATHERN,

General Manager.
President.

## Abstract of Financial Statement.

RECEIPTS.
Premiums received (in cash) ......................... 94,24762
Interest received (in cash).......................... 10,159 25
Balance Net Ledger Assets, Dec. 31, 1900.. 244,754 17
\$319,161 04

## ASSETS.



## DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims and Annuity Payments .............\$ 13, $_{3} 168$ I $_{4}$
Commissions, etc., to Agents ........................ 22,122 23$\begin{array}{lr}\text { Salaries, Head } \\ \text { Medical Fees, Taxes and Reinsurance Premiums.. } & 7,057 \text { or }\end{array}$All other expenditure .............................. 19,742 or
Balance Net Ledger Assets, Dec. 31, 1901.......... 273,018 69


## DAVID BURKE, A.I.A., F.S.S.,

General Manager.

The President moved the adoption of the Report, which was seconded by Mr. A. F. Gault, first VicePresident, and unanimously approved. Scrutineers having been appointed and a ballot taken, the retiring Directors, Hon. L. J. Forget, Hon. Robert Mackay, James Crathern, John Cassils and David Burke, were all re-elected for a term of three years.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held, Mr. James Crathern was re-elected President, and Mr. A. F. Gault and the Hon. L. J. Forget Vice-Presidents, and Dr. T. G. Roddick, M.P., Medical Director.


[^0]:    FACA-Bank of Commerce BuildinA, 5 King West, Toronto

[^1]:    General Manager forncanadal：
    B．HAL．BROWN

