SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

1872 HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL 1915

STRONGER THAN EVER

In spite of continued financial disturbance, the year Nineteen Fourteen was a period of uninterrupted progress and prosperity for the Sun Life of Canada.

At the present moment the Company occupies an even stronger position than at any time in its forty-four years' history, as is clearly shown by the substantial and highly satisfactory increases registered during the past year.

	1914	1913	INCREASE	
Assets as at Dec. 31st	$ 64,187,656	$ 55,726,347	$ 8,461,309	(15.2%)
Cash Income	15,052,275	13,996,401	1,055,874	(7.5%)
Surplus Earned	1,676,298	1,128,328	547,970	(48.6%)
Surplus distributed to Policyholders	861,763	706,424	155,339	(22%)
Added to Undistributed Surplus	777,035	421,904	355,131	(84.2%)
Net Surplus at Dec. 31st	6,503,794	5,752,986	750,808	(13%)
Total Payments to Policyholders	6,161,287	4,982,553	1,178,734	(23.6%)
Assurances Issued and paid for in Cash in Canada	15,988,430	15,599,764	388,666	(2.5%)
Assurances in Force	218,299,835	202,363,996	15,935,839	(7.9%)

Payments to Policyholders since organization	Payments to Policyholders since organization and Assets now held for their benefit	Premiums received since organization
$45,546,575	$109,734,231	$105,431,677

Assurances issued and paid for in cash during 1914 totalled $32,167,339—the largest amount issued by any Canadian Life Company. In this respect as well as in amount of Assets, Assurances in Force, Income, and Surplus the Company again established its position as

CANADA'S LEADING LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

The Company's Growth

YEAR	INCOME	ASSETS	LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE
1872	$ 48,210.93	$ 96,461.95	$ 1,064,350.00
1884	278,379.65	836,897.24	6,844,404.64
1894	1,373,596.60	4,616,419.63	31,528,569.74
1904	4,561,936.19	17,851,760.92	85,327,662.85
1914	15,052,275.24	64,187,656.38	218,299,835.00

Policies in the Sun Life of Canada are safe and Profitable Policies to Buy.

ROBERTSON MACAULAY, PRESIDENT.

T. B. MACAULAY, MANAGING DIRECTOR AND SECRETARY.

OUTER FORTS HAVE FALLEN

Gateway of Dardanelles is Secured by Fleet of the Allies

A despatch from London says: The reduction of all the forts at the entrance of the Dardanelles by the Anglo-French battleship squadron was announced in a statement issued by the Official Press Bureau. The allied fleet was able to attack the Turkish forts at close range. Rapid developments in the situation are expected, as the Admiralty states that the operations are being continued.

The combined Anglo-French fleet, which consists of 32 ships, has been bombarding the positions at the entrance of the straits intermittently for more than two months.

The feat is regarded in official circles here as one of the most important accomplishments of the allied powers since the beginning of the war, and predictions are freely heard now that the fall of Constantinople will come before long. Naval experts, however, admit that this is merely the first step in a stupendous task, and that enormous efforts will be reuired to force a passage of the rest of the straits, which are lined with strong forts and modern defensive works for a distance of forty miles on both sides. Furthermore, the Turkish fleet, which, under such conditions, is not to be despised, is supposed to be stationed in Nagara roads, at the narrowest part of the waterway, and extensive mine fields have been planted at strategic points.

The allied fleet is under command of Vice-Admiral Carden, and is the strongest aggregation of warships on the allied side with the exception of the British home fleet. It comprises vessels of all classes, including submarines and destroyers, and has a strong detachment of aeroplanes and sea-planes convoyed by the aeroplane ship, Ark Royal.

The strongest units under the British flag are the battle cruiser Inflexible, which carries 12-inch guns, and the battleships Agamemnon, Cornwallis, Vengeance and Triumph. Under the French flag are the battleships Suffren, Gaulois and Bouvet.

THREE BRITISH AVIATORS LOST

Seven German Officers Killed and Two Aeroplanes Shot Down by One British Airmen

A despatch from London says: In an official statement on Wednesday night the Admiralty announces that three of its aviators have been missing since the recent joint attack upon Ostend, Zeebrugge, and the Bruges districts. The statement is as follows: "In the recent naval air attack upon Ostend, Zeebrugge and the Bruges districts four flying officers were reported missing. One of these, Lieut. Murray, has since reported himself from Flushing. Murray was compelled to alight in the open sea and eventually was picked up by a Dutch torpedo boat. The other missing are Lieut. Rigall, Lieut. Hon. D. O'Brien and Sub-Lieut. Spencer. It is regretted that no further news has been obtained of them."

Seven German officers were killed, two aeroplanes shot down, and a third badly damaged by one British airman, according to a despatch to the Amsterdam Tyd here on Wednesday. Pursued by German aviators between Thourout and Ostend, Belgium, the British birdman succeeded in getting above them, the despatch stated. He shot down two of the machines while fleeing from them, and hit a third, damaging it so that it had to descend.

To Conquer German Colony

A despatch from London says: A serious invasion of German Southwest Africa by the Union of South Africa forces is now under way. The troops which landed in Walfisch and Luderitz Bay are advancing along the railways from those ports to the main line, which runs north and south through virtually the whole length of the colony, while another force is concentrating in northern Cape Colony to advance from the south. Gen. Botha himself is leading the forces which advanced from Walfisch Bay and is directing their operations. In a speech to his troops Gen. Botha said the campaign would continue until the German colony was conquered, and he promised them also that the rebellion in the Union was being quelled. He said his troops would be joined by strong reinforcements, which would make their success certain.

U.S. TO STARVE NATIONS.

Aim of Bill Introduced in the House —A General Embargo.

A despatch from Washington says: Word for word with the text employed by the act of June 4, 1794, by which all trade with Europe was stopped by the United States. Representative Stephen G. Porter of Pennsylvania introduced a bill authorizing the President to declare an embargo between this country and the warring nations.

The measure, if it becomes a law, will enable the Chief Executive to forbid the commercial activities of all ships in the foreign trade. Should an embargo be declared, however, it is specifically terminated by a provision of the measure fifteen days after the convening of the next session of Congress.

"Congress should not adjourn," said Mr. Porter, "without placing in the hands of the President every possible assistance with which to meet the complications as they arise."

864 German Papers Suspend Publication

A despatch from Amsterdam says: Figures compiled by the postal authorities show that since the beginning of the war 864 German newspapers have suspended publication.

TOTAL OF FOURTEEN SHIPS IN ALL

Alarm Caused by German "Blockade" Threat Has Disappeared Even in Scandinavian Countries

A despatch from London says: The seventh day of the German "blockade" of the British Isles brought news of the destruction of one more mercantile vessel, making a total of fourteen ships of British and neutral nationality sunk or damaged by mines or torpedoes in the first week of the submarine warfare, which began on February 18. The latest victim of a submarine was a small British coasting steamer, the Western Coast, which went down in the dangerous zone off Beachy Head in the English Channel. All of her crew were saved and landed at Plymouth. Fifteen members of the crew of the Deptford, sunk off Scarborough in the North Sea, were landed at South Shields. The engineer of the ship says he was at his post when an explosion broke the ship in half. He was thrown down and stunned, but managed to reach the deck and get into a lifeboat. Some of the crew say they saw the wake of a submarine afterwards. They spent some hours in a small boat during a violent snowstorm and were nearly frozen when they reached land. On the way they passed a steamship, which paid no attention to their signals. Later the steamer Fulgens picked them up.

The Western Coast was sunk on Friday afternoon much in the same manner as the Deptford. All of her crew were saved and were landed in Plymouth Thursday morning. The vessel was a small coasting steamer.

While eight British ships have been destroyed in the week that the blockade has been in force, it is pointed out that they are for the most part small vessels and that the majority of them, instead of having food for this country, were either in ballast or carrying coal or other freight for neutral countries.

It is believed here, also, that the destruction of neutral ships and cargoes will embroil Germany with neutral countries, and that in the long run the losses which the allies will suffer will be more than offset by the anger aroused on the part of neutrals and the possible refusal of countries, such as Norway to allow goods to be shipped from their ports to Germany.

A Stockholm despatch says: In shipping circles the alarm caused by the German blockade threat has almost disappeared. The regular lines from the west coast of Sweden to England have resumed sailing and mail boats are being despatched as usual.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS

REPORTS FROM THE LEADING TRADE CENTRES OF AMERICA.

Breastuffs.

Toronto, March 2.—Manitoba first patents, $8 in jute bags; second patents, $7.50; strong bakers', $7.20. Ontario wheat flour, 90 per cent. patents, $6.25 to $6.40, seaboard.

Wheat—Manitoba No. 1 Northern, $1.67; No. 2 at $1.63, and No. 3 at $1.61. Ontario wheat, No. 2, nominal at $1.50 to $1.55, at outside points.

Oats—Ontario, 60 to 63c, outside, and at 63 to 65c, on track, Toronto. Western Canada, No. 2, quoted at 71 1-2c, and No. 3 at 68 1-2c.

Barley—Good malting grades, 85 to 88c, outside.

Rye—$1.25, outside.

Peas—No. 2 quoted at $1.90 to $2.05, outside.

Corn—No. 2 new American, 82c, all rail, Toronto freight.

Buckwheat—No. 2 at 85 to 87c, outside.

Bran and shorts—Bran, $27 to $28 a ton, and shorts at $30.

Rolled oats—Car lots, per bag of 90 lbs., $3.45 to $3.50.

Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 25 to 26c; inferior, 20 to 21c; creamery prints, 32 to 33 1-2c; do., solids, 30 to 31c; farmers' separator, 27 to 28c.

Eggs—$3 to $3.10 for prime and $3.15 to $3.20 for hand-picked.

Honey—60-lb. tins sell at 12 1-2c, and 10-lb. tins at 13c. No. 1 combs, $3 per dozen, and No. 2, $2.40.

Poultry—Chickens, dressed, 13 to 15c; ducks, dressed, 14 to 16c; fowl, 10 to 11c; geese, 14 to 15c; turkeys, dressed, 19 to 20c.

Cheese—17 3-4 to 18c for large, and at 18 to 18 1-4c for twins.

Potatoes—Ontario, 65 to 75c per bag out of store, 60c in car lots. New Brunswicks, car lots, 65c per bag.

Provisions.

Wholesalers are selling to the trade on the following price basis:—

Smoked and dry salted meats—Rolls—Smoked, 14 to 14 1-2c; hams, medium, 17 to 17 1-2c; heavy, 14 1-2 to 15c; breakfast bacon, 18 to 23c; long clear bacon, tons, 13 1-2c; cases, 13 3-4 to 14c; backs, plain, 20 to 21c; special, 22c; boneless backs, 23 to 24c.

Green Meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Lard—Pure, tubs, 11 3-4 to 12c; pails, 12 to 12 1-4c; compound, tubs, 9 3-4 to 10c; pails, 10 to 10 1-4c.

Winnipeg Grain.

Winnipeg, March 2.—Cash:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.53 1-4; No. 2 Northern, $1.51 1-2; No. 3 Northern, $1.47 3-4; No. 4, $1.43 3-4; No. 5, $1.39 1-4; No. 6, $1.35 1-4; feed, $1.31. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 64 1-8c; No. 3 C.W., 61 1-8c; extra No. 1 feed, 61c; No. 1 feed, 60c; No. 2 feed, 59c. Barley—No. 3, 76c; No. 1 N.W.C., $1.61; No. 2 C.W. $1.58.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, March 2.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 84 to 85c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 2, 72 1-2c; do., No. 3, 69 1-2c; extra No. 1 feed, 69 1-2c; No. 2 local white, 66c; No. 3 local white, 65c; No. 4 local white, 64c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 79 to 80c; malting, 98c to $1. Buckwheat, No. 2, 98c to $1. Flour—Manitoba Spring wheat patents, firsts, $8.10; seconds, $7.60; strong bakers', $7.40; Winter patents, choice, $8.30; straight rollers, $7.80 to $8; do., bags, $3.70 to $3.80. Rolled oats—Bbls., $7.25; bags, 90 lbs., $3.50. Bran, $27. Shorts, $29. Middlings, $33. Mouillie, $34 to $37. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $18 to $19. Cheese—Finest westerns, 17 1-4 to 17 1-2c; finest easterns, 17 to 17 1-4c. Butter—Choicest creamery, 32 to 32 1-2c; seconds 31 to 31 1-2c. Eggs—Fresh, 35c; selected, 28c; No. 1 stock, 27c; No. 2 stock, 24c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 50 to 52 1-2c.

United States Markets.

Minneapolis, March 2.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.51 5-8; No. 1 Northern, $1.47 1-8 to $1.51 1-8; No. 2 Northern, $1.43 1-8 to $1.48 5-8; May, $1.47 1-8. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 68 3-4 to 69c. Oats—No. 3 white, 53 3-4 to 54c. Flour unchanged. Bran, $23.

Duluth, March 2.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.52 1-2; No. 1 Northern, $1.51 1-2; No. 2 Northern, $1.47 1-2 to $1.49 1-2; May, $1.50 1-2.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, March 2.—A few odd steers brought $7.80 per hundredweight. Medium to good, $6.50 to $7.25. Top cows sold at $5.75 to $6.25, the bulk, which were good, brought $5.50 to $5.75. Canners, $3.90 to $4.35 and cutters, $4.25 to $5. For stockers, 800 to 900 pounds, $5.75 to $6.35 was paid. Medium to good brought $5.25 to $5.75. Milkers steady at $70 to $90 for good to choice and $50 to $70 for medium. Sheep and lambs were firm. Swine, fed and watered, $7.75, $7.90 was paid off cars, and $7.40 f.o.b. country points.

Montreal, March 2.—Best cattle sold at about 7 1-4c, and from that down to 6c for medium and from 4 3-4 to 5 3-4c for the common. Cows, $40 to $80; sheep, 5 to 5 1-3c; lambs, 8 1-4 to 8 1-2c; hogs, 8 1-4 to 8 3-8c.

All Cereal Stocks Seized by Austria

A despatch from Vienna says: The Government has taken over all stocks of rye, barley, maize and flour products. The distribution of bread will be undertaken in various districts.

ROYAL Yeast Cakes

BEST YEAST IN THE WORLD.
DECLINE THE NUMEROUS INFERIOR IMITATIONS THAT ARE BEING OFFERED
AWARDED HIGHEST HONORS AT ALL EXPOSITIONS
E.W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED.
WINNIPEG TORONTO ONT. MONTREAL

THREE LEFT OUT OF FORTY

But the Trio of Britishers Held Enemy at Bay Till Help Came

A despatch from London says: "All the ground near the front line is plowed up with shells and furrowed with the remains of old trenches and graves. The whole place is a vast cemetery, in which our trenches and those of the enemy wind in every direction. "This statement is made by the British official "eye-witness" at the front in a description given out of the recent battles south-east of Ypres and of the country in which the armies are fighting.

"In a sheltered spot there is a little graveyard where some of our own dead have been buried. Their graves have been carefully marked and a rough square of bricks has been placed around them. In front of the trenches German bodies still lie thick.

"At one point of the brickfields recently some thirty men tried to rush our line. At their head was a young German officer, who came on gallantly waving his sword. He almost reached the barbed wire and then fell dead, and he lies there yet with his sword in his hand and all his thirty men about him.

"It is the same all along the front in this quarter. Everywhere, still, grey figures can be seen lying, sometimes several rows together, and sometimes singly or in twos or threes.

"This description might serve with a few minor alterations for many of the localities along our front where the fighting has centred around some wood, a village or line of trenches. It is as if each had been swept by a withering blast before which every object, whether a work of nature or of man, had crumbled into ruins or become twisted and deformed, even the very ground itself looks as if it had been shaken by a violent convulsion of nature.

"To the south of the Ypres-Comines Canal the ground, although there are some enclosures, is comparatively open. To the north of it, however, there are many woods, and these have become a tangle of fallen trees interspersed with shell craters. To add to the hardships of such fighting the troops have been attacking on ground in which the men sink up to their knees in mud."

"Despite all these drawbacks," continues the observer, "counter-attacks have been carried out with such resolution that in nearly all cases the original line has been regained.

"In one trench, which became in the course of the fighting more or less isolated, 40 of our men continued to hold firm until every one of them had been either killed or wounded. Eventually there were only three left who were capable of firing, and these three continued to hold the enemy at bay. In the meantime word was brought to those in the rear that their ammunition was nearly exhausted, and seven men, the strongest available, were selected to bring up as much ammunition as they could carry. These latter found the three wounded survivors still standing amid the bodies of their dead and disabled comrades and still firing steadily. The support, slender as it was, came in the nick of time, for at that moment the Germans launched another assault which, like the previous ones, was beaten off and the position was saved.

Chief of German Navy Removed

A despatch from Kiel says: Admiral von Ingenohl, commander of the German high sea fleet, has been removed from his post and sent from Kiel to Berlin. It is rumored that Prince Henry of Prussia will take his place.

The Nation says one of the prisoners from the Bluecher brought his captors a curious story. It was that not all the heads of the German navy approved the policy of raids on unfortified British towns and that Prince Henry of Prussia, as a consequence of his opposition, had lowered his flag.

Two-thirds Enlist In English Colleges

A despatch from London says: To what extent university students in England are showing their patriotism by responding to the call to the colors was indicated on Tuesday when Sir John Simon introduced a bill in Parliament giving emergency financial powers to the universities on account of their sudden loss of revenue. It was stated that many colleges were being used as military establishments or for billeting, and about two-thirds of the students in Oxford and Cambridge had enlisted. The majority of the students remaining in residence are unfit for service.

Mabel—"So you and Jack don't speak. What's the trouble?" Marjory—"We had a dreadful quarrel about which loved the other most."

GERMANY TO SEEK PEACE.

Information Claimed by Copenhagen Correspondent.

A despatch to the London Daily Telegraph from Copenhagen says: It is learned from a source intimately connected with the German General Staff that Germany intends to start peace negotiations in about two months.

According to a special telegram from Berlin, in the course of the discussion on the Budget in the Prussian Diet a member attacked Austria strongly, saying that Austria was unable to beat Serbia, and that dissatisfaction with Austria's weakness was general. All the members applauded, but the official report makes no reference to the incident.

Often a man who is as good as his word is not much good.

MARVELOUS BALSAMIC ESSENCES CURE CATARRH NO DRUGS TO TAKE---A DIRECT BREATHING CURE

Statistics Prove Ninety-Seven Per Cent. of Canada's Population is Infested With the Germs of Catarrh

This disease is most dangerous owing to its tendency to extend to the Bronchial tubes and lungs, where it causes Consumption. Unfortunately the people have had faith in sprays, ointments and snuffs, which can't possibly cure, and in consequence catarrhal disease has become a national curse. Science is advancing every day, and fortunately a remedy has been discovered that not only cures but prevents Catarrh. This new treatment "Catarrhozone" has sufficient power to kill the germs of Bronchitis, Catarrh and Asthma. It contains pure pine essences and healing balsams that go to the remotest part of the nose, throat and lungs, carrying health-giving medication to every spot that is tainted or weak. You don't take Catarrhozone like cough mixture—you inhale its healing vapor at the mouth and it spreads all through the breathing organs, soothing and curing wherever Catarrh exists. This is nature's way of supplying the richest balsams, the purest antiseptics known to science.

A sneezing cold is cured in ten minutes. A harsh cough is eased in an hour, the most offensive catarrh is thoroughly drawn from the system.

For Asthma and Bronchial irritation nothing can equal Catarrhozone—every physician and druggist says so; and we advise our readers to try this treatment if suffering with an winter ill. The complete outfit costs $1.00, medium size 50c., at all dealers.