

# Long Life and Security

**T**HE Metropolitan Life Insurance Company began publishing "Health Hints" for its policyholders in 1871 and ever since has carried on its efforts toward better health.

The Company cooperated with government officials in a campaign against a threatened cholera epidemic in 1892 and thus began its cooperative work with public health organizations.

In further developing its activities in the field of health, the Metropolitan organized its Welfare Division in 1909 and, at about the same time, a nation-wide nursing service was established for Industrial policyholders.

Subsequent health records demonstrate the value of these services.

During all these years the Company has worked shoulder to shoulder with national, provincial and local health organizations to stamp out preventable disease.

New low mortality figures were recorded in 1934 for practically all of the diseases against which public health forces have directed special preventive efforts — notably typhoid fever, tuberculosis, diphtheria, infant mortality and maternal mortality. During this year the good record of previous years continued to obtain among Metropolitan policyholders.

## Report for the Year Ending December 31, 1934.

(In accordance with the Annual Statement filed with the New York State Insurance Department)

Assets . . . . .	\$4,031,108,151.53
<b>Liabilities:</b>	
Statutory Policy Reserves . . . . .	\$3,521,295,348.00
Reserve for Dividends payable in 1935 upon	
Industrial Policies . . . . .	\$44,192,450.00
Ordinary Policies . . . . .	50,397,036.00
Accident and Health Policies . . . . .	2,676,000.00
Total Reserve for Dividends . . . . .	97,265,486.00
All other Liabilities . . . . .	127,615,961.40
Contingency Reserve . . . . .	40,000,000.00
Unassigned Funds (Surplus) . . . . .	244,931,356.13
	\$4,031,108,151.53
Income in 1934 . . . . .	\$903,754,216.09
Increase in Assets during 1934 . . . . .	\$170,346,960.14
Dividends Paid to Policyholders to date plus those declared for 1935 . . . . .	\$1,015,352,341.86

<b>Life Insurance in force:</b>	
Ordinary Insurance . . . . .	\$10,216,839,377.00
Industrial Insurance (premiums payable weekly or monthly) . . . . .	6,617,508,665.00
Group Insurance . . . . .	2,655,457,433.00
<b>Total Insurance . . . . .</b>	<b>\$19,489,805,475.00</b>
<b>Policies in Force (Including 1,496,612 Group Certificates) . . . . .</b>	<b>41,970,561</b>
<b>Paid for Life Insurance Issued, Revived and Increased in 1934, \$3,287,100,370. Ordinary \$1,524,348,452; Industrial \$1,487,231,699; Group (less withdrawals) \$275,520,219.</b>	
<b>Accident and Health Insurance in force:</b>	
Principal Sum Benefit . . . . .	\$1,332,000,950.00
Weekly Indemnity . . . . .	\$13,842,855.00

CANADIAN BUSINESS	
<b>Life Insurance in force in Canada at end of 1934</b> . . . . .	<b>\$1,022,859,931</b>
Ordinary . . . . .	\$582,800,767
Industrial . . . . .	372,836,553
Group . . . . .	67,222,611
<b>Life Insurance issued in Canada in 1934</b> . . . . .	<b>\$191,594,734</b>
<i>(including business revived and increased)</i>	
<b>Free Nursing visits to Canadian policyholders in 1934</b> . . . . .	<b>406,975</b>
<b>Health publications distributed in Canada in 1934</b> . . . . .	<b>3,970,218</b>
<b>Investments in Canada</b> . . . . .	<b>\$256,920,068.60</b>
Dominion and Dominion Guaranteed Bonds . . . . .	\$60,249,902.38
Provincial, Municipal, Provincially Guaranteed and Municipally Guaranteed Bonds . . . . .	113,494,246.31
All other investments . . . . .	83,175,919.91
<b>Policies in force in Canada</b> . . . . .	<b>2,647,406</b>
<i>(including 37,047 group certificates)</i>	
Ordinary . . . . .	400,735
Industrial . . . . .	2,209,624
Group (certificates) . . . . .	37,047
<b>Payments to Canadian Policyholders in 1934</b> . . . . .	<b>\$28,263,755.64</b>

# METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

FREDERICK H. ECKER  
President

Home Office: NEW YORK

LEROY A. LINCOLN  
Vice-President and General Counsel



Canadian Head Office: OTTAWA

HARRY D. WRIGHT  
Third Vice-President and Manager for Canada

The Metropolitan is a mutual organization. Its assets are held for the benefit of its policyholders, and any divisible surplus is returned to its policyholders in the form of dividends.

## Ottawa Valley Folk in the North Land

Large Numbers of People from Renfrew and Other Ottawa Valley Areas on This Section of North.

On many occasions The Advance has referred to the number of Ottawa Valley people who have come to Timmins and district. Several times reference has been made to the number of teachers, for instance, who leave here to spend their holidays at Ottawa Valley centres where they have their original homes. Some of the leading men of the camp came originally from the Ottawa Valley. Renfrew County particularly has been notable for supplying the North with leaders and useful citizens. Last summer The Advance had an editorial article on "Good Old Killalce." Rev. Fr. Bernaski, of Barry's Bay, who happened to be visiting here at the time, promptly asked: "Why not Good Old Barry's Bay!" and he pointed out that there were many here from Barry's Bay.

W. J. Gorman, who writes that interesting column, "Grab Samples" in The Northern Miner each week has something to say about the debt the North Country owes to the Ottawa Valley in the matter of pioneers and good citizens. This article in "Grab Samples" will be read by many with special interest. Here it is:—

**The Ottawa Valley**  
When one speaks of the Ottawa Valley he takes in a lot of territory. It is almost a generic term, embracing a vast area which stretches from the St. Lawrence at Montreal to the headwaters in Northwestern Quebec, some 700 miles to the north. En route the great river collects the waters of a dozen streams and the regions drained by them are included in the terminology. A man says he comes from the Ottawa Valley whether he is from up the Gatineau, the Bonaventure or the Dumoine. It is a good, safe, honest, comprehensive place of origin.

It is perhaps not surprising that Ottawa Valley people have had so much to do with the development of the mineral resources of the North. The stream was a highway connecting the settled east with the untrodden north for many years. The lumbermen, emerging from Ottawa, later establishing depots at Mattawa, followed the explorers, missionaries and fur traders. The timber was taken from the silver-threaded hills of Cobalt and South Lorrain a generation before the railway revealed the metallic riches. Mattawa was headquarters for the lumber harvesters and Mattawa became noted eventually for the enormous mineral wealth unearthed by a half dozen of its citizens, including the Timmins and McMartins who early adventured in Cobalt and Porcupine.

No matter where you go in Northern Ontario and Quebec you run into Ottawa Valley people, who have turned from the peaceful occupations of their forefathers to the somewhat risky and always onerous job of mining. The present generation of Canadian-born miners and prospectors is made up largely of men from that section—and from Nova Scotia. One can readily understand the Bluenose partiality for underground work but the Eastern Ontario farmer, turned miner, is a rather odd development.

The best of the Northern prospectors originated in the Ottawa Valley. If you ask them how they got into the business they will tell you a tale of going up to Cobalt in the early years of the century, looking for work of any kind. They quickly became enamored of the search for minerals, taught themselves the rudiments of the profession and branched out for themselves, following several years' work in the mines. Once infected with the virus they never again could settle down to the prosaic business of putting in eight to ten hours underground and drawing a pay check at the end of the month. They would tell you of hard times, or years when no money could be found, or bad luck in negotiating deals, in arriving too late at discoveries but they will not complain of their lot as a whole.

Ottawa Valley names to conjure with are Calabogie and Killalce. Just why people laugh when a man says he comes from one of these places has never been determined. Yet many of the miners and prospectors called these villages home. George Lee of the T. & N. O. Railway made Calabogie famous and scores of his fellow citizens followed his example, going north when the railway was being built into the mining areas. Calabogie, incidentally, has a mine, the only producing graphite property in Canada at this time. In former years considerable iron mining was done in the neighbourhood but that is all water under the bridge.

Eganville, Renfrew, Arnprior sent many hundreds of young men into the North to settle in the mining towns, to become underground workers or to go prospecting. Most of them went up on T. & N. O. railway construction, to make a stake and never got out of the thrall of the country. To this day they figure on retiring in their old home towns; they visit them occasionally and cherish hopes of living there in their old age. Of course, the vast majority will finally die and be buried in their adopted domiciles.

## MINING EQUIPMENT IN CHILE COMES FROM FOUR COUNTRIES

In the Chilean mining industry, the chief source of supply for ore-crushing and sorting machinery has been the United States while the United Kingdom supplies most of the coal-cutters. Germany supplies compressor and mine power equipment and Sweden is a strong competitor for diamond drills. Mining production in Chile is showing progress, being at a higher level than at any time during the past two years, according to the Industrial Department of the Canadian National Railways.