

## Insurance: Fire, Life and Miscellaneous.

### FIRE.

The Sovereign Fire of Toronto is entering Iowa.

The place where a fire can't occur is the place where one generally starts.—W. H. Merrill.

We are advised that Mr. C. E. Sanders, who has for some years acted as Ontario Inspector for the Atlas Assurance Company, has now been promoted to the position of Local Manager for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, with head-quarters at Winnipeg.

The General Accident, Fire and Life of Perth, Scotland, is preparing to enter the fire insurance business in the United States. It is understood, says an American exchange, that the General will purchase an American Company and take over a British institution also.

Mr. Frederic Henry Norman has resigned his position as chairman of the Sun Insurance office, of London, England. Mr. Norman, who was the senior member of the Board, became a director in 1864, in succession to his father, who joined the Society in 1830. In 1878 he was appointed the managing director and in 1880, chairman, four managers having served under him in the 30 years which have since elapsed.

The first half of 1911 has been very expensive for the fire insurance companies, and all but a very few of those doing a general business will make a decided loss on underwriting. The companies doing business throughout the field have suffered steady losses since the beginning of 1911, and in discussing their experience prominent underwriters make no secret of their bad fortune in 1911.—New York Journal of Commerce.

The Insurance Commissioner of West Virginia suggests that firemen should make periodical inspections of all the risks in their territory. The primary object might be, he says, to see that rubbish was cleaned up, accumulations of packing boxes and excelsior removed from cellars and all the ordinary careless causes of so many fires removed. Such work alone in his opinion would reduce the fire loss of the average community one-half, and additional value would come in the acquaintance the firemen would secure from such inspection visits, of the physical condition of the various risks.

### LIFE.

Insurance men have lately been congratulating Mr. J. C. Tory, manager of the western foreign department of the Sun Life, on having successfully wooed Guysboro in the recent Nova Scotia elections. Mr. Tory has been with the Sun Life since 1890, and *inter alia*, is president of the Life Underwriters' Association of Montreal.

Fundamentally business conditions are good, but capital has no courage. There is no better barometer on fundamental conditions than the writing of life insurance. The first half of 1911 finds us handsomely ahead of 1910.—Darwin P. Kingsley, President of the New York Life.

The New York Life announces that after July 1, it will accept no more "brokerage" business, and has instructed its agents that they must submit no application that they have not personally solicited. The limit for term insurance on one individual will be \$10,000.

The following have been appointed directors of the Travellers' Life Insurance Company of Canada:—Hon. A. K. MacLean, attorney-general of Nova Scotia, Mr. Paul J. Myler, president and managing director of the Westinghouse Company, Hamilton, Ont., Mr. H. H. Gildersleeve, general manager of the Northern Navigation Company, Hamilton, Mr. F. S. Cairns, Saskatoon, and Mr. C. G. Pennock, manager of the Bank of Ottawa, Vancouver.

Most every necessity of life is much higher than it was a few years ago. Everybody knows and deplores it. Life insurance is a prominent exception to this condition—no advance in rates has taken place in recent years, and dividends operate to lessen the net cost. One should not hesitate, therefore, about buying a policy because of the price, which has no more followed the figures for other things upward than does the value of a policy fluctuate with changes in the money market. The premium to be paid for a policy and what it will be worth at any given time are all clearly stated in the contract, and it stands good for all time regardless of how commodities may vary. The dependability of life insurance, in price and results, is one of its alluring and convincing features. It does what it says it will, how and when it says it will, with an absence of quibbling and a presence of satisfaction that distinguish it from many undertakings into which men enter.—Union Mutual Life, of Maine.

The Equitable Life has inaugurated a conservation department, which is in charge of Mr. E. E. Rittenhouse, formerly Colorado's insurance commissioner. A statement issued by President W. A. Day, says that all life companies suffer from two sources of waste, one being the annual loss of life from preventable causes; the other, the habit of lapsing policies. "The life companies of this country," continues the statement, "lost from this source last year over 700 million dollars of insurance already on their books which cost the policyholders of the United States over 20 million dollars to put on the books. Over 25 million policyholders are therefore personally and financially interested in the reduction of the loss from both these cause. The Society will assist its members by educational and perhaps other methods to reduce life waste. It will also extend such help as it legally may to the public health authorities of the country in their efforts to improve sanitary and general health conditions. It will give its moral support to the general life conservation movement