

mean? Carrie—Well, you see, he began to make love to me, but the chance to get a new applicant was so strong he couldn't resist. He's a life insurance solicitor, you know.

There is something for members of fraternal societies to bear in mind in the recent decision of an Ottawa judge. This declares that they are liable to their fellow-members for everything that may be levied upon them until their names are formally removed from the roll. Although he may intend to resign from the order, and verbally says so, he is yet responsible for dues and assessments accrued or levied during his suspension, which was the result of his failing to meet the calls made upon him.

The experience of the Travelers Insurance Company extends over forty-one years. In that time it has paid 432,600 accident claims, and has distributed over \$34,000,000 to accident policyholders. The statistics of its accident experience show the causes of accident to which all men are exposed without regard to their employment: Accidents to pedestrians, 24.14 per cent.; at home (indoors) 18.80; horses and vehicles, 18.16; at home (outside), 15.98; recreation, 6.15. Accidents to railway travellers amount to less than five (4.77) per cent.; and the percentage of bicycle accidents is only a trifle over four, which is remarkable, one must think.

A consideration which is worthy to be reflected upon is put into words in a recent issue of the Weekly Statement. It is to this effect: Though the aggregate of insurance on human lives is great, it is not half what it should be. "Many millions of insurable lives are without any insurance protection whatever, and most men carry less insurance than they should. The man with an income of \$2,000, for example, is too apt to think that he has done his whole duty when he takes out a \$5,000 policy, without considering that the interest on that amount would be a pitifully inadequate provision for his family should death rob them of his support. The money paid for life insurance premiums is not spent, but invested, and every man should thus invest as large a proportion of his income as he can spare."

Upon enquiry, we learn that there is absolutely no foundation for the following statement, contained in the "Life Insurance Independent," so far as the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association is concerned:

A new accession to the ranks of insurance journalism is the Magazine of Insurance, of Montreal, Canada. It appears, in response to a call of the Canadian Life Managers' Association, a few days ago, for a "new and independent journal," a demand which until now has not been supplied.

The Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association, we are informed, has no official organ, nor is it contemplated that it shall have one. It is altogether likely that if the association proposed to have a publication, it would be after the style of the Bankers' Journal, and the editing and publishing of it would be placed in the hands of competent and experienced members of the association.



FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Hospital Nurse: "These new patent fire escapes are great blessings." Hospital Doctor: "Indeed they are. It is much easier to cure fractures than burns."

The New Yorker describes a conversation, after a fire, as follows: "Yes," said the fireman, "there were two men in the building playing chess, and one of them is in the ruins yet. We couldn't get him out." "Why, how was that?" said the other. "He insisted that it wasn't his move."

One more illustration of the beauties of municipal fire insurance is shown in the performances of the city fathers of Minneapolis. They shouted for a reduction of rates and all kinds of things; in fact, they had already got some kind of favored nation clause. Then a big fire came along and burned up most of the place. It was ever thus. By the way, there is also a place called Spokane, where the mayor threatened the insurance companies if they did not remove what was called the pink slips. We believe there was a fire in Spokane some time ago. But all that is forgotten now, and it is another story.—London (Eng.) Review.

Mr. R. W. Elliot, the Toronto chemist, writes to the Monetary Times to say that he has read the Ohio Fire Marshal's report in our columns with interest, and sympathizes with much that official says as to causes of fire. He remarks, however, that Mr. Davis, in writing about spontaneous combustion "classes olive oil as dangerous, which is incorrect, for when pure, it is the safest of vegetable oils. Animal fats are safe, as tallow, mutton, suet, lard, seal, whale, cod, and other fish oils. Fruit oils, as olive, palm, cocoanut, and peanut, are safe. Seed oils are generally unsafe, linseed oil being the worst, followed by cotton seed, sesame, sunflower seed oils, probably corn oil. Olive oil is often adulterated with cotton seed oil, and that would make it less safe."



METROPOLITAN FIRE.

The experience of this company for 1904 illustrates what should constantly be in the minds of company managers—the chance of adverse seasons. It should be one of the aims of all authorities of a fire underwriting company to prepare, year by year, for adversity. Scarcely any one dreamed of the \$12,000,000 conflagration in Toronto in April last, but it came. So may another come, here or elsewhere; and those who put their money or their names into insurance company ventures, should not be unaware of their responsibility. It is pleasing to hear of prompt settlement by this company of losses, and it is further satisfactory to know that its gross income from Canadian business has risen from \$67,940 in the year 1903 to \$80,167 last year. Still we should have preferred to hear that it had not been seduced into writing surplus lines in the United States. That is a precarious business, which only old and strong companies should dare venture.



CONTINENTAL LIFE.

This company submits its report for the past year, and shows an increase in transactions and a low rate of mortality. There is an increase in policies issued and assurance in force, a handsome increase in premium and interest income, an increase in total assets and in reserves—all gratifying features. The amount of insurance in force is now more than four millions. It is satisfactory to learn also that the ratio of expense to premium income is lessened, a very desirable thing; if we remember aright a decreased ratio in this respect was shown last year. The death losses were only \$15,750, which is less than the expectancy. Mortgages, debentures, bonds, etc., are held to the extent of \$327,000, of which the directors are able to say that only \$28 interest was in arrears at end of year. There are other assets, of a less substantial kind, amounting to \$80,000, and there is a surplus on policyholders' account, after calculating liabilities on the Dominion Government standard. The Continental has good prospects.



CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES.

The following are the figures of the Canadian Clearing Houses for the week ended with Thursday, February 9th, 1905, as compared with those of the previous week:

	Feb. 9.	Feb. 2.
Montreal	\$22,106,661	\$21,657,301
Toronto	20,852,364	18,709,779
Winnipeg	5,533,219	5,180,170
Halifax	1,936,987	1,304,021
Hamilton	1,434,769	1,069,082
St. John	936,638	757,870
Vancouver	1,350,740	1,497,045
Victoria	499,672	746,895
Quebec	1,245,903
Ottawa	2,055,724	2,131,353
London	931,077	819,318
Total	\$55,118,737