

THE INSURANCE PREMIUMS IN MONTREAL.

From the annual returns to the city authorities of Montreal, by the fire insurance companies, of net premium income for purposes of taxation, we give below the amount of city premiums for the years 1902, 1903 and 1904:

	1902.	1903.	1904.
Ætna	33,852 00	34,635 39	38,263 23
Alliance	62,255 46	79,181 25	73,531 15
Atlas	34,486 00	36,665 00	41,090 66
British America	50,013 08	47,016 84	50,800 24
Caledonia	41,034 43	41,491 04	41,600 68
Commercial Union	58,161 47	57,168 54	66,710 48
Guardian	80,288 97	86,423 60	102,771 18
Hartford	22,563 35	24,978 93	30,476 39
German American			35,074 71
Home	14,533 74	23,876 74	36,794 62
Law Union & Crown	5,728 10	7,158 36	13,095 75
Liverpool & London & Globe	66,129 79	114,981 16	157,284 66
London & Lancashire	25,301 92	29,509 10	34,464 09
London Assurance Corporation	31,722 18	26,573 96	26,873 39
Manchester	21,304 11		
Manitoba			3,842 23
New York M. Agency			4,446 19
North America	42,184 00	46,642 74	56,981 05
North British & Mercantile	128,969 20	119,088 42	128,802 82
Northern	53,416 8*	51,970 89	59,563 13
Norwich Union	77,956 19	39,188 43	49,916 91
Phoenix of Brooklyn	18,709 00	22,065 01	33,744 35
Phoenix of Hartford	14,343 83	13,647 67	17,909 43
Phoenix of London	98,406 71	91,163 23	102,095 55
Quebec	11,322 77	10,450 00	9,889 00
Queen	55,269 00	55,890 56	56,928 00
Royal	195,014 00	195,075 09	199,750 85
Scottish Union & National	*99,246 69	104,443 00	38,333 01
Sun	28,936 20	26,512 05	34,607 51
Union Assurance Society	44,143 07	51,869 76	62,292 14
Western	70,913 66	80,702 46	86,681 54
Canada Mutual	7,648 14	3,049 62	6,347 18
Equitable			4,878 53
Anglo American	4,732 61	14,128 06	16,574 00
Equity	10,144 15	11,679 87	13,315 71
London Mutual	30,350 88	31,912 24	31,611 53
Montreal Canada	70,239 69	73,768 81	83,315 01
Mount Royal		16,691 26	34,170 70
Ottawa		36,982 10	32,731 12
Provincial			3,000 00
Richmond, Drummond & Yamaska		5,722 60	7,178 62
Imperial	19,204 75		

* For the Province of Quebec.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

This substantial British Life Insurance Company had a favourable experience last year showing an advance in business and financial strength.

The new assurances effected during 1905 were for \$3,740,560, which produced a new premium income of \$164,870. The total premium income was \$1,553,700, and the total income \$1,907,775.

The assurance fund of the company stands at \$10,585,095, the total assets \$10,712,833.

The above figures show the increases in 1905 over 1904, to have been, in new assurances \$270,320; in premium income, \$45,240; in total income, \$67,335, and the increase in total assets was \$613,531.

From the abstract of life insurance in Canada for the year 1905, issued by the Superintendent of Insurance, we learn that the premiums in Canada

last year were \$340,068, against \$333,573 in 1904, an increase of \$15,495.

The amount of policies new and taken up in 1905, was \$1,116,160, compared with \$810,780, an addition having been made of \$304,380. The net amount in force was \$10,132,094, as against \$9,717,223 in previous year.

The conditions existing last year were not favourable for the growth of life business, owing to its being the subject of irrational attacks by those who attributed some abuses that were exposed in the management of several companies in the State of New York to the system of life assurance, instead of intelligently discriminating between the irregularities of individual managers and the system they abused.

On the whole the Canadian and British companies suffered far less than was anticipated.

The management of the London & Lancashire Life Assurance Company is in the hands of Mr. B. Hal Brown, who is indefatigable in his efforts to advance the interests of the company, and is one of the most respected representatives of life insurance business in the Dominion.

The Canadian Board comprises: Lord Strathcona, Messrs. H. Stikeman, General Manager of the Bank of British North America, C. M. Hays, Vice-President and General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, E. L. Pease, General Manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, and C. R. Hosmer, director of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON INSURANCE.

The examination of the managing director and the actuary of the Manufacturers' Life consumed over a week. A large portion of the time was wasted owing to the examining counsel and the actuary misunderstanding each other. Mr. Shepley said, he hoped the actuary in his subsequent answers, "would speak the English language," implying that, the technical language of the actuarial profession was an unknown tongue to him. Hours were spent in the game of cross purposes, the lawyer's questions being unintelligible to the actuary, and the actuary's remarks being not comprehended by the lawyer. Most of the time the actuary was on the stand he was subject to a fire of highly technical questions which were, of course, answered in actuarial phraseology. How rates were arrived at, how profits were computed, what caused expected profits to be less than calculated, these and other queries of all academic nature, having very little, if any, relevance to the object of the Commission, consumed a large space of time. Then came a dispute between the counsel appointed respectively by the Ontario and Quebec Governments and the one representing the Dominion Government as to whether the former should be