

European Assurance Society.

Established..... A. D. 1849.

Incorporated..... A. D. 1854.

Capital £1,000,000 Sterling.
 Annual Income, over £330,000 Sterling.

THE ROYAL NAVAL AND MILITARY LIFE DE-
 partment is under the Special Patronage of.

Her Most Gracious Majesty
 THE QUEEN.

The EUROPEAN is one of the largest LIFE ASSU-
 RANCE Societies, (independent of its Guarantee Branch),
 in Great Britain. It has paid over Two Millions Sterling,
 in Claims and Bounties, to representatives of Policy
 Holders.

The Society have appointed the undersigned to be their
 Agent for the Dominion of Canada.

Assurers are requested to pay their Renewal Life Pre-
 miums as hitherto, either to him direct, or through any of
 the various Agents of the Society in the country.

EDWARD RAWLINGS.

Chief Agent European Assurance Society, Montreal.

Agent in Toronto,

W. T. MASON,

15-lyr

ONTARIO HALL.

**Berkshire Life Insurance Company,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.**

MONTREAL OFFICE:

6 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

INCORPORATED 1851.—SECURED BY LAW.

AMOUNT INSURED \$7,000,000.
 CASH ASSETS ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

\$100,000 deposited with the Receiver General of Massachu-
 setts for the protection of Policy holders.

ANNUAL INCOME.....\$500,000.

\$100,000 divided this year in cash amongst its Policy
 holders.

Montreal Board of Referees:—Hon. Geo. E. Cartier, Minis-
 ter of Militia; Wm. Workman, Esq., President City Bank;
 Hon. J. O. Bureau, M.C.S.; E. Hudon, Fils & Co.; John
 Torrance, Esq., Merchant; James Ferrier, Jr., Esq., Mer-
 chant; Edward Carter, Esq., Q.C., M.L.A.; C. D. Proctor,
 Esq., Merchant.

Examining Physicians:—J. Emery Coderre, M.D., Profes-
 sor of Materia Medica, &c., &c., of the School of Medicine
 and Surgery, Montreal, and of the Faculty of Medicine of the
 University of Victoria College; William Wood Squire, A.M.,
 M.D., Graduate of McGill College; Francis W. Campbell,
 M.D., L.R.C.P., London.

For a sufficient test of merit we beg to state since the
 commencement of this old and reliable company in Canada,
 we have had the pleasure of insuring members of Parlia-
 ment, some of the leading legal talent, and amongst
 numerous others, several of the leading merchants in this
 city.

This Company was the Pioneer Company of the non-
 forfeiture principle, and still takes the lead for every Policy
 it issues is non-forfeitable after one payment. The Com-
 pany is now erecting a new stone building, five stories in
 height, at the cost of \$100,000, similar to the Molson's
 Bank of this city, but of much larger capacity, having 75
 feet front, and 116 feet depth, containing three Banks,
 some Express Offices, and the Post-Office, yielding about
 \$8000 income, annually, all of which is the accumulating
 property of every Policy-holder.

The Company has issued nearly 2,000 Policies since the
 1st January, 1867, which is the largest number, in com-
 parison to the expenses, of any Company in Europe or
 America.

Such are the Results of the Cash System.

Full particulars, history of the Company, Rates, &c.,
 can be obtained at the Managing Office for the Canadas.

EDW. R. TAYLOR & Co.,

20 Great St. James St. (over Pickup's News Office)

WANTED, by a first class English Life Assurance Com-
 pany, a person of experience and ability, to act as
 Travelling Agent.

References and testimonials, as to ability, will be re-
 quired.

Address (before the 20th) Manager, Box 307, Montreal.
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THE CANADIAN MONETARY TIMES AND
 INSURANCE CHRONICLE is printed every Thursday
 Evening, in time for the English Mail.

Subscription Price, one year, \$2, or \$3 in
 American currency; Single copies, five cents each.
 Casual advertisements will be charged ten cents
 per line of solid nonpareil each insertion. All
 letters to be addressed, "THE CANADIAN MONE-
 TARY TIMES, TORONTO, ONT." Registered letters
 so addressed are at the risk of the Publishers.
 Cheques should be made payable to J. M. TROUT,
 Business Manager, who will, in future, issue all
 receipts for money.

The Canadian Monetary Times.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1868.

**INSURANCE COMPANIES AND LITI-
GATION.**

One of the morning journals recently pub-
 lished some remarks which reflected on In-
 surance Companies for taking advantage of
 technical objections to defeat claims under
 their policies, and made a few vague comments
 on a case in which the BEAVER MUTUAL was
 concerned at the Barrie assizes. There is no
 reason why public companies should not be
 allowed the same privileges as individuals in
 our Courts of Law; but this we do know,
 that a prejudice exists against Corporations
 of all kinds, so strong that juries do often-
 times stretch a good many points to favor
 an individual when the contest lies between
 him and a Corporation. In fact, a Corpora-
 tion when it does battle against an individual,
 need expect no mercy. A great many reasons
 might be urged against the cultivation of such
 an unjust prejudice, and public journals
 should not lend themselves to the unworthy
 task of encouraging and strengthening it. We
 are prepared to admit that some Companies,
 or rather Managers, have a morbid taste for
 technicalities, but such supplies its own cor-
 rective. The reputation acquired by those
 who are fond of plunging into litigation is
 neither enviable nor profitable, and Insur-
 ance Companies properly managed rarely
 find themselves called on to exercise acute-
 ness in discovering holes out of which to
 creep. An Insurance Company cannot, for
 its own sake, afford to become litigious, as it
 has not only a deep rooted prejudice on the
 part of juries to contend against, but also the
 keen watchfulness and tell-tale tongues of its
 rivals. Much less can it afford to be given

to technicalities, for what it gains from suc-
 cess on questionable grounds it loses tenfold
 in popular estimation. The real fact is that
 no institutions are so liberal, or so often call-
 ed upon to waive technical objections as In-
 surance Companies. The despotic terrorism
 under which they exist restrains them from
 construing their contracts with too great
 nicety. The nature of the business they do,
 their dependence on public favor, and the
 desire on the part of their agents to extend
 operations, are so many preventives of undue
 harshness. Of course there are exceptions in
 this particular as in every other, but the
 general rule is as we have stated.

Insurance Companies may be a great boon,
 or a great curse to a country. It is hard to
 say whether the advantages they confer in
 the protection of the honest and industrious,
 are not counterbalanced by the great tempta-
 tions to crime they are the means of begetting.
 Their readiness to yield their rights amounts
 to a positive fault in many instances, and has
 given rise to a species of despotic exaction
 which has attained, through custom, almost
 the dignity of law. The alarming increase in
 the number of cases of incendiarism and arson
 of late years, can be traced to no other cause
 than the facilities afforded for escape from
 the consequences of such crimes by the con-
 duct of Insurance Companies themselves.

Their inconsiderate settlement of losses
 without adequate inquiry; their patient sub-
 mission to palpable fraud; their rash haste to
 acquire a name for "prompt payment;" their
 timid shrinking from the maintenance of their
 rights; their supineness in securing the
 punishment of crime, have produced evils
 which should alarm every lover of his
 country. When fraud obtains the upper
 hand, and crime runs riot without check,
 public morality must suffer. Viciousness
 overawes virtue, and the honest poor, seeing
 their less conscientious neighbours grow rich
 by crimes in which large Corporations ap-
 parently acquiesce, are only too apt to give
 way to that kind of logic which now ob-
 tains in the jury room, when a Corporation
 attempts to defend itself against a demand
 of any kind, whether just or unjust. The
 degeneracy of the times is a source of fre-
 quent complaint on the part of the social
 philosopher. The rapid increase of incendi-
 arism and arson is terrible to think of. The
 stab of the assassin may seal the doom of one
 victim, but who can sum up in a word the
 awful guilt of the wretch who, at dead of
 night, applies the torch to his own or his
 neighbour's dwelling; who exposes to the
 most terrible of deaths the innocent and the
 harmless; who, at one swoop, devours wife,
 child and home, and leaves a broken-hearted
 desolate one to go through life heavy-laden