

5. We feel it to be unfair that we should be classed as ineligible because of any remuneration we receive, when the manager is not so treated.

6. In no instance in the history of Canadian Life Insurance can it be shown that any medical officer of a company who was also a director, used his influence in any other way than for the best interests of the company he was identified with, or that he used his position as a director to secure any improper advantage or undue remuneration for his services. The fact is that the medical officers of all the companies are among the poorest paid of all in their employ.

7. Nearly every established physician examines for one or more Life companies, and they feel that the presence of medical men on the Board of Directors is necessary in order that the companies will continue to pay fees for examinations in keeping with the importance of the work, and in order that questions affecting the medical aspects of life insurance, the various Boards may have the advantage of consultation with and advice from men whose expert knowledge made them sound and safe advisers. As a rule doctors are comparatively poor men and not interested in corporations whose interests it is to exploit life insurance moneys. On the contrary they are the reverse—a check on such tendency to exploitation as the history of life insurance in this country amply shows.

8. All local examiners feel that it is of the utmost importance that the chief medical officers should be in very close touch with the management of the companies for which they examine, namely, on the board of directors. There are so many issues arising in connection with the acceptance and inspection of risks, and the payment of claims as they arise which no one can so safely pass judgment upon as the chief medical officers, that it becomes quite apparent that the interests of the companies will be best served by linking the examiners to the company through the chief medical officers. The local examiners feel that none but a medical man can form a just judgment on the character of their work, and that a board of lay directors would be liable to censure them unjustly and even deprive them of their appointments and place them on the black list should a death occur soon after an applicant has been examined. The medical directors of the Canadian Companies feel assured that the two classes objected to in the Bill would be exceedingly unpopular with the medical profession throughout the country.

The medical officers of the Canadian companies ask you to remove from the Act before it becomes law, the two subsections referred to in this memo. These subsections interfere with the rights of shareholders, policyholders, and the medical officers of the companies; and further cast a stigma upon the medical officers which should not be placed upon them.

Signed in behalf of the medical directors and medical officers of the Canadian Life Insurance Companies.

JOHN FERGUSON.

T. F. McMAHON.

SAINT JOHN, N.B., March 24, 1909.

H. H. MILLER, Esq.,
Chairman of Banking and Commerce Committee,
Ottawa, Can.

DEAR SIR,—At a meeting of the executive of the New Brunswick Life Underwriter's Association held to-day to consider the provisions of the Insurance Bill which will affect the field men, I was instructed to telegraph our opinion with regard to these matters and did so stating that I would write you more fully.

First, we asked for the elimination of sections 53 to 58 inclusive. We consider that these sections are unnecessary and injurious to the business. Unnecessary, because all that professes to be done by these sections can be secured by publicity; and