

MIGRATION AND SETTLEMENT.

Immigration and Emigration.—During June, 1918, 2,162 persons (other than citizens of the United States) left the United States to take up permanent residence in Canada, as compared with 2,683 persons in May and 2,528 persons during June, 1917.

During June, 1918, 3,378 persons (other than citizens of the United States) departed from Canada to take up permanent residence in the United States, as compared with 3,439 persons in May and 2,807 persons during June, 1917.

The following statement shows by months the Immigration and Emigration during the second quarter of 1918, together with a comparison of the figure for the same period in 1917:—

	1918	Immigration to Canada from United States	Emigration from Canada to United States
April	2,293	persons.	3,452 persons
May	2,683	"	3,439 "
June	2,162	"	3,378 "
2nd quarter 1918	7,138	"	10,269 "
2nd quarter 1917	6,038	persons	15,152 persons

LIEUT.-COL. T. SYDNEY MORRISEY, D.S.O.

When the war broke out in 1914, reference was made by The Chronicle to Captain Morrisey of Montreal, under which rank he joined the armies of the Empire to fight the Germans. It was then predicted that this officer, who had a brilliant career at the Royal Military College, Kingston, would uphold and develop his soldierly reputation, in the performance of his duties at the front. That our predictions have been justified, are indicated by the distinction he has since won on the battlefield, having been promoted to the rank of Major in the early stages of the war with a staff appointment. In 1916 his name appeared among the list of honours issued on the King's Birthday, when he was awarded the D.S.O. He was later promoted to the rank of Brigade Major, and mentioned in despatches. He now holds the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and has been selected as Chief of Staff Grade I., with the organization of C. E. F., Siberia, under the command of General Elmsley. Colonel Morrisey spent a few days in Montreal recently (en route to the scene of operations), where he visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Morrisey.

BUY CONTINUED PROSPERITY.

Before our last Victory Loan financial experts were dubious as to the outlook for Canada. She could not borrow abroad. It was necessary that she have a large available capital to finance credits for British and foreign war orders. Canada was thrown on her own resources and appealed to her citizens.

The remarkable over-subscription of the 1917 Victory Loan completely changed the uncertain outlook which prevailed. It gave a new impetus to agriculture, commerce and prosperity. It in-

vigorated our efforts in the war. It allowed, as already stated, our provincial Governments, municipal and other borrowers to finance their requirements at home. In short, it gave another lease of life to the activities of the Dominion.

The Victory Loan of 1918 will accomplish the same purposes. Upon the ready response of the large and small investor, depends the immediate economic future of Canada. Everyone's prosperity is involved.

Prepare to buy continued Prosperity in Victory Bonds!

NEW BANK BURGLARY INSURANCE POLICY IN UNITED STATES.

The Insurance Committee of the American Bankers' Association in its report to the annual convention of the Association at last week's session held in Chicago, paid particular attention to the new bank burglary insurance policy. Its report said in part:—

"Meetings have been held with various insurance companies and the burglary association in connection with the new burglary and robbery policy, which has been finally approved and adopted. This new form contains such material changes that the attention of members should be called to it in this report. Some of the changes are as follows:

"1. All bank burglary policies heretofore have assumed liability for attacks upon the equipment of the bank only while such equipment was located in the banking rooms described in the policy. The new policy extends the coverage to the safe or safes while located in the banking rooms or while located in any other place after removal by thieves or robbers or their accomplices."

"2. The robbery or hold-up liability has heretofore been limited to the usual and regular office hours of the bank. The new policy provides that the insurance company shall be liable for robbery or hold-up not only during the regular office hours of the bank, but 'at any time while two or more officers or office employees are engaged at work in the said premises.'

"3. Dispute has arisen from time to time as to the amount of return premium due the bank on cancelled policies. In order to secure an exact unearned return premium on all cancellations, it has been provided in the new policy that all unearned premiums shall be computed 'pro rata.'

"4. The liability of the insurance company for robbery has heretofore been limited to a felonious and forcible taking of property by violence inflicted upon the person or persons in the actual care and custody of the property at the time, or by putting such person or persons in fear of violence. The new policy has broadened this liability to include loss due to any 'overt felonious act committed in the presence of such person or persons, and of which such person or persons were actually cognizant at the time of its occurrence.' As the so-called 'snatch theft' losses have never been heretofore covered except in the high-priced blanket bond or in the Lloyds policy, it is to be expected that this change in the new policy will pay many losses of member banks covering which heretofore they have had no claim."