

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Head Office—Toronto, Canada

Paid-up Capital - - - \$15,000,000
Reserve Fund - - - \$13,500,000

SIR EDMUND WALKER, C.V.O., LL.D., D.C.L., President
SIR JOHN AIRD - - - General Manager
H. V. F. JONES - - - Assistant General Manager

This Bank has 370 branches throughout Canada, in San Francisco, Seattle, and Portland, Ore., and an agency in New York, also branches in London, Eng., Mexico City and St. John's, Nfld., and has excellent facilities for transacting a banking business of every description.

Savings Bank Accounts

Interest at the current rate is allowed on all deposits of \$1 and upwards. Careful attention is given to every account. Small accounts are welcomed. Accounts may be opened and operated by mail.

Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor.

The Bank of British North America

Established in 1836

Incorporated by Royal Charter in 1840

Paid-up Capital - - - \$4,866,666.66
Reserve Fund - - - \$3,017,333.33

Head Office in Canada, Montreal
H. B. MACKENZIE, General Manager

Advisory Committee in Montreal
Sir Herbert Ames, M.P., W. R. Miller, W. R. MacInnes

Branches in British Columbia

Agassiz	Kerrisdale	Prince Rupert
Ashcroft	Lillooet	Rossland
Duncan	North Vancouver	Trail
Esquimalt	150-Mile House	Vancouver
Hedley	Prince George	Victoria
Kaslo		

YUKON TERRITORY
DAWSON

Savings Department at all Branches.
Special facilities available to customers importing goods under Bank Credits.

Collections made at lowest rates

Drafts, Money Orders, Circular Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques issued; negotiable anywhere.

Vancouver Branch
WILLIAM GODFREY, Manager
E. STONHAM, Assistant Manager

per hundred, under obligation and submission of our persons and goods, present and to come, renouncing, as persons of honor, all cavils and exceptions contrary to these presents; reciprocally submitting all differences, as well concerning the damages as premiums, to the decision of the Chamber of Insurance and Averages in this city; and choosing, in case of our dwelling without the jurisdiction of the said city."

This policy was issued by individual underwriters, each becoming liable only to the extent of his own subscription, though, in case of partial loss, each paid his pro-rata, which differs from English practice to that date, when payments were made in the order of subscription, the prior ones being exhausted before the subsequent could be called upon to pay anything.

It was a general policy, covering buildings and household goods in one sum, the goods, wares and merchandise in another, in the same building—the honest burghers usually living in the same houses wherein they had their stores.

The risk commenced and terminated at "twelve o'clock at noon" on the respective days, a stipulation not generally found in the English policies of that date, or in the early American policies.

It was a "valued policy" of the most loose kind, as the policy was not prejudiced "whether all this be worth, or has cost, more or less." No proofs of value or of loss, beyond the presenting of the policy, and the assured's oath as to the salvage, were required.

Losses were paid in ninety days, including the cost of saving the property, each underwriter being liable in person and in goods for his proportion. In fact, it was one of the "speculative" contracts so rife at that period.

The only reservation in favor of the underwriters seems to have been, that they should have their per cent. premium; and it should have been a round one, for anything more promotive of fraud could scarcely be conceived.

The first record of the practice of insurance in America shows that Joseph Marion established an agency or broker's office in Boston in the year 1724; in 1728 he started the Sun Fire Office, which, however, was short lived.

In the year 1752, the Philadelphia Contributorship for the Insurance of Houses from Loss by Fire, was established. This company was modelled upon the plan of the English Amicable Contributorship, even to its name, deed of settlement, and seal or badge. This company was still in existence in 1889, and may be at this date. In later years they only granted insurance on brick and stone houses and ground rents, frame buildings being entirely prohibited.

In the long course of business of one hundred years, the company had but one lawsuit, which they won. Benjamin Franklin was one of the early directors.

In 1794 the Insurance Company of North America was established, and four days later the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania was incorporated.

In the year 1806 the Phoenix of London opened a branch office in New York, and in 1807 the Pelican Fire Insurance Company also established an office. They, however, remained only a short time, driven away, doubtless, by the unfriendly action of the State Legislature in regard to Foreign Fire Offices, 1807-1809, which ultimated in 1814 in a prohibitory law driving foreign fire companies from the State. The Phoenix returned to the States in 1879.

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THE HOME BANK OF CANADA

Original
Charter
1854

Head Office: Toronto

Branches and connections throughout Canada
A General Banking Business Transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Interest paid on deposits of \$1.00 and upwards.
J. F. MACDONALD, Manager

446 Hastings St. West - - - - - Vancouver, B. C.