## ICIZE INSURANCE REPORT.

e a few expressions of opinion called

or.—It is not unlikely that the discus-the House will be both long and loud. Empire.—What the Commission has le knew before that tribunal held its

sun.-Under the circumstances it is naian Commission prescribes practically rexisting evils as those advised by the on in New York.

s.—The best recommendation of all in publicity." The British companies are except an effective rule of publicity by are kept very straight.

The public will do well to await the tion of the results of the Dominion enne when the report is made available be more fully reproduced.

It will be generally agreed that it is an eous public document, and ought to fluence in putting insurance in Canada re enduring footing than it has hitherto

.- The report will not go into history t or as a very helpful one. It consists y and analysis of the evidence taken. nendations which are conservative even

The whole conditions surrounding the Great Britain and in Canada are so hat to attempt to substitute the British nd publicity might be fraught with the r whole commercial fabric.

Globe.—After the revelations of insuroth in the United States and Canada. rongly favored the adoption of legisland the interests of the insured, and the ssion will no doubt lead to that result.

ess.-There is another and a decidedly report of the Commission. This is in ods by which the insurance companies n of these methods are bared to the st lead to reform if the insurance con-to hold the confidence of the people.

Telegraph.—The report abundantly for and the value of the investigation ness and impartiality, and outlines a orm which will, no doubt, result speedily hing the business upon a sounder foot-ng the protection to policyholders and the value of their investments.

-It is no exaggeration to say that the Commission on Life Insurance means. ns are in any appreciable degree carried on in the business of insurance. It will report is written from a standpoint eny with modern practical insurance. The tirely true. Revolutions are seldom rsons in intimate touch with the system are directed. This report is frankly the country does not think there is in the life insurance business it has no

## FE INSURANCE.

British Empire Life Office has ap-Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I. to be the company

\* \* \* \* perintendent of insurance is down upon or as we would call them, township that State. They have attempted to their townships, and do a large business int, or no investment at all, and hence Since 1899 some 70 of them have been in They have all cores to pieces executions. They have all gone to pieces except of these are now totally insolvent, with ear still unpaid.

o protect insurance agents resident in pay a license, for doing business in that dations made upon their rightful busints, life agents especially, from Seattle, new by-law. This will provide that no mitted to do insurance business in the first paid the regular license. Until first paid the regular license. they will be prohibited from doing so

for any infraction of the law.

March 9, 1907.

An English writer suggests to the insurance canvasser that he needs a programme to help him to systematize his work. He says: "You need a programme in your insurance work. He says: work fully as much as you need a pen or an application, for without the programme your pen would be idle and your applications would be bare. Just as a theatre programme is designed to furnish the reader with some idea of what is going on, and to enable him to get a more comprehensive grasp of the situation, so does a business programme better fit an agent for the day's work that is ahead of him.' \* \* \* \*

The Executive Committee of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents has chosen ex-President Grover Cleveland chairman. His salary was placed at \$25,000 a year. This is a large sum; but he will also act as chief counsel of this United States Association. The other members of the Executive are: Paul Morton, president of the Equitable; Thomas A. Buckner, vice-president New York Life; Haley Fiske, vice-president Metropolitan; George E. Ide, president of the Home; Sylvester C. Dunham, president of the Travelers, and L. G. Fouse, president the Fidelity Mutual of Philadelphia.

At a meeting last week of the Equitable Life Assurance Society Board, Paul Morton was re-elected president; W. A. Day, formerly vice-president and comptroller, is now vice-president; George T. Wilson, formerly third vice-president, becomes second vice-president; C. E. Phelps, formerly assistant secretary, was elected treasurer; and Gerald R. Brown, formerly deputy-comptroller, comptroller. President Morton reported that in 1906 eighty per cent. of all disbursements went to the policyholders of the society, the remaining 20 per cent. being expended in the conduct of the

#### SUN LIFE OF CANADA.

This important company, which has chosen for its motto the words "Prosperous and Progressive," tems to have achieved during 1906 a good deal that entitle it to the words it appropriates. The growth in profit earning was greater in 1906 than in 1905, as it was in the latter year greater than in its produces or that the policyhelder. greater than in its predecessor, so that the policyholders have had good dividends and have a likelihood of more. The business of the past year is represented by 12,933 policyholders. cies issued, covering \$17,410,054, and this brings the total assurances in force up to more than a hundred millions Income has doubled between 1901 and 1906, as indeed it had done between 1891 and 1896 and the total net assets amount to \$24,292,000, a splendid record. The liabilities are calcust lated at 31/2 per cent. interest before the close of 1902 and 3 per cent. since.

The company has devoted some space to a discussion of the remarks made by the Insurance Commission upon its management, and first explains the increase of its capital from \$500,000 subscribed and \$75,000 paid up to \$700,000 subscribed and \$105,000 paid up. It contends that while the step was not necessary, it was yet highly desirable. Another converse in the step was not necessary, it was yet highly desirable. other paragraph is devoted to the terms on which the extra stock was issued and the favorable nature of its effect upon the policyholders. The further explanations of the company with regard to so-called concealed expenses, remarked upon by the Commission, are explained by the company as likely to be entirely satisfactory to the public. The company has a great record for these thirty-five years past, and has carried the name and fame of Canada to many distant parts of the globe.

## **ORONHYATEKHA**

The death of the Supreme Chief Ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters, Dr. Oronhyatekha, is a bereavement to friendly society circles, and leaves a blank which will be hard to fill in the executive of his own organi-He was a man far beyond the common run, possessing great natural ability and a peculiar quiet force. His perception was quick and keen, superior indeed to his logical power, and his knowledge of human nature deep. He had, besides, the power of animating those around him with something like his own energy, and in his own company his sway was irresistible. To a self-possession and dignity of carriage, which must have been inborn, he added a low voice and an ingratiating smile, at once captivating in the extreme, and giving significance to his Indian name, which means Sun of the Morning. But he could be austere and

O. F. he made a choice that gave scope to his peculiar qualities. It has been said that he was a wonderful organizer: increased pumping capacity and improved pumping stations must be complied with in two months. If to-day a satisfac-

in any shape or form, and heavy penalties will be exacted it is equally true that he was a born showman. And the shrewd quickness he displayed before the Insurance Commission showed him a famous casuist. The success with which he built up the Foresters from feeble beginnings to a body numbered by the hundred thousand in various parts of the globe is a wondrous tribute to his forcible personality. Of course, from the point of view of insurance, the Foresters' organization was founded on an erroneous basis. But in the article of death our thoughts are with the man-a man whose qualities must appeal to mankind. For the ameliora-tion which his philanthropic efforts brought to many a household in the way of sick benefits and medical care he will be remembered with gratitude.

# FIRE INSURANCE.

Automobile garages are not to be allowed hereafter in the congested fire district of Pittsburg.

The Montreal Conduit Bill, authorizing the \$2,000,000 loan for a high water pressure system, was adopted in the Quebec Legislature last week.

Mr. John R. Macleod having resigned the management of the Nova Scotia Fire Insurance Company, Mr. Arthur C. Baillie has been appointed his successor.

At a \$300,000 fire in Pittsburgh on Monday the fire de-partment watertower collapsed and fell, tearing down elec-tric wires and smashing many windows.

The Yorkshire Fire Insurance Company, of York, England, has entered Canada, and the management have appointed Messrs. Tilley and Fairweather as agents for the City and County of St. John.

Rebating is charged against the fire insurance agents at Indianapolis, who in cases of competition throw in free casualty insurance as an inducement, while reporting the fire insurance at the board rates.

The Montreal offices of the Phænix Assurance Company, Limited, have been removed to the building on St. Francois Xavier Street of Messrs. Paterson and Son, agents for Canada. The premises have been remodelled and refitted.

At the meeting last week of the Insurance Institute of Toronto papers were read on: "The Classification of Fire Hazards," by A. C. Fairweather; "Insurance Taxation," by L. A. Winter, and "The Relation of Chemistry to Fire Hazards," by F. E. Roberts.

The Monetary Times is informed that the Alliance Assurance Company has purchased the Law Fire Office, which is one of the oldest companies in Britain, doing a purely giltedged business drawn from legal sources only. It is probable that there will be two or three other amalgamations in England within the next week or two.

Out of 134 alarms of fire in Montreal in February 53 were of unknown origin, 14 were chimney fires, 11 fires were caused by thawing water pipes, 13 were caused by over-heated stoves and furnaces, 8 were caused by lamps exploding or upsetting; hot ashes caused two and one was of incendiary origin.

Mr. Woods, who is erecting in Winnipeg a warehouse of modern construction to be supplied with the sprinkler system and all the latest inventions for fire protection, thinks that city must wake up to the fact that it will have to do its share to protect industries by increasing the water pressure and improving the fire brigade system. Comparing the cost of electric or other power with that of fire protection, he declares the reduced insurance rates obtainable by good fire protection to be vastly the more important of the two. This question has been a burning one in Montreal and Ottawa, but in those cities a fairly satisfactory settlement has been arrived at. At Ottawa a building similar to the one, Mr. Woods proposes to build in Winnipeg, would pay 16 2-3 cents per \$100. In Winnipeg it will be quite six times that sum.

A week ago, the Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association wrote the Mayor and Council of Montreal, enclosing a report from Mr. R. Howe, the inspector of the Association, upon the recent breakdown at the civic, waterworks treme, and giving significance to his Indian name, which means Sun of the Morning. But he could be austere and even ruthless towards critics and foes.

Possessing these qualities and a singular tenacity of determination, Oronhyatekha would have made his mark in any line of life. But in taking hold, in its infancy, of the I.

O. F. he made a choice that gave some to his peculiar quali-