

those who are fortunate pay the bills of those who fail. The burden must be carried by some one, when one is reckoning with workmen's compensation laws. The statute, as far as possible, guarantees to the injured workman or his dependents the recompense for his injuries.

IMPERFECT COVERAGE.

There are many technical points in the policy coverage, too, which furnish food for thought when mutual compensation insurance is compared with real insurance with a stock liability company. How can a mutual operating under the compensation statute only cover that liability to others than employees—loss of service—always an integral part of stock company employers' liability insurance, but eliminated from workmen's compensation laws? A mutual, operating under a compensation law only, cannot cover liability under other statutes. Suppose a wife, a widow, a father, a mother, brings action at law for damages for loss of services of a husband, a wife, a son or a daughter? A workmen's compensation law deprives only the employee of the right of action at common law. A workmen's compensation law usually provides compensation for injury. How can a mutual affording statutory coverage under the compensation law alone, insure against instantaneous death by accident where there is no injury?

Powers of officers of corporations are defined and limited by the charters of the corporations. Workmen's compensation laws do not amend the corporation laws. What right, then, has an officer of a corporation to expose his corporation and its stockholders to a greater liability than that fixed by the corporation laws by placing the compensation insurance of the corporation in a mutual? In the event of the demise of such officer would there not be a personal liability for his act developing upon his estate? Partners are individually liable for co-partnership acts. Can a member of a co-partnership afford to become personally liable for mutual insurance assessments in case of sudden demise of his partners or dissolution of his firm? Contingent or assessment liability is not an asset. Would a mutual compensation policy aid or hinder a borrower? This latter question might become of serious import in times of strained credit.

Avoid difficulties. Purchase compensation insurance in a strong, sound and well-managed stock liability company, from which can be obtained the highest quality of service.

AIRCRAFT INSURANCE.

Lloyds are reported to have received enormous sums in premiums for aircraft insurance. Non-marine underwriters at Lloyds were asked to take practically the whole business of the kind in Great Britain, and for their own protection, underwriters kept raising rates. As they found they could get any amount of business at 1s. per cent. they put their rate up to 2s. per cent., when full at 2s. they rose to 2s. 6d., full at 2s. 6d. they went to 3s. 4d., and then to 5s. per cent., and so on—rates constantly going up as demand increased. For three months' cover of merchandise waiting shipment or cartage in dock warehouses, the rate is as high as 50s. per cent. The Government will now bring out a scheme with rates probably considerably lower than those charged by Lloyds.

DOMINION TRUST'S DEPOSITORS' CLAIMS THROWN OUT.

The claims of depositors in the defunct Dominion Trust Company, of Vancouver, five thousand in number and aggregating in amount about a million dollars, that they rank as creditors, have been thrown out by Mr. Andrew Stewart, the liquidator. Mr. Stewart divided the depositors into three groups, and in refusing their claims, is said to rely on the Birkbeck Bank case in London, England, where a concern which finally smashed, received deposits without any legal right to do so. The Dominion Trust is said similarly to have had no legal right to receive deposits, although even directors carried heavy deposits up to the time that the concern closed its doors. During the last year of its existence deposits were taken by a pass book system, which stated that the monies were held "in trust for investment." More than half the total amount of deposits is represented in this class. In the test cases which are to be at once taken, the depositors will, it is stated, argue that they were not really depositors, but investors and therefore have the right to rank with general creditors. The Provincial Government will pay the costs of this action by the depositors, many of whom are reported to have been extremely hard hit by the failure.

It is likewise reported that whatever the results of this litigation, the losses in the failure are so heavy that it is possible there will be little left for the creditors.

TRADE RETURNS AGAIN FAVORABLE.

A preliminary statement of Canadian trade during June issued at Ottawa this week shows again favorable developments. Merchandise exports during the month exceeded merchandise imports by nearly \$12,000,000. The total Canadian trade for June was \$127,402,516, as compared with \$77,240,151, in June, 1914, and for the three months ending June 30, 1915, \$272,646,868, of which fifty million was bullion exports, as compared with \$213,108,395 for the first three months of the fiscal year in 1914.

Imports for June, 1915, were \$35,784,276, and for June, 1914, \$45,957,427, while for the first three months of the fiscal year they were \$99,794,976, and for last year \$128,843,347.

Exports for June of this year were: Merchandise, \$47,500,000, and bullion, \$44,259,738, while exports of merchandise last year in June were \$31,282,000. For the three months this year exports of merchandise were \$173,000,000, and last year \$84,000,000.

This year's June excess of exports over imports of nearly \$12,000,000, compares with an excess of imports over exports about \$14,000,000 in June, 1914.

In 1913, British Government securities only represented about 1 per cent. of the total assets of life insurance companies established within the United Kingdom—£5,300,000 out of a total of upwards of £530,000,000. A remarkable change is likely to be seen when the accounts for the current year become available in view of the very large subscriptions made by British insurance companies to the new War Loan.