

The severity of the world's financial storm of the past few days can not be completely gauged, but some indication of the devastation wrought is found in the destruction of credit and the disarrangement of prices in three days' time, consols broke at 72 to 69; wheat jumped at the extreme range of over 10 cents per bushel; trading on the New York Exchange passed from a condition of coma to 3,200,000 shares in three days; gold has flowed out at the rate of 10,000,000 a day from New York to Europe.

The burden of liquidation thrown upon New York when other markets had vanished, may be understood in part from the following table which measures the three days' depreciation in aggregate paper

At the seventh annual convention of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents of the United States, held in New York some time ago, one of the chief questions up for discussion was the excessive loans on life policies. As a result of the conference it was decided to hold an investigation into the whole matter and see the exact amount of money now borrowed on life insurance in the United States. The reasons for the borrowing, the uses to which the hundreds of millions are put and any other factors bearing on the situation, The Association are trying to do all in their power to lessen this habit of borrowing on life policies. It has frequently been pointed out that loans made to policyholders are seldom if ever repaid, and the amount thus borrowed is deducted from the policy payable at maturity or death, thus lessening its value to the beneficiary. It has also been pointed out that, while some loans are absolutely necessary, a very large proportion of policyholders borrow funds for speculative purposes or to provide themselves with luxuries. It is to discourage this kind of borrowing that insurance companies everywhere on this continent are studying this question. In some States in the Union efforts are being made through legislation to curtail excessive borrowing. It is probable that a campaign of education combined with legislation will be necessary to lessen the borrowing habits of many policyholders. Insurance companies are not supposed to be philanthropic loaning institutions. Lending money on life policies is a worthy and helpful practice but, like any other good thing, can become an abuse if carried to excess. That it has been carried to extremes is admitted by all, except some misguided buyers who borrow money on their insurance policies to buy diamonds or automobiles.

They never will bend the knee;	\$4
For this is the land of the true and real,	\$5
Where freedom is bred in the bone,	\$5
The Southerner never shall place his heel	\$1
On the men of the Northern Zone.	\$5

2,234,062.50	
12,700.00	
4,700.00	
2,167,500.00	m
5,022,000.00	ll

**THE**  
**Royal Bank of Canada**  
**Incorporated 1869**

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Capital Authorized	-	-	\$25,000,000
Capital Paid up	-	-	\$11,560,000
Reserve Funds	-	-	\$13,500,000
Total Assets	-	-	\$180,000,000

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...k cans clean and don't eat too much. Then you'll  
... 'til Fall, if you deserve too.—Little Arthur Echo.

**WITHDRAWS MILLI**  
New York, August 3.—About  
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...treasury