Friendly Societies' Insurance

Ontario Registrar Says Further Amendment to Act is Necessary to Safeguard Members.

In his report for 1919 which has just been issued, the Ontario Registrar of Friendly Societies, with regard to the insurance end of the business, says:-

"It should be said that the executive officers of the societies, almost without exception, have realized for some years the necessity of a readjustment of their insurance structure and the fact that postponement of the process merely added to existing difficulties. But in those instances where readjustments were defeated the general and controlling membership, having in mind the apparent present prosperity of their orders, have been willing to gamble on the present assets outlasting their individual need for protection, and they refuse to see the liabilities of the order mounting to the point of danger to all. Putting the case bluntly, the organized selfishness of the general membership has been willing to sacrifice the future of the order and the protection of new members to serve its own immediate purposes. This force has overpowered the leadership which the executives endeavored to give.

"This situation made necessary intervention of the legislature for the protection of new and prospective members and of the public generally.

Unfortunately, he continues, the addition of section 78 (i) has rendered entirely ineffective whatever virtue was contained in the 1916 amendment, and, "In order that this situation may be met both in the interests of the societies and of the public, and in order that friendly societies generally may regain a large measure of public confidence and prospective members be properly safeguarded in insuring therein, it is desirable that the Insurance Act be further amended, first to make provision for more effective valuations and reports of financial status than at present exist; and second, to prescribe regulations by which all registered friendly societies will attain full actuarial solvency within a reasonable time. The leaders of friendly societies generally recognize the necessity of this course of action, and, it is believed, will co-operate in securing it.

INSURANCE COMMISSIONS Ontario Government Intends to Limit Them

Insurance companies in Ontario having failed to act upon the suggestion of Mr. Justice C. A. Masten in his report to the Government in January, 1919, that they reduce the commission charges by agents for writing policies, some of which are as high as 30 per cent. of the policy, the Government has taken steps to legislate the commissions down to a reasonable rate. The insurance managers and other officials of insurance companies are to meet in the office of the superintendent of insurance, Ivan Gray, in the legislative buildings, Toronto, on December 16 to discuss the matter.

According to figures prepared by the superintendent of insurance, the re-insurance premiums paid in Ontario to registered companies annually are about \$16,500,000. The expenses of management of the companies average about 30 per cent. Mr. Justice Masten's report stated that the commissions were excessive.

HAIL INSURANCE IN SASKATCH-EWAN.

The Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Act, 1920, includes several important changes but none of them affect the general principle of the previously existing law contained in the Act of 1917. It provides a system of mutual insurance under which rural municipalities may co-operate to tax each other to provide compensation for hall losses.

The Hail Insurance Association, an incorporated body created by the Act of 1917, is continued. It consists of one delegate from each municipality in the province which has come under the

scheme by a majority vote of its ratepayers at the annual municipal elections. There is a board of nine directors, who hold office for three years. They are elected at the annual general meeting of the association, three retiring each year. Directors need not be delegates. The directors elect from their own number a president and a vice-president, who with one other member of the board, constitute the executive committee. They appoint a secretary-treasurer who need not be a director.

Land in the municipalities under the scheme is assessed at 4 cents per per acre together with an additional rate per acre fixed annually by the directors to be levied on land of an owner or occupant under crop in excess of forty acres. Every person liable to assessment under the Act must, by the first of June each year, make a report to the secretary-treasurer of his municipality giving a legal description of his land and the number of

acres under crop. Failing such a report the facts are ascertained by an official and his declaration binds the owner or occupant.

Any person may withdraw from the operation of the by-law by giving notice to the secretary of the association before June 1st, and the land withdrawn remains so for a period of at least one year and until upon an application the board directs that it be again brought under operation of the by-law. A new provision in the Act of 1920 enables the owner of a crop destroyed by grasshoppers, drought, or in any other manner than by hail, to withdraw such crop from the operation of the by-law by giving notice before July 20th and to receive a refund of a proportionate amount of the premium he has paid.

Crops are insured against damage from hail from June 16th to September 15th. The owner of a crop which is damaged must within three days give notice to the secretary of the association. An inspector then inquires into the claim and reports.

Each claimant is entitled to receive not more than five cents per acre for every one per cent of damage from hail he has sustained. When a crop is damaged less than five per cent. no indemnity is due. Damage throughout the same season and upon the same area is treated as cumulative.

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