

EQUITABLE

Q Mutual in Principal and Practice **Q**
 Impregnable in Strength

U Enterprising, Conservative Management **U**
 Comprehensive, Adaptable Policies

I Low Mortality Rate **I**
 Prompt Payment of Death Claims

T Efficient Service to Policyholders **T**
 Training and Education for Agents

A A satisfied constituency gained by Fifty-eight years of public service. **A**

B *These are some of the advantages enjoyed by representatives of* **B**

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
 OF THE UNITED STATES

L For agency openings address: **L**
 W. E. Taylor, Second Vice-President

EQUITABLE

FOREIGN INSURANCE IN ENGLAND

The report of a special Parliamentary Committee on after war conditions, deals with the question of foreign insurance in the British market, and is discussed by the London Times, which says:

"It has become a matter of comment in the London insurance market that opinions and recommendations respecting the future conduct of insurance in this country are sometimes publicly advanced, although representative insurance opinion has not been previously invited. Criticism of this character is now being directed against certain recommendations of the final report, recently issued, of the committee appointed by Mr. Asquith in July, 1916, to advise on commercial and industrial policy after the war.

"The committee consider that it would be unwise to enter on a policy of checking the establishment, or continuance of the agencies or branches in this country of foreign insurance companies, but they recommend that in order to guard against the danger of these offices being used in future for political or other purposes not strictly in connection with trade, they should be required to take out annual licenses, for which a small fee should be paid to cover the administrative expenses involved. The Government, it is suggested, should have power to withhold, or, in extreme cases, to revoke such licenses, if the institutions were used for improper purposes, or, if necessary, in order to secure reciprocal facilities for British institutions abroad. Of these two proposals there is likely to be only approval, but British insurance opinion generally may be expected to join issue with the committee when the latter suggest that foreign insurance companies should be required to make a deposit in this country proportionate to the business done by them here.

"Such a system of deposits might be regarded as a safeguard for the assuring public and probably would be warmly approved by all strong foreign insurance companies, but since the security for British policyholders offered by the foreign companies would be improved thereby, it is far from certain that it would be to the advantage of the British offices. At present, it is quite common for foreign insurance companies in this country in order to attract business to quote lower rates of premium than the British offices, and if their security were to be improved, many persons might be willing to accept the terms of the foreign companies who now will be content with British security only. Many companies of foreign nationality are, it should be remembered, now much more favorably placed as regards taxation than the British undertakings.

"A more satisfactory method of dealing with the problem of foreign companies established here would be, some authorities consider, to tax the offices on their premium incomes. It is believed that the effect of such taxation, if carefully adjusted, would be to cause the foreign offices to charge rates of premium identical with those of British offices and, given equal rates of premium, there can be little doubt which form of policy the assuring public would prefer. The volume of business to be placed in London, the chief insurance market of the world, is so immense that, no doubt, there would still be sufficient business for the foreign offices to make it worth the while of these companies to continue transacting business here. They have no cause to complain of the treatment hitherto accorded to them, and offices of friendly countries could rely on continuing to receive fair play."

THE PROVIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY

All lines of
**Accidents, Sickness,
 Liability, Guarantee and
 Automobile Insurance**

Head Office
189 St. James St. - - Montreal
 REPRESENTATIVES WANTED FOR ONTARIO AND MARITIME PROVINCES

NOTICE

The Insurance Act of the Dominion of Canada, 1910, having been replaced by the Insurance Act 1917, Notice is hereby given that license No. 750 has been issued to THE EMPLOYERS LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED, of LONDON, ENGLAND, for the transaction of PLATE GLASS INSURANCE, in addition to:— FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY, GUARANTEE, HAIL, AUTOMOBILE AND STEAM BOILERS insurance.