

8. The Council may suspend or expel any member who may have ceased to be a fit and proper member of the Association, or who has contravened any rule or by-law of the Association, on complaint and after inquiry, and for that purpose, the Council shall have the powers enumerated in Section 6 of this Act. In the event of expulsion or suspension of any member, an appeal may be made by this member, if he wishes, according to the procedure mentioned in Section 7 of this Act.

9. Any person who is not a member of the Association shall not have the right to canvass insurance applications. A certificate given by the Association to its members shall be the proof that they are authorized to canvass insurance applications. This certificate will be renewed every year and delivered to every agent who complies with the Association's rules.

10. Every insurance agent, who will, directly or indirectly, consent to any rebate whatsoever to sell a policy, shall be liable to a penalty of an amount equal to twice the first annual premiums of the policies so sold.

11. The Association shall have the power to take, buy, hold and sell any personal property, lands, buildings in order to forward its objects. But, if the Association realizes profits, it may use them only to further its objects and no dividend shall be paid to its members. Members shall have the right to receive remunerations for their services rendered to the Association.

12. If any person ceases for any cause whatever, to be a member of the Association, he shall not, nor shall his representatives have any interest in or claim against the funds and property of the Association.

13. The Council shall have the power, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, to make, amend or repeal by-laws of the Association. Such by-laws to be valid must be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and they shall remain in force only till the following next annual general meeting of the Association and, if they are not then approved, they shall become inoperative.

14. The affairs, business, powers and objects of the Association shall be managed by a Council consisting of not less than six and not more than twelve members, to be constituted in such manner as may be provided by the by-laws of the Association.

15. The Council shall be elected annually at the general annual meeting of the Association.

Thanking you very much, Mr. Editor, for your courtesy, I am,

Yours sincerely,

JOSEPH T. CHENARD,

General Agent, Confederation Life Association.

Quebec, 28th May, 1910.

## LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA DURING 1909.

### A Year of Great Progress—Fresh High Record of New Business.

In last week's issue of THE CHRONICLE (p. 775) we published the annual tables, compiled from the preliminary report of the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance, showing the progress made by the insurance companies doing life business in Canada during 1909, and their position at the close of the year as regards premiums received, the amount of policies new and taken up and the net amount of assurance in force. The exhibit there made is in every respect a satisfactory one; expectations that the recovery which was a feature of 1908 would be followed by a new high water mark in 1909, have been more than justified; and all round a new series of high record figures has been established.

During 1908, the figures of "policies new and taken up" in Canada advanced to within a few hundred thousands of the \$100,000,000 mark, and at the end of that year the companies were in an excellent position to march forward to a new high record. A recovery had been effected from the

New York autumn crisis of 1907 and, while business conditions were favourable, there was at the same time a reaction from the speculative fever that had previously raged and a consequent disposition to take more interest in so conservative an investment as life insurance. That the companies transacting life business in Canada took full advantage of these favourable opportunities is clearly evidenced by the following table which shows the figures of "policies new and taken up" in Canada during the last five years. From this table it will be seen that the previously highest figures, those for the year 1905, have been completely surpassed by those for 1909.

#### POLICIES NEW AND TAKEN UP IN CANADA.

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Canadian Companies	\$67,539	62,450	61,839	69,030	78,815
British Companies	\$ 3,882	4,472	3,502	3,390	3,930
United States Companies	\$34,486	28,091	25,042	27,477	48,687
Total in Canada	\$105,907	95,013	90,383	99,897	131,432

The falling off of nearly eleven millions in new business in 1906, in comparison with 1905, it may be recalled, was due to the general interruption to insurance business which occurred at that time owing to the indiscreet energy of New York State reformers. So far as Canadian companies were concerned the influence was quite transitory and public opinion quickly realized that there was no cause for alarm, and in the first half of 1907 there were favourable prospects that the year's new business would show a distinct advance upon 1906. That these prospects were not realized, but that on the contrary, 1907 registered another decline was, of course, due to the financial unrest of the latter part of the year, and consequent trade depression; this awkward corner being successfully turned during 1908.

The following shows the ratio of increase, 1909 over 1908, in "policies new and taken up" in Canada:

Canadian Companies	11.4
British Companies	11.6
United States Companies	17.7

Mean Ratio of Increase... 13.1

Relatively it will be seen the greatest advance during the year was made by the United States companies, the increased being due specially to the Metropolitan & Prudential. Until 1908, the new business written by United States companies in Canada since 1904 had been steadily declining. The ratio of fluctuation both in decrease and increase of the new business of Canadian companies has always been less in the period covered by the summary table than that of United States companies, and while the ratio of increase this year is not so large as in the case of the latter companies, the present increase of 11.4 per cent. follows upon an equally substantial one in 1908. The strength of the position of the Canadian companies at home is shown by the fact that they wrote practically 60 per cent. of the "policies new and taken up" in Canada in 1909. The United States companies wrote 37 per cent. and the British companies 3 per cent. Regarding British companies it has to be remembered that there are only three which actively transacted life business in Canada last year.