

Insurance Briefs.

Ottawa will be the meeting place of the Life Underwriters of Canada in 1913.

The Merchants' Life & Casualty Company of Minneapolis has been licensed to transact business in Manitoba.

The prize presented by Mr. George H. Allen and a cup, for the best essay presented at the recent Underwriters' Convention on the subject of "Building an Agency" were won by Mr. William McBride, of Winnipeg.

Sir William R. Meredith, the commissioner appointed by the Ontario Government to investigate the subject of workmen's compensation, has left for Europe, where he will investigate the systems of both England and several continental countries.

During the month of July there were 108 fatal and 272 non-fatal accidents recorded by the Department of Labor. This is an increase of 46 fatal and 38 non-fatal accidents compared with the record for June, and an increase of 10 fatal and 73 non-fatal accidents compared with July, 1911.

Insurance should begin at home. It is an astonishing fact that the late Archibald C. Haynes, formerly president of the Mutual Reserve Life, left no insurance, particularly as his need of it is evident by the smallness of his estate, which amounts to only \$500. —Insurance Advocate.

The gold fob awarded by Mr. A. Homer Vipond at the recent Underwriters' Convention, for adding the greatest number of members to a local association, was handed to Mr. W. J. Walton, Regina. Mr. J. R. Reid's cup for the largest percentage of increase gained by a local association went to the Ottawa branch.

The Metropolitan Life of New York followed its usual practice in cases of great disaster by deferring the premium payments of the sufferers by the cyclone at Regina, Sask., which made 2500 people homeless. The company sent its Regina superintendent \$1000, which was distributed as prompt relief among holders of Metropolitan policies.

The New York Life is the first of the American companies to take advantage of its opportunity to re-insure its Italian business with the new Italian life insurance monopoly. It had written no new business in that country for some time, and under the provision of the new Italian insurance law disposed of what was in force. Its agents will find employment with the Government. The deal affects about \$15,000,000 of insurance.

Officers of the Life Underwriters' Association of Canada for the ensuing twelve months are as follows:—President, J. A. Tory, Toronto; vice-presidents, J. T. Wilson, Halifax, N.S., R. G. McCuish, Winnipeg; secretary-treasurer, F. B. Stanford, Tor-

onto; executive committee, Jos. Burbank, J. J. Roberts, J. E. Hughes, H. B. White, D. H. Moore, J. W. Keith, A. R. McIsaac, H. Young, T. J. Parkes, R. A. McGregor, W. H. Hamilton, W. H. Seymour, A. W. Waddell, jr., Thos. Mills, Vivian Reeve, G. E. Williams, D. J. Scott, A. W. Irwin, R. O. Young, W. J. Marquand, P. McFarlane, W. M. Stevens, G. Ames and F. C. Sinclair.

The Postal Life, of New York, which re-insured the business of the Provident Savings Life, has notified policyholders of the latter company whose 20-year deferred dividend policies have expired, that there are no accumulations to the benefit of such policies. The Postal claims that no surplus was turned over at the time of the re-insurance and that none has been accumulated since. The Postal operates on the no agency plan, writing its business through the mails, and has been claiming large savings for policyholders in consequence.

The prediction that marine rates would be increased following the disaster to the "Titanic" was based upon almost a certainty, in view of the heavy losses covering the past fifteen months. London Lloyds has made an increase in rates and new clauses are being inserted in policies to protect the insurers. There has been an increase of more than twelve and a half million dollars in losses suffered by Lloyds underwriters during the first six months of this year over the corresponding period of 1911, and under these appalling circumstances steamship owners have little ground for serious complaint against the higher rates. The sinking of the "Titanic" was quite naturally responsible for a big portion of the increase in losses, but of the \$6,000,000 carried on this ship the Lloyds were not the only interests to suffer, as the risk was scattered in this and other countries. The increased loss of Lloyds underwriters over the first six months of last year is something like \$8,000,000 over and above the "Titanic" loss, as the Lloyds portion of insurance carried was not more than \$4,500,000. Lloyds members have further heavy losses facing them, as within the period of the first six months of this year thirty-two ships were posted as missing. Claims have been paid on 127 vessels greatest in the history of marine insurance.—The Spectator, N.Y.

BRITISH FIRE PROFITS.

A summary of the returns made to the Board of Trade by the British fire insurance companies has been completed by the "Policyholder," of Manchester. It says: "As this covers the bumper year of 1910, it goes without saying that they are highly satisfactory on the whole. The results for the past year (1911) will not be nearly so good when they come to be summarized. These figures show the following results:

Premiums	£29,157,784
Claims (48.2 per cent.)	£14,039,900
Expenses (20.0 per cent.)	5,849,726
Commission (16.5 per cent.)	4,809,368
	<hr/>
	24,698,994

Surplus (15.3 per cent.)	4,458,790
Less increased reserve for unearned premiums	479,903

Net surplus (13.6 per cent.)	£3,978,887
------------------------------------	------------

"Thus, in what was perhaps the finest year on record, a profit of 13½ per cent. was produced. The