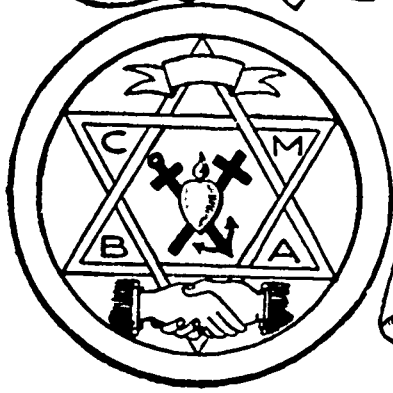


The CANADIAN



PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF THE GRAND COUNCIL OF THE C. M. B. A. OF THE C. M. B. A. OF CANADA

VOL. 4.

LONDON, ONTARIO, APRIL, 1898.

No. 4.

ASSESSMENT SYSTEM.



Under the Insurance Act.

(Being Chapter 124 of the Revised Statutes of Canada and amendments thereto.)

Ottawa, 31st. March, 1898.

THE CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION No. 8 issued to the Grand Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada for the transaction of Assessment Life Insurance business in the Dominion of Canada is hereby renewed till the thirty-first day of March 1899.

J. M. Courtney,
Deputy Minister of Finance.
W. Fitzgerald,
Superintendent of Insurance.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Truro N. S. March 24th 1898.

To the Officers and members of Branch No. 267 C. M. B. A. Truro N. S.

Gentlemen—I beg to acknowledge receipt through your Recording Secretary Mr. John B. Jacobs of a cheque for \$1,000 being the amount of Insurance policy on the life of my late son John McIsaac, in your association. I wish at the same time to express to you my deep appreciation of and sincere gratitude for the fraternal and charitable interest manifested by you towards me in so sudden a death of my late son and especially on the occasion of his funeral. Your association deserves the support of all Catholics who have at heart the welfare of their families or of those dependent on them. I am gentlemen with much esteem and gratitude

Yours faithfully
MARY McISAAC

St. John, N. B. March 31st 1898.

To the Officers and members of Branch No. 267 C. M. B. A. Truro N. S.

Gentlemen—I gratefully acknowledge receipt through your Recording Secretary Mr. John B. Jacobs of a cheque for \$1,000 being the amount due on the life of my late husband James Hennessy in your association. I wish to express my sincere and deep gratitude for your prompt remittance and I hope that all Catholics who have the welfare of their families at heart will not delay in joining your association. That God may bless the C. M. B. A. is the sincere prayer of,

CLARA HENNESSY

Rev. A. E. Burke, Provincial Grand Deputy and Agent C. M. B. A. for P. E. Island:—

I have received \$1000, the amount of policy on the life of the late D. F. Murphy from the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association of Canada, for beneficiaries.

I take this means of thanking the Grand Council of the C. M. B. A., of Canada, on behalf of the beneficiaries of the late Brother Murphy, and I hereby recommend the C. M. B. A. to all Catholic young men, as an association that apart from other advantages, furnishes rates of life insurance that are among the cheapest procurable in Canada. E. Walker, Executor.
Rollo Bay, Feb. 20th 1898.

NOTES.

At the recent election for councillors for each of the three wards in the town of Sydney C. B., Three members of Branch 189, C. M. B. A., were elected to represent the three wards, this being the first occasion, since the Town was incorporated, that ward one, was represented by a Roman Catholic. The successful Bros. are: Chancellor, E. C. Hanrahan, for ward three: 1st Vice Pres. Chas. McKinnan, for ward two: and D. M. Curry, J. P. for ward one. The electoral vote is about a ratio of 3 Catholic to 5 all other denominations. This speaks well of the good feeling existing between denominations in this town, and well worth being followed by other places in the Dominion.

At the regular meeting of Branch No. 132, Halifax, N. S., held on Tuesday evening, Feb. 1st, Brother W. J. Power, Grand Deputy for the district of Hants, presented the branch with a handsome gavel, the prize for initiating the most members of any branch in Nova Scotia during 1897—total 21. There is a silver plate—with the following inscription engraved on it: "Presented to Branch 132, C. M. B. A., by Grand Deputy Brother W. J. Power, for initiating the greatest number of members of any branch in Nova Scotia in 1897." On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered G. D. Brother Power for his handsome gift.

Grand Deputy Brother J. R. Cragg

intimated that he would also make a similar offer to that which Brother Power had made at the beginning of the year 1897, to this effect, that he would present to the brother member of Halifax or Dartmouth an emblem of the C. M. B. A., who would bring into the association the greatest number of members during the year 1898.

On Palm Sunday the members of Branch No. 1, London, Ont., received Holy Communion in a body. There was a larger attendance than usual, owing no doubt to a very nicely worded circular sent to each member by the President of the branch, Brother Jas. P. Murray. Brother Murray is, we believe, the youngest member who has held the position of President of this branch, and his determination that the fundamental regulations of our Association shall be complied with by those over whom he presides, certainly reflects great credit on him.

The London Free Press says:

Policies of insurance in benevolent and friendly societies must designate the person or persons to whom the policy is payable, or the money involved will be subject to the claims of creditors of the insured. Mrs. James Fawcett, of Dunnville, failed in Single Court, at Toronto on Wednesday to recover \$2,000, the amount of her husband's policy in the Select Knights of Canada, because the policy was made payable as the will directed, and the will left her the balance after the debts were paid. An Ontario statute respecting benevolent societies directs that such insurance money up to \$2,000 shall be free from all claims of creditors to the insured, and at his death shall be paid to the person or persons entitled under the rules of the society, or shall be applied by the society as may be provided by such rules, free from all claims by the personal representative or creditors of the deceased. If the money is so paid in good faith by the society, but to the wrong person, the money cannot be recovered from the society, but may be recovered from the person who has wrongfully received it. Mr. Justice Street held, in dismissing the widow's application for the money under this act, that as she was not designated as the beneficiary in the policy the act did not apply.

WHO PAYS THE DIVIDENDS?

Many of the stock arguments of legal reserve insurance vanish into thin air with a little probing. We are constantly told of the safety of legal reserve, of the handsome dividends that are paid policy holders, and of the bonuses, that in most well regulated companies, are likely, at the end of some given time, to be paid over to the policy holder.

What does all this mean? Insurance may not be a commodity offered for sale, as are the goods on the store-keeper's counter, and yet that element enters into insurance as it is offered by old line companies. The merchant who gives bonuses or premiums has to pay for these out of his profits, or, in other words, the purchaser has to pay for them.

The radical difference between old-line and natural premium insurance is that the former loads up its premiums with a number of extras, where the latter insists on charging only the cost of carrying the insurance.

Dividends are paid to the policyholder, forsooth. We repeat: Where do they come from? Someone has well said, looking with a sensible eye into this question: "Profit is the result of trade, the purchase of a commodity at one price, and the sale of it at a higher. Insurance is an indemnity against loss, and every policy that is maintained, must in the end result in a loss, and in such case is always called a loss by the insurance companies themselves. Where then do they make their profit? Suppose the trustee of an estate in settling his accounts says: Here is the amount of money I have received and here is the interest I have collected. On the other side are the necessary payments and my charges for management: the balance for distribution is so much and then adding, you are entitled to a dividend of so much. Would anybody be deceived by such a quibble? On the contrary would not the distributee at once say, how can there be any dividends if the other items of the account are correct. As trustee it was your duty to administer this fund to the best advantage and there cannot be a dividend unless you overcharged me. Every form of insurance, when reduced to its simple elements, is a plan for the division of the losses among the survivor. The rate of premium charged for insurance ought therefore to be the cost of carrying the risk plus a reasonable sum for expenses of management, and if this be so there cannot be any such a thing as a dividend in the true sense of the word."—Business.